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COMMODORE CHARLES MORRIS AT 41.

A

GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL

REGISTER

OF THE

DESCENDANTS

OF

EDWARD MORRIS

OF

ROXBURY, MASS., AND WOODSTOCK, CONN.

COMPILED BY

JONATHAN FLYNT MORRIS.

"Take ye the sum of all the Children of Israel, after their families, by the house of their fathers, with the number of their names."—NUMBERS i, 2.

PUBLISHED BY THE COMPILER.

HARTFORD, CONN.

1887.

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DEDICATION

To the Memory of

My Venerable and Honored Uncle

OLIVER BLISS MORRIS

WHOSE INTEREST IN FAMILY HISTORY STIMULATED THE BEGINNING OF THIS WORK

AND

To the Memory of

My Invalid Wife

HARRIETT (HILLS) MORRIS

FROM WHOSE CLAIM TO SOCIETY AND CARE MANY AN EVENING AND MIDNIGHT HOUR WERE STOLEN THAT IT MIGHT BE COMPLETED

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ILLUSTRATIONS.

[Autotypes by W. P. Allen, Gardner, Mass.]

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PREFACE.

The compiler began this work in 1870. It is the result of a simple inquiry in regard to the members of his own family. In his boyhood he had traced the direct line of his paternal ancestors back to Lieutenant Richard Morris, one of the few professional soldiers who came over to New England in the fleet with Winthrop in 1630, whom he then believed to have been the emigrant ancestor and founder of the family in America. In the autumn of 1870, in company with his brother George, he made a visit to the early Connecticut home of the family — Woodstock. There he examined the early records of the town and visited the ancient graves marked by perishing stones, and almost illegible inscriptions, some of them bearing hitherto unknown and unheard-of names. Inspired by these examinations, he sought to trace the connection of those names with those of his known ancestors, and finally to trace all their generations. This, however, he found, was impracticable for him to do, and he has confined his work principally to the descendants of the sons of the family. In some instances, however, the descendants of some of the daughters appear for one or two generations.

The work has been prosecuted at intervals of leisure during a busy life, with periods of long suspension, and of brief resumption from time to time, as opportunities and health have permitted. A good portion of the genealogical matter was collected as early as 1876, which will account for no mention of new members in some families since that date. The work at that period was in a very unsatisfactory condition, as no account of many families had then been obtained, and very little historical and biographical matter collected. The compiler believes that however incomplete the work may now be, he has succeeded fairly well in the compilation of families and names, and that it is not more complete, he has at least a reason, common in the experience of genealogical compilers — the

difficulty of getting correct and complete answers to his inquiries, and in some instances of any answer at all.

Doubtless, there will be found differences in the names and dates recorded, and the records of some families — the compiler has found such between the records of towns, churches, inscriptions, and family records, and he has endeavored to reconcile them as he best could. He has found that no one of these several sources of information is infallible; records have sometimes proved to be incorrect; memories have proved failures, and the statements of members of the same family different.

The compiler is, however, indebted for information to many members of the family — some of them have passed away and been gathered to the early generations here recorded; the living will receive his thanks for their aid and co-operation.

For some historical matter he is indebted to the "Historical Collections" of the late Mr. Holmes Ammidown of New York city, and also to Miss Larned's "History of Windham County"; for although many of the facts quoted from that work had been collected by the compiler before its publication, he has chosen the charming style of that author in which to present them. While thus indebted to others for information and facts, the entire compilation, the search and abstract of records, the copying of inscriptions, the compilation of historical matter, and the entire construction of the work has been the labor of the compiler, and therefore, whatever faults and demerits it may contain, they may be attributed solely to him. Doubtless it will be criticized as containing much that is trivial and unimportant, especially in the matter of anecdote; but it is to be considered that this is a family history, and to many even trivial things are of interest.

It may also be thought that the work contains too much historical matter; the compiler trusts, however, that this may be taken as an expression of his personal interest in the history of the times and events in which many of the family have lived and been connected, and of his desire to stimulate the interest of others in the same.

When the compiler began the work, he only contemplated bringing down the generations of the three sons of Edward Morris, who left posterity — Edward, Ebenezer, and Samuel — and compiling them separately as they now appear in the three branches of the

family. Subsequently he collected a number of the descendants of his daughters, and these may be found under the head of the "Second Generation." A further account of the descendants of Grace and Elizabeth Morris, who married Benjamin and Joshua Child may be found in the "Child Genealogy," compiled by Elias Child of Utica, N. Y. The compiler believes that genealogies of the Johnson and Lyon families are in the course of preparation — these will contain the descendants of Margaret Morris who married John Johnson, and of Martha Morris who married William Lyon, and thus we may hope soon to obtain the generations of all the children of Edward Morris.

The compiler has adopted the system of giving the generations in order, and also that of reference numbers as being the easiest way of connecting them; that is, the number in one generation refers to the same number in the preceding one.

The abbreviations, b, m, d, etc., will be readily understood as meaning born, married, died, etc.

An idea of the personal appearance of the family may be interesting to many. The compiler believes that from a comparison of a number of families of the latest generations, that the prevailing type of the past generations has been among the men: a stature generally above the average height, with good length of limbs; a square body, a full stomach with but little tendency to obesity; broad chests and shoulders, a square or round or slightly oval, full face, a fair complexion with slight ruddiness of cheeks; light brown or sandy hair, and blue or gray eyes. There are of course many exceptions to this description as to complexion, especially among the immediate descendants of Isaac Morris [No. 23, First Branch].

The compiler has often been asked if there is any connection between his family and those of Gen. Lewis Morris and Robert Morris, who signed the Declaration of Independence. No connection can be traced, although there undoubtedly is a common but very remote ancestry.

The family of Gen. Lewis Morris is of Monmouthshire origin, and is sketched in appendix "B." Its history in America has been so interwoven with that of the country, that it may properly be designated as the "Historical Family."

Robert Morris, whose fame as a signer of the Declaration and as a financier, and whose ability extricated the country from the financial difficulties under which it had so long labored during the Revolution, was born in Lancashire, England, in 1734, and brought to America by his father at the age of thirteen. His fame is too well-known to need further mention.

Several emigrants bearing the name of Morris came to America previous to the middle of the Seventeenth Century. Of those who came to New England other than our own family, only four had sons, so far as the compiler has been able to trace them — Thomas Morris at New Haven in 1637, who had five; John Morris at Hartford in 1639, who had two or three; Evar Morris at Topsfield in 1655, who probably had one; and William Morris at Boston in 1684, and later at Wethersfield, Conn., who is supposed to have had one.

The descendants of Thomas Morris of New Haven were somewhat numerous in New Haven, Fairfield, and Litchfield counties in Connecticut prior to the Revolution and are at the present time, although they have been scattered into other States.

There is no trace of the descendants of John Morris of Hartford. The name is to be found in the northern New England States, borne by some not connected with our family, but from what source it has come, the compiler has no information; he however, believes it is from emigration subsequent to the opening of the Eighteenth Century.

Before 1635, there were several Morris emigrants to Virginia. The name is quite common in the South and Southwest, and the compiler believes it comes principally from the Virginia settlers.

The name is common in Pennsylvania and Delaware, and originated probably with a number of emigrants who settled in those States after the coming of William Penn to Philadelphia.

In some instances, names of German or Hungarian origin, as Moritz, have been anglicized to read like our own.

INTRODUCTION.

The name of Morris, according to Mark Antony Lower, is derived from two sources: one of native Welsh origin; the other coming from the Continent of Europe. It is variously spelled: Morys, Morrys, Moris, Morris, Morice, Morrice, Moryce, Mawrice, Maurice, etc., and is compounded with various initial expressions, as DeMont, Fitz, Clan, etc. When these latter occur and when the name is spelled Maurice, it may generally be considered of Continental and perhaps of Moorish origin, coming from Africa by way of Spain into Western Europe at an early period. "It is a well-known fact," says Lower, "that the particular species of saltation called the Morrice-dance and the several branches of magic lore were introduced into these regions many centuries since by natives of Morrocco; the professors of these arts enriching themselves by their trade, seem in some instances to have embraced Christianity and to have become the founders of eminent families. Certain it is that several magnates bearing the names of Morrice, Fitz Morrice, and Mont-Morrice attended William the Conqueror in his descent upon England, and acquiring land settled in England." The name Mont-Morrice is said to signify "Moorish Mountains." (See Appendix A.)

Burke, in his "History of the Landed Gentry of England," says in regard to the name of Morys or Morris, "This name, originally spelled Mawr-rwyce or Mawr-rhys, was changed into Maurice, Morrice, and Morris, Mars, Mavors. The Welsh "Mawr-rwyce" —meaning in English "warlike or powerful"—was a title applied to such of the ancient chieftains as were prominent for valor, whose numerous descendants account for the present frequency of the name in Wales." Other authorities say the name is derived from "Mawr," great or brave, and "Rhys," "Rwyce," "Rees," or "Rice," a title given to the ancient chiefs, so that the meaning of the name is "great" or "brave" "chief" or "prince," which seems to be a probable meaning. Certain it is, that the various

knighted families in England bearing the name of Morris trace their ancestry to such an origin, and Morrice of Werrington and Betshanger, Morris of York, Morris of Hurst and of Pentenavent, all trace their families back to a remote period. (See Appendix B.)

Morrice of Werrington and Betshanger, it is said, trace their ancestry to *Brut*, the first king of Britain, one hundred years before the Christian era. They have for their motto, "Antiqui mores."

The Morrises of Essex (see Appendix C) trace their descent from a noted Welsh chieftain of the twelfth century, Mawr-Rhys, *i. e.*, the "great" Rhys or Prince; and it is from this Essex family that the descendants of Edward Morris may without doubt claim descent.

As stated in the preface, the compiler believed in the tradition that the emigrant ancestor and founder of the family in America was Lieutenant Richard Morris of Roxbury, one of the few professional soldiers who came over in the fleet with Winthrop in July, 1630, and who settled first at Boston, where, with his wife Leonora, he was an early member of the church. From whence he came in England has not been ascertained; he may have been "Rychard Morrisse," who, according to the register of Waltham Abbey, was baptized Dec. 8, 1595. He is described by Winthrop as "a stout man and experienced soldier." He was Lieutenant of the company at Roxbury. In 1634–5 he was Deputy from Roxbury to the General Court, and in the same year was appointed one of a committee to locate and construct the fortifications in and around Boston. In March, 1636, he was appointed to command the fort at Castle Island, which position he held until November, 1637, when, on account of his sympathy with Rev. John Wheelwright, he was disarmed and banished from the colony the following year. In 1639 he was with Wheelwright at Exeter when he was apportioned a large quantity of land. In 1641 he went to Portsmouth, R. I., and became one of the most prominent military men of that Colony. He was living at Newport in 1672. In his researches the compiler has not been able to find that he had more than one child — a daughter, Lettice, who married Richard Bulgar, a resident of Roxbury, who was also disarmed at the same time with Richard Morris, and who went to Rhode Island, where he became Solicitor-General of that colony. There was one William

Morris who was made freeman at Portsmouth in 1665, who perhaps may have been a son of Richard Morris, but no evidence of any relationship has been discovered. The compiler has been reluctant in giving up his belief in the tradition which has long been held in both branches of the family that this "stout man and experienced soldier" was their ancestor, but his researches have compelled him to abandon this belief, and to find a more probable ancestor in Thomas Morris, an early settler of Boston, who died as early as 1637, and whose will was recorded on that most unfortunately missing leaf which contained pages 17 and 18 of the first book of Wills of Suffolk County, Mass., and whose widow the compiler believes was living in 1638. There is no record extant of his arrival in this country, nor of the birth of any children, and probably there were none born here.

From the correspondence of the names of many of the early settlers of Roxbury with the names on the records of Waltham Abbey and Nazing in the county of Essex in England, and the positive evidence that some of the Roxbury people came from those places and other places near by, and the connection of Edward Morris with some of these families, and the well-known fact that the Morrises were early and long established at Waltham Abbey, Nazing, and adjoining parishes, we have every reason to believe that Edward Morris came from the same neighborhood.

On the registers of Waltham Abbey are these entries: "Thomas Morris and Grissie Hewsone, married August 24, 1629." "Edward Morris, son of Thomas Morris, baptized August 8, 1630." Here as concerning these names the record ends, and the name of Morris does not again appear until 1675.

The compiler, in the absence of *positive* evidence that Thomas Morris of Waltham Abbey and Thomas Morris of Boston were one and the same person, is nevertheless disposed to accept the fact as sufficiently conclusive without waiting for the proof for which he is still in search and which he hopes to find.[1]

The compiler's taste for republican simplicity forbids the presenting of any coat of arms; that "vanity of feudalism"[2] or of claiming

[1] There was a Thomas Morris living in Maryland in 1639 who had business relations with New England; he was a surgeon; possibly he came to Boston.

[2] Canon Farrar — *Eulogy on General Grant.*

a direct descent from any noble or knighted family, though doubtless a connection with the Morris family of Essex could be found, and its descent traced back to Gryffydd ap Cynan and the Kings of Wales. We may, however, with more pride claim our connection with that greater class which has been the strength and glory of England — her commoners.

Thomas Morris, it is presumed, was a descendent of one of the younger sons of John Morris, who was born in the parish of Royden, in the county of Essex, in 1440, (see Appendix C) who had settled at Waltham Abbey.

Edward Morris our known ancestor was but a selectman and representative; a "representative man" perhaps of his day, who, for the high character he bore, and the many years of faithful discharge of the duties of his position was long respected and supported by his fellow-citizens. His descendants have composed a family of high respectability, which, while it may not have included many brilliant characters, has contained some who have given it great honor by their distinguished deeds, as well as others who in the common walks of life have well served their time. It has been particularly one of those families on which the superstructure of society has been raised and stands. It has been a family of social order. It has been generally a religious family; its early generations particularly so. It is entirely of old Puritan origin and descent. Edward Morris was a member of Rev. John Eliot's church in Roxbury — the "blessed" Apostle to the Indians, — and his children and some of his grandchildren received baptism from his apostolic hands, and his prayers and blessings seem to have followed down the generations. The moral character of the family has been mostly good; Vice has made but little inroads in it; at least, not openly. No instance of trial or imprisonment for *crime* among those bearing the family name has come to the knowledge of the compiler, who has searched the court records of those counties where the family lived for the first four generations, and the most heinous offences which any of its members have been charged with, that he has been able to find, are the two following: In 1726, Mehitable Morris was before the court of Windham county charged with "unseemly conduct," and sentenced to pay a fine of ten pounds or be whipped ten stripes on her naked body. What this "unseemly conduct" was that merited this sentence the compiler has not discovered. Her father was for many years in controversy

with the town of Killingly, in regard to the payment of taxes; the assessment of which he claimed to be unjust by reason of his peculiar situation on the borders of Woodstock and his paying taxes there. Mehitable may have been something of "a scold," and on some occasion may have expressed a contempt of authority, which in those days was punished by either of the methods named; but whatever the offense may have been, it did not hinder or prevent Miss Mehitable's marriage to Philip Newell on Christmas day in 1728. They had been playmates in Roxbury where the farms of their parents joined, and now both Samuel Morris and Isaac Newell were again settled near each other on opposite banks of the Quinebaug, and here the friendship of earlier years was renewed and ripened into matrimonial life, destined however to be a very brief one.

The other case is that of a young man brought before the same court in 1752, charged with bastardy. He appeared with counsel; the plaintiff was called three times, but failed to appear. The verdict of the court was that the defendant should receive the costs of the suit, and execution against the plaintiff was ordered. We may therefore conclude that the charge was a false one.

Four cases of illegitimate births are recorded, one of them eighty, one one hundred and twenty, and two more than one hundred and fifty years ago. These cases were probably the result of an old social custom prevalent during the periods mentioned, but long since abandoned and no longer tolerated. In the last two instances, the mothers were subsequently admitted to the church and had their children baptized, and one, if not both of them, were afterwards married. One boy is traced to a reform school.

Intemperance has prevailed to a far less extent than in many other families, and has never become an inheritance. In the few cases which have come to the compiler's knowledge, there have also been exhibits of some of the noblest traits of character sufficient to atone for the unfortunate weakness. The mental health of the family has uniformly been good. The compiler has heard of no case of inherited derangement, and of only two cases of self-destruction. One of these was of very doubtful intent; the other was caused by very prolonged and intense physical suffering.

The family has not been avaricious of wealth. Greed for money, place, or power, has not been a characteristic, and it likewise has been exempt from the love of display or show of pride

or ostentation. Contentment with a competency has been a rule, and while honor and respectability rather than riches has been its aim, poverty has been the lot of but few. Two instances only of dependence upon public charity have come to the compiler's knowledge, and these were directly traceable to habits of intemperance. It has always been a patriotic family. In all the wars in which the country has been engaged, from the earliest days of settlement down to the present time, its sons have been found in the ranks of soldiery or on the quarter-deck. During the late civil war, numbers of them rallied to the defense of the Government and the Union, some of whom laid down their lives in the cause, and while very few were known to have had any sympathy with the rebellion — and these it is believed were influenced by their peculiar circumstances — none are known to have taken up arms against their loyal brethren.

No greater examples of patriotism or of heroic bravery can be found in the annals of history than those of Commodore Charles Morris and his gallant son Commander George U. Morris; and thus in common with others bearing the name of Morris, as evidenced in contests for civil and religious liberty, both in England and America, it has attested its worthy descent from those invincible races — the ancient British and the Anglo-Saxon.

WALTHAM ABBEY.

Waltham Abbey is in the County of Essex, and is situated on the River Lea, twelve miles north of London. Its history dates from the times of the famous Danish King Canute. The name Waltham is of purely Saxon derivation. "Wealdham," *i. e.*, a home or habitation in the woods. The Abbey, by which this place attained so much celebrity, was originally founded about 1035 by Tovey, Canute's standard-bearer. Waltham Forest was a famous hunting resort, and in it Tovey built a hunting residence for himself and others for his retainers. He also built a convent there, and thus founded the nucleus of the town of Waltham Holy Cross Abbey, now generally called Waltham Abbey.

In the days of Edward the Confessor Waltham reverted to the crown, and was bestowed by that king upon his brother-in-law and rightful successor to the throne of England, Harold the last of the Saxon kings. Harold rebuilt the church edifice of Tovey

in 1060 and dedicated it to the "Holy Cross" — the battle-cry of the English. After the battle of Hastings and the defeat and death of Harold, in 1066, William the Conqueror gave consent to the burial of Harold at the Abbey. The edifice has undergone several changes, the principal one being made by Henry II. in 1177. About 1860 it was restored, but still retains a portion of Harold's architecture and much of the Norman style of that period.

The Abbey continued 478 years under deans and abbots until March 23, 1540, when it was surrendered by the last Abbot, Robert Fuller, to King Henry the Eighth. Among the abbots was Nicholas Morris, who was abbot from 1371 to 1390, and was appointed to inquire into the misconduct of King Richard the Second. In 1377 John Morris gave the Abbey forty acres of land, and in 1383 he, with other inhabitants, gave houses situated in the contiguous parishes of Waltham, Nazing, and Royden for the support of the brotherhood of the Lady Chapel of Waltham Abbey.

FIRST GENERATION.

EDWARD MORRIS.

1. EDWARD MORRIS was, as the compiler believes, the son of Thomas and Grissie (Hewsone) Morris of Waltham Holy Cross Abbey, in the county of Essex, Eng., and was born in August, 1630, and baptized on the 8th day of that month, in the Abbey Church, by Rev. Joseph Hall, Rector, afterwards Bishop of Norwich. There is no account to be found of his emigration to America, nor that of his parents. It is probable that he was brought over by them in his early childhood, and that they settled in Roxbury, where they had relationship with the families of Captain John Johnson and Elder Isaac Heath, as appears by the wills of Isaac Heath, Elizabeth Heath, his wife, and Elizabeth (Morris) Cartwright, recorded in the probate records of the county of Suffolk, Mass.

The earliest account which we have of Edward Morris in America is found on the records of Roxbury Feb. 23, 1652, and is as follows: "Voted, that William Peacock and Edward Morris have four acres each, and William Lyon three acres of common land upon the common by John Polley's: the land to be lotted by division as their lot falls provided they build upon the land within two years, with no liberty to carry away any wood or timber or sell farther than for building purposes until they have built upon the land." This grant of land to Edward Morris was subsequently forfeited, as appears by a vote of the town January 29, 1654, when the town voted "That the ground by John Polley's that was given to Edward Morris, is upon John Maye's request and Edward Morris' forfeiture, granted to John May, provided he build there within this twelvemonth, or to some other inhabitant with the same terms." Edward Morris was then about twenty-four years old and unmarried, and probably not ready to comply with the terms of the grant. The next account found of him is the record

of his marriage to Grace Bett, November 29, 1655, by Richard Bellingham, Deputy Governor, the law and custom at that time requiring all marriages to be performed by a magistrate. The compiler has sought to find the family to which Grace Bett belonged, but has entirely failed in his endeavors. He has not even found the name on any other record than that of the marriage in Boston. That Bett is the true surname the compiler thinks may be doubted, unless it is one form of the name of Betts. Savage, in his "Dictionary of First Settlers of New England," gives the name as *Burr*. This the compiler believes to be quite as unlikely the true name as Bett, there being at the time no family of either name in Boston or Roxbury or the neighboring towns. Possibly, the name may have been *Bell*, and connected with Thomas Bell, who was a prominent resident of Roxbury from 1635 to 1654, when he returned to England. The name in the Boston records is plainly written *Bett;* but as the record is the transcript of other records, the name may have been incorrectly copied. and thus still leaves room for doubt that it is the correct name. The name of Betts was, however, that of Waltham Abbey families, and Grace may possibly have been connected with them.

After his marriage — how soon or in what manner is not known — Edward Morris was in the possession of land in "the highway from Elder Heath's pasture lot by Stoney river and Gamblin's end," now Amory and School streets. This locality was in the immediate neighborhood of Thomas Bell's house, and on the southeastern border of Jamaica Plain. Here he was living in 1663, in which year he, with John May and Robert Gamblin were ordered to remove their fences in order to widen the highway. In 1661, January 27th, he was made chairman of a committee to act with the selectmen of the town in surveying "the common land belonging to the town." January 19, 1662, the town voted that "no more land should be given away, but be kept for the town's use, and Edward Morris to have an eye that the common be not damnified, and that for his services in informing the town of the bounds of their common they give him fifteen shillings, and that he should have half the pines for the year for his care for the preservation of the common,"— *i. e.*, Jamaica Plain.

He was chosen one of the constables of the town January 2, 1664. The office of constable at that time was one of honor and held in esteem. Afterwards he is found performing various

duties: viewing fences, running lines, etc. October 13, 1666, William Hubbard of Ipswich sold to Isaac Johnson, senior, William Davis, and Edward Morris one hundred and eighteen acres of land in the western part of Roxbury, described in the deed as "the 13th lot of the second allotment of lots in the last or second division of land." This land was divided equally between the purchasers. Edward Morris's part lay on the road to Dedham, and was bounded on the north and east by the road now known as "South street," as it runs from the Roslindale station of the railroad to Dedham, toward the village of West Roxbury, and was about four miles from the Roxbury meeting-house. To this spot he removed, and lived upon it until he removed to Woodstock in 1686.

He was chosen a selectman of the town at "a full town meeting," held January 11, 1674, and was afterwards chosen to that office as long as he lived in Roxbury,—a period of twelve years, with perhaps the exception of the year 1680. He had for his associates four other leading men of the town; but no one of them during this period was so long continued in office. In 1674 he also served as juror of the Court of Assistants.

In 1676 he was appointed one of three trustees for the High School at Jamaica Plain, which was instituted that year by a gift of land for its support by Hugh Thomas and his wife.

In 1678 he was chosen deputy from Roxbury to the General Court, and was thereafter annually chosen until the vacation of the Colonial Charter in 1686, a period of nine years, during which, with the exception of seven brief sessions of the court, he was the sole representative of the town.

Just what all the services of Edward Morris were while deputy the meagre records of the court do not inform us. The public business of that time did not require the work of many committees, and the greater part of it was transacted by the House in "committee of the whole." We find, however, that he was one of a committee of three appointed to audit the accounts of the treasurer of the colony, there being no office of auditor, nor any one person specially chosen to perform the duties of such office.

It was the fortune of Edward Morris to sit in the House of Deputies during a great part of the long contest which Massachusetts had with King Charles II. for the preservation of her charter, and which was continued through the remaining years of his

reign, and finally ended in its abrogation in 1684, and its vacation in the reign of James II in 1686.

The entrance of Edward Morris into public life was in the same year and nearly at the same time that Edward Randolph, "that messenger of death to the colony," arrived from England with a commission to administer to the governor the oath required by the royal act of trade, an act which was unpopular, and looked upon by the people as an invasion of their rights, they having no representatives in Parliament.

Upheld by public opinion, Governor Leverett refused to take the oath. Randolph returned to England, but came over again in 1683, bringing a writ of *quo warranto* and a declaration from the king, asking again for a submission. The magistrates referred the matters to the deputies, who rejected the proposition and adhered to their former action.

The English court, before which Massachusetts had been brought to trial, was composed of judges appointed by the king, and was therefore his own creature, and brought in a judgment in accordance with his wishes. The charter was adjudged forfeited June 18, 1684. A copy of this judgment was received at Boston July 2, 1685. The magistrates continued to hold their offices and the House of Deputies to sit until May 20, 1686, when, on the arrival of Joseph Dudley from England, bringing a commission as president of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, and Rhode Island, a new form of government, consisting of a president and a mandamus council of fifteen, to be appointed by the crown, was established. The House of Deputies was abolished. The president and council had the whole control and management of all public affairs. So fell the House of Deputies in Massachusetts under the old colonial charter! It had first assembled in 1634. For fifty-two years the town of Roxbury had been represented in it. In the later years, when other towns faltered in their resolution to maintain the charter, and failed to send deputies to the court, Roxbury continued staunch in the maintenance of colonial rights, and never failed to be represented there. One of the two deputies in 1634 — the first year — was Lieutenant Richard Morris. The last deputy was Edward Morris. Eleven persons had filled the office of deputy during the fifty-two years. Of these, only two had filled it longer than he. Roxbury, unlike towns in these later times, was satisfied with the faithful discharge of public duties by

their servants, and retained them in office. Deacon William Park represented the town for thirty-six years. Captain John Johnson, who was a deputy the first year, represented it for twenty-one years, nearly all of them consecutively. Griffin Craft was a deputy for six years. Neither of these gentlemen represented the town alone, but Edward Morris was the sole representative for eight years, with the exception of seven out of thirty-one sessions

Nowhere had the charter been more strongly upheld than in Roxbury. In October, 1664, after the arrival of Col. Richard Nichols, George Cartwright, Sir Robert Carr, and Samuel Maverick — the commission which the king sent over to demand the surrender of the charter — a petition signed by John Eliot, John Bowles, Edward Bridge, Phillip Torrey, Robert Pepper, Samuel Williams, Samuel Scarbrow, Joseph Griggs, Samuel May, William Lyon, Moses Crafts, Samuel Ruggles, Isaac Curtis, and many other inhabitants of Roxbury, was sent to the General Court, requesting both magistrates and deputies to "stand fast in our present liberties," and assuring them that they will pray the Lord to "assist them to stere right in these shaking times."

The most prominent of the inhabitants of Roxbury during the later years of the charter, was Joseph Dudley. He had been associated with Edward Morris as one of the selectmen of the town; and in 1673 was chosen deputy to the General Court. In 1676 he was chosen magistrate or assistant, and was succeeded by Edward Morris as deputy. Dudley seems to have forecast the result of the contest for the preservation of the charter, and while assistant joined the moderate party which was for acquiescence in the surrender of the charter rather than continue the contest with the king. He was, however, sent, in 1682, with Major John Richards, as agent to England to petition for the restoration of the charter. Failing in this mission, he sought favor with the king for his own advancement, rather than the interests of his native land. He returned to Boston the next year, but his course having proved so unsatisfactory to the people, he lost his election as assistant in 1684. Returning to England, he again played the courtier and obtained from the king his commission as president of the new form of government. Nowhere was Dudley now held in greater reproach, or more unpopular, than in his native town. This could hardly have been otherwise with people true to their love of liberty, and who had listened for more than fifty years to

the teaching of John Eliot, who, as the author of "The Christian Commonwealth," had doubtless often expounded the principles of true civil as well as religious liberty.

In contrast with the conduct of Dudley was that of Edward Morris, as he continued year after year in his place as deputy in the Court. We must believe that he was in full sympathy with the sentiment of his townsmen and the party which stood in defense of popular liberty in the conflict against the arbitrary power of the King and his instruments: Randolph, Andros, Dudley, and others. Dudley's government at this time was brief. King James II. was proclaimed in Boston, April 20, 1686. Dudley arrived with his commission on the 15th of May. On the 20th the House of Deputies adjourned until the second Monday in October, "at eight of ye clock in ye morning." It never met. The new government went into operation May 25th. On the 20th of December Sir Edmund Andros arrived, bringing a commission as governor of New York and New England — a reign of tyranny began, and lasted until the revolution in Boston and the overthrow of Andros in April, 1689.

Meanwhile a new field opened for the services of Edward Morris. In 1682 Massachusetts became the proprietor, by purchase from the Indians, of a tract of land fifty miles long and twenty miles wide, for the sum of fifty pounds. This tract of land included nearly the whole of the Nipmuck Country, from the confluence of the Quinnebaug and French rivers, in Thompson, in Connecticut, nearly to the northern part of Worcester County in Massachusetts. This purchase was made from Black James, the principal chief of the Nipmucks, who reserved for himself and forty of his tribe a portion of land five miles square, lying in two sections — one at "Myanexit" on the Quinnebaug; the other at Quinnatissett in the south part of Thompson. Colonel William Stoughton and Major Joseph Dudley, who had been the agents of Massachusetts in the purchase from the Indians, became the purchasers, for ten pounds, of half of the two reservations, and offered it for sale. Dudley sold to Thomas Freak of Hampton, in the County of Wilts, England, two thousand acres for £250. Stoughton sold to Robert Thompson of North Newington, Middlesex County, England, two thousand acres at "Quinnatissett" for £200. Massachusetts disposed of portions of her land to various parties. The Wappaquassett Indians belonged to the Nipmuck tribe. Their

territory extended from the Quinnebaug River on the east to Moshenupsuc (Snipsic) Pond in Tolland, on the west, and from the Mohegan Country on the south to beyond the Connecticut line on the north; their principal villages were within the borders of Woodstock.

For many years before the breaking out of the Indian War in 1675, there had been a disposition among a number of the towns in Massachusetts "to enlarge their borders" or form new settlements. The land in the Nipmuck Country was looked upon as the most desirable, and as early as 1653 a township had been granted to some Watertown people at "Nashua," and a settlement begun there under the name of Lancaster. Some Braintree and Weymouth people formed a settlement, in 1664, at "Nipmuck," or "Quinshepaug," which they called Mendon. In 1660, some Ipswich people obtained a grant of the Indian town of "Quaboag," and a charter for a town there in 1673 as Brookfield. Another small settlement was begun at "Quinsigamond," or Worcester, in 1675. These four settlements were all which had been made in the large county of Worcester before the war in which they were all destroyed — events which made the English people more cautious for several years after the war was over.

The southern part of the Nipmuck Country had suffered less than the rest of it, and having been the home of some of the "praying Indians," the natives were regarded as more peaceful, so that after the war, when new settlements were contemplated, this section was looked upon as being less hazardous than those formerly settled.

The first grant of land by the General Court, after the purchase of the Nipmuck Country, was made May 16, 1683, to Major Robert Thompson, William Stoughton, Joseph Dudley, and others, for a tract in any free place, containing eight miles square, for a township, they settling in said place, within four years, thirty families and "an able, orthodox minister." The town was freed from "country rates" for four years from the time of the grant.

Very soon after the grant was made to Thompson, Dudley, and Stoughton, the spirit of emigration took hold of the people of Roxbury, who for a long time had been compressed within narrow limits: their seven thousand acres did not "afford accommodation for their cattle"; for this and other reasons they needed "enlargement of their borders." In earlier years numbers of their inhabitants had left them to settle Connecticut towns. The subject was

discussed in town meetings held on the 6th and 10th of October, 1683, and resulted in a petition of the selectmen to the General Court for a grant of land for a township. The result of this action is recorded in the "Proprietors' Records" of Woodstock:

"At a General Court held at Boston the 7th of November 1683 in answer to the Petition of William Parke, John Boulds, Joseph Griggs, John Ruggles and Edward Morris, Selectmen of Roxbury and in their behalf Dated October 10, and 17, 1683 for a tract of land seven miles square, the Court grants the Request prouided that the grant to Majr Thompson Mr Stoughton Mr Dudley and company have the first choyce — they making their choyce before the tenth of June next and prouided that thirty families be settled on the said plantation within three yeares of that time and maintaine amongst ym an able and orthodox Godly minister."

By the 10th of June, Messrs. Thompson, Stoughton, and Dudley had made their choice of land at "Manchaug" — now Oxford. They afterwards petitioned for an extension of the time of settlement. The Court granted them three years from the 28th of January, 1684–5.

On the 27th of October, 1684, the town of Roxbury, in prosecution of the grant, empowered Lieutenant Samuel Ruggles, John Ruggles, Senior, John Curtis, and Isaac Morris, "to view the wilderness and find a convenient place where they might take up the aforesaid grant." At the same meeting "Joseph Dudley, John Bowles, Deacon Parke, Leftenant Ruggles, and Edward Morris were appointed to draw up on consideration, propositions that may be most equable and prudent for the settlement of the place and submit them to the town at the meeting to be holden the 18th of November after lecture."

The Roxbury people, as well as the grantees of "Manchaug," seem to have apprehended that they would have difficulty in effecting the settlement of the new plantation within the four years allotted them, as we find in the files of the General Court which convened January 28, 1684–5, the following petition:

"To the Honble Genll Court now assembled in Boston

"The Humble Pitition of Edward Morris Deputy, in behalf of The Town of Roxbury.

"Sheweth that whereas in the Year 1683, the Honbl Court Granted to the Town of Roxbury a certain tract of land of Seven Miles Square for a village to be taken up in the Nipmuk County. Provided they settle thirty families in sd Plantation within three yeares after the date thereof &c.; find in regard of ye difficulties of the times they cannot accomplish the

same yo^r^ petitioner Doth humbly pray that this Hon^bl^ Court will be pleased to grant three years more to be added from the end of that time that they may be in a more comfortable capacity to accomplish the desired end, and that for their encouragement therein the said town or village may the first three years of the settlement be freed from Country Rate

"And yo^r^ Pet^r^ shall pray &c"

The endorsement of the original petition, as well as the record of the Court, reads, "Granted from this date January 31, 1684, (O. S.)."

Meanwhile, the exploring party, after due time spent in searching, found a convenient place in the "Wappaquassett Country, westward of the Myankesit River." The Wappaquassetts had a village on or near Woodstock Hill; they also had one at "Myanexit" on the Quinnebaug, five or six miles away; and another one at "Quinnatisett," or Thompson Hill. These Indians had been visited by the apostle Eliot, and many of them had been converted to Christianity and become known as "praying Indians," as had those at Natick. They had become mild and tractable, and had assumed some habits of civilization: they cultivated their lands, and kept the Sabbath, and there seemed a bright prospect of permanent good results from the missionary efforts of Eliot and Gookin; but a year had hardly gone by when Phillip's war broke out, into which the Nipmucks were swept and almost annihilated.

The Wappaquassetts left their lands and villages, moved southward, and joined the Mohegans under Uncas, as allies of the English — they never returned to their own country; so that when the four Roxbury spies entered it they found it nearly uninhabited.

Other meetings were held in furtherance of the new settlement. At a general one of the town, July 13, 1685, the committee appointed in October made their report, as follows:

"It is agreed and ordered that if there shall appear to the selectmen thirty persons or upwards who shall give in their names to plant and to settle on said lands so as to fulfill the conditions of the grant of the General Court referring to the same, they shall have to themselves and their heirs the full half of the whole tract in one square at their own choice to be proportionably divided among them; and further the town do engage to assist the *goers* and *planters* with £100, money to be paid in equal portions in five years, to be laid out in public buildings and charges as the old town of Roxbury (the grant being known at this time as New Roxbury) shall annually determine. The rest of the inhabitants of the town

shall have the remaining half to be equally and proportionably divided to them; to be to them and their heirs forever."

The meeting adjourned to September 8th—eight weeks,— when, the agreement in every article and particular having been read, it was consented to without a single dissenting voice. Other liberal provisions were adopted, such as exempting the estates of the "goers" from taxation, for raising the aforesaid sum to the extent of thirty-five persons, and to spend the £100 on the half of the plantation taken by the "goers," and that the annual payment of £20 should be made to such persons as the "goers" should depute, and that the money should be spent for the meeting-house, mill, minister's house, bridges, etc. The meeting further adjourned to September 22d, when it was unanimously declared by the people of Roxbury, for the encouragement of such as were willing to go into the Nipmuck country in the spring in order to a settlement, "that they shall have liberty to break up land and plant where they please for the present year without being bound thereby to accept what they plant or otherwise improve as their share or part of the half of the Court's grant to the town, and that they should have liberty at any time between this day and the 29th of September next, 1686, to make and declare their choice of the said Court's grant according to articles agreed in public town meeting July 13, 1685." A surveyor was also granted them.

With the following spring of 1686, the movement for the actual settlement of the new plantation began. The records of Woodstock show the following entry:

"April 5, 1686.

"These are the thirteen who were sent out to spy out Woodstock as planters and take actual possession: Jonathan Smithers, John Frissell, Nathaniel Gary, John Marcy, Benjamin Griggs, John Lord, Benjamin Sabin, Henry Bowen, Matthew Davis, Thomas Bacon, Peter Aspinwall, George Griggs, and Ebenezer Morris."

It thus appears that at the above date they had taken possession and begun the work of breaking ground and planting. A few weeks later, May 14th, a committee was sent out from Roxbury "to view the land granted by the General Court for our enlargement and to settle the southern bounds upon or near the Colony line and to determine the length and breadth of the town."

At a general town meeting, June 15, 1686, the committee made report "that on the 25th of May they went to the place where

several of the inhabitants of Roxbury had set up a house and planted several acres of corn and that they had laid out the bounds of the town." At the same meeting the first day of May, 1687, was fixed upon as the limit of time for entering any more names as settlers in the part of the new town which the "goers" had made choice of and for "their going to dwell there"; the number of names not to exceed fifty, ten of whom might be inhabitants of other towns if the selectmen and the "goers" approved of them. All the settlers were to be twenty-one years of age by June 10, 1688. The meeting also decided that those who had already gone to the new plantation "should have the choice of their home-lots forthwith."

Lieutenant Samuel Ruggles, Sergeant Timothy Stevens, and Samuel Williams, senior, were appointed a committee for the new town till the last of May, 1687, "to decide any differences that might arise among them."

A certain number of the inhabitants having decided to go to the new town, a meeting was held by them under the denomination of "Goers," July 21st, for the purpose of adopting rules for their government. The following agreement was adopted:

"I. That every man should take up what number of acres he pleaseth in his home-lot not exceeding thirty — and after rights and divisions of land shall arise according to the properties of his home-lot; and all after-changes to arise proportionably upon the home lots for the first six years.

"II. That whoever shall neglect the payment of rate two months after a rate made and demanded, shall forfeit for every five shillings, two acres of his home-lot with all proportionable rights, and so consequently more or less according to his failure; always provided that they take not his house nor orchard — this forfeiture shall be to those chosen by the company as selectmen to be improved by them for the use of the public, which rates shall be paid by the public, the person forfeited excepted, which agreement shall stand the first six years.

"III. If any meadows should fall out to be in any one's home-lot it shall be accounted as so much of his proportion of meadow, and his home-lot made up with upland.

"IV. That all persons that have planted in the year 1686 shall have two acres of his home-lot free for the first three years and shall enjoy the land they plant in 1687 and '88 though it fall out in any other person's home-lot.

"V. That within one month they will go personally to their new plantation and there make further agreements, division and settlements."

Miss Larned, in her "History of Windham County," gives the

names of those who fulfilled the agreement and took personal possession of the new plantation, in the following order:

Edward Morris,	Peter Aspinwall,	Samuel Scarborough,
Ebenezer Morris,	John Frizzel,	Samuel Crafts,
James Corbin,	Joseph Frizzel,	Samuel May,
Benjamin Sabin,	Jonathan Smithers,	Samuel Peacock,
Thomas Bacon,	John Butcher,	Joseph Bugbee,
Joseph Bacon,	Jonathan Davis,	John Bugbee,
Henry Bowen,	Jonathan Peake,	Arthur Humphrey,
John Bowen,	Joseph Peake,	John Ruggles,
William Lyon, Sen.,	John Hubbard,	Andrew Watkins,
William Lyon, Jun.,	George Griggs,	John Marcy,
Thomas Lyon,	Nathaniel Gary,	John Holmes,
Mathew Davis,	Nathaniel Johnson,	John Chandler, Jun.
Ebenezer Cass,	John Leavens,	
John Chandler, Sen.,	Nathaniel Sanger,	

Of the exact date when the party left Roxbury and when they arrived at their destination, we have no account. We can only imagine them on their long, dreary, and unbeaten path through the wilderness, not unlike yet not as long as the journey made by the settlers of the Connecticut Valley fifty years before. They were probably four or five days on the way. Some provision for their shelter and entertainment had been made for them in "Wappaquassett Hall," a rude structure built by the thirteen pioneers who had preceded them and had settled upon Woodstock Hill, or the "Plaine Hill," as they called it. On the 26th of August they held their first public meeting, and decided that they would take the south half of the grant for their portion, and that their home-lots should begin upon the "Plaine Hill." The next day they met again, and chose a committee to lay out the town, stake out the highways needed for the time, consider what land the planters should take, where the meeting-house should stand, and where the minister's lot should be. The lots were located, and it was decided that they should be drawn by lot. The committee chosen for these arrangements consisted of seven men, of whom Edward Morris was one.

They met again August 28th, for the purpose of drawing their lots. And "after solemn prayer to God who is the disposer of all things," they drew lots "according to the agreement; every man being satisfied and contented with God's disposing."

The lots had been located in three places — the "Plaine Hill,"

the "Westward Hill," and the "Eastward Vale," and although the lots were drawn, it would seem from the record that the two oldest of the settlers, William Lyon and Edward Morris, were given the privilege of selecting their lots, for in the apportionment the thirty-seventh lot was granted to Edward Morris "on the east side of the 'Plaine Hill,' bounded west by the great highway; south partly by land of Samuel Craft and Samuel Scarborough; east by common land; north upon the highway that goeth to the Great Pond." This was a thirty-acre lot with thirty-acre rights, and the same advance as the other nine lots allowed, namely, three acres for two — "which he hath desired, and was consented to by the Company of Planters." This lot was on the east side of Woodstock Street, and south of the road which leads from the street by the church to Woodstock Lake, as it is at this day. "William Lyon Senior desired to have the last or ninth lot on the west side of Plaine Hill which was allowed." The same day — September 20, 1686 — "there was granted to Mr. Edward Morris a 20 acre lot lying on the east side of the Hill commonly called the Plaine Hill with all the rights and priviledges by a unanimous vote."

The greater part of the early settlers of Roxbury came from the county of Essex in Old England ; a county noted in all the years of English history for the honest and fearless character of its men — men who, during the time of the Reformation, endured the fagot and the rack for the sake of truth, and in after years contended with Prelacy for rights of conscience and private judgment, and when overborne sought a home across the seas in these western wilds. They were the highest type of Puritans,

> "Whom King and bishop's ban
> Drove to this shore,
> Whose prayer for Heaven's grace
> Rose in the tempest's face,
> Whose praises swelled the base
> Of Ocean's roar."

It was said of the Roxbury people "they were the best that came from England," and of Roxbury an eye-witness said, "One might dwell there from year to year and not see a drunkard, hear an oath, or meet a beggar." Four of the Woodstock settlers were born in England: William Lyon, Edward Morris, Henry Bowen, and John Chandler. Four others were from other towns than Rox-

bury: Aspinwall, Butcher, Corbin, and Holmes. With the exception of these four, all of them had sat under the teaching of Rev. John Eliot, and were mostly, if not all of them, members of his church and brought to Woodstock that zeal and devotion for the moral and religious welfare of their fellow-men which characterized the people of Roxbury in Eliot's time, and which has come down the generations.

The Woodstock settlers at their first coming called their plantation by its Indian name, "Wappaquassett," but shortly, in commemoration of their former home, they called it "New Roxbury." The next thing done after laying out and choosing their lots was to make provision for their spiritual welfare, and at their next meeting — November 3d — three of their elders; Edward Morris, John Chandler, and William Lyon, were chosen "to treat with young Mr. John Wilson of Medfield, to come and preach to them with a view to a settlement," but the negotiation was not successful. Meanwhile they held religious services in the open air around a rock on Plaine Hill known to this day as "Pulpit Rock."

In the spring — the 29th of April, 1687 — they turned their attention toward means for supplying material food, and Edward Morris, Nathaniel Johnson, and Joseph White were appointed "to treat and agree for the building of a corn-mill." They found a miller in the person of William Bartholomew, a former resident of Roxbury, but who had removed to Branford. His wife — Mary Johnson — was sister of Nathaniel Johnson, and second cousin of Edward Morris. The records of Woodstock for the year 1688 are not complete. We however find that on March 12th, of that year, Edward Morris was appointed chairman of a committee of seven, to lay out such highways as might be considered then necessary or needful in the future for the good of the town. The committee reported seventeen highways; their report was accepted and the highways laid out and constructed.

In 1689, Edward Morris was chosen to fill for New Roxbury the office he had so long filled in Old Roxbury — that of selectman. The record is as follows:

"New Roxbury, July 8, 1689. — At a meeting of the inhabitants, there was chosen as Selectmen, Edward Morris, William Bartholomew, John Chandler, Senior, Benjamin Sabin, and Joseph Bugbee, to manage the prudential affairs for the year ensuing."

It may be thought singular that he was not earlier chosen to

this position. The reason may undoubtedly be found in the fact that many of the magistrates and deputies in the General Court met with the disfavor and enmity of Andros and Randolph on account of their strong opposition to the surrender of the charter. Edward Morris may not have been as conspicuous in his opposition as some of them, but he had represented a town where the opposition had been the strongest, and now as Andros had proclaimed that the inhabitants of towns should exercise no power, nor hold any meeting except for the purpose of choosing town officers, and as the affairs between the towns and the government could only be transacted through the officers, it was undoubtedly best for the interest of the new settlement that Edward Morris should be in retirement. Hence, since his arrival in the settlement, he had been charged only with the duties of laying out lots, roads, etc.; but no sooner was the government of Andros fallen and Governor Bradstreet recalled to his old position, than he was called to fill his old office.

Up to this time the people of New Roxbury had possessed their plantation in peace. They had been disturbed, neither by the Indians nor by what was worse than Indians, the minions of Andros; but there arose apprehensions of trouble for which they in a measure endeavored to be prepared. The compiler, in searching the archives of Massachusetts, found the following petition, concerning which nothing is found on the records of Woodstock, although it bears the same date as the election for selectmen:

"New Roxbury July y^e^ 8 1689.

"The Inhabitants of New Roxbury being mett together In y^e^ sence of our great hazard and danger and our uncapacitie to defend ourselves, having no man Impowerd to order y^e^ Souldiers for our defence in case of y^e^ inimie should assault us and also understanding there was an order came forth from y^e^ Gouvernour and Counsell and Representatives of y^e^ Collony in case of vacancy of officers in any towne or villidg that might proceed to choyce of such officers as needfull, the Company presenting the men so chosen to y^e^ Gouvernour and Counsell for approbation, therefore y^e^ Souldiers on y^e^ aforesaid day make choyce of Edward Morris for Leftenant and William Bartholomew Jr Ensign if authority approve them."

The paper is endorsed as follows:

"This is y^e^ act and desire of y^e^ Soulgers of New Roxbury as attest

"JOHN CHANDLER,
"JOSEPH BUGBEE,
"BENIAMIN SABIN.

"The Representatives do allow and confirm the above nomination of officers in their respective offices.

"Attest. EBENEZER PROUT, *Clerk.*

"July 13, 1689.

"Consented to by y^e^ Gouvernor, July 13, 1689.

"ISA. ADDINGTON, *Secy.*"

Hitherto Edward Morris appears on the records with the then very honorable and distinctive title of "Mr." Hereafter he appears as "Lieutenant." Just what the apprehended trouble was we have no account. History tells no story of it — doubtless it was the first muttering of the trouble with the Indians which a few years later — in 1696,— culminated in the destruction of the neighboring settlement of Oxford.

Among the arbitrary acts of Governor Andros was his declaration of the invalidity of all land titles received from the Indians — titles which he said were "not worth the scratch of a bear's paw." Under this ruling of Andros many settlers of Massachusetts were obliged to pay heavily for new deeds for their lands which they had held possession of for many years. During Andros' administration, the settlers in New Roxbury had several times endeavored to obtain a confirmation of their grant, but had endeavored in vain. Even after the downfall of Andros they felt uneasy in regard to the matter, as appears by the following record of December 23, 1689:

"At a meeting of the inhabitants there was chosen Leut. Edward Morris, Wm. Bartholomew Senior, John Chandler Senior and Nathaniel Johnson to go to the Court in behalf of the planters to get a confirmation to Or land; they to act according to their discretion, we being willing to stand to what they shall doe: this passed by a clear vote."

With the strong desire for the confirmation of their grant, there had also grown a desire for a change of name for their settlement, and at a meeting of the inhabitants held January 1, 1689–90, the committee appointed on the 23d of December to go to the General Court to obtain the confirmation of the grant were empowered to petition for a new name for the town. The memorial was signed by the committee "in behalf of themselves and the rest of the inhabitants of the plantation granted to Roxbury; that having fulfilled the conditions of the grant, Your Honors would please to grant us the confirmation according as it is already taken up West of the Quinabaug River, and grant us the privilcdge of a town-

ship and give the town a name and grant it to be rate free for five years and appoint us a committee to regulate us in case of any difference that we cannot issue ourselves." The memorial was accompanied by one from Roxbury in behalf of the same purpose.

The General Court granted the petition March 18, 1689–90, and Voted "That the name of the plantation granted to Roxbury be 'Woodstock,' and that Captain Thomas Thurston, Lieutenant Samuel Barber of Medfield, and Josiah Chapin of Mendon, be a committee to advise and assist."

Judge Samuel Sewell was at this time one of the Magistrates and suggested the name for the town, as appears from an entry in his diary:

"March 18, 1689–90. I gave New Roxbury the name of Woodstock because of it nearness to Oxford, for the sake of Queen Elizabeth and the notable meetings that have been held at the place bearing the name in England."

This mission of Edward Morris to the General Court was probably his last appearance in that body of which he had formerly for so long a time been a member.

A meeting of the inhabitants of New Roxbury was held March 4, 1689–90, at which it was voted — "That every man shall bring in his accounts to the Selectmen." A record of March 31, 1690, is as follows:

"We the Selectmen of Woodstock formerly called New Roxbury being met together have made a rate for levying the whole charge of s^{d} place on each inhabitant according to a voat of the town on March 4th 1689, the sum of which amounts to £124, 10s, 0d, in pay, the other part amounts to £31, 7s, 4½d, in money which whole rates is delivered to Constable John Holmes to gather forthwith for the towns use as the Selectman shall order.

"Edward Morris,
"John Chandler,
"Benjamin Sabin."

This was one of the last official acts of our ancestor which appears of record. Again and for the last time he was chosen to head the affairs of the town. The record says:

"May 26, 1690. At a town meeting orderly called, there was chosen as Selectmen to order the prudential affairs of the town, Edward Morris, Benjamin Sabin, and John Leavens, for the year ensuing."

The useful life of Edward Morris was now drawing to its close. In September following he died. We have no record of the date or cause of his death. We may suppose it was after a short illness only, as he left no will, which he probably would have done had prolonged ill health foreshadowed death.

The record of a town meeting held October 27, 1690, reads, "John Chandler is chosen Selectman in the room of Edward Morris lately deceased."

A small rude stone in the burial-ground on Woodstock Hill, bears this inscription:

HERE LIES BURIED THE
BODY OF LEU^{t} EDWARD MORIS
DECEAS'D SEPTEM^{br}
1689

For many years this grave-stone was supposed to be the oldest one in Windham County, and the compiler believed this to be the fact until October, 1884, when on examining the records of Woodstock he found the evidence of the election of Edward Morris to office and of his discharge of official duties several months after the date on the grave-stone. This fact led him to believe that the stone was placed at his grave several years after his death, the exact time of which had been forgotten by those who had placed it there. In fact, the similarity of the lettering on this stone to that of the one next to it, that of Deacon Edward Morris, who died in 1727, leads to the belief that both were done by the same hand, if not at the same time.

It is believed by many that Edward Morris was the first of the Woodstock settlers to die. His death certainly is the first one mentioned in the records, and that only in the record of the town meeting held in October, 1690. There is no record of deaths before 1695.

Time and the elements having nearly obliterated the inscription on the little stone, the compiler has had it recut; and in addition, that the name and memory of our ancestor may be perpetuated long after the ancient stone shall have perished, he has also placed over the grave a large and heavy granite tablet with a polished surface and bearing the following inscription:

GRAVESTONE OF LIEUT. EDWARD MORRIS.

HERE LIES BURIED THE BODY OF
LIEU^t EDWARD MORRIS,
DECEAS'D SEPTEM^br
1690.
SELECTMAN OF ROXBURY, 1674 TO 1687.
REPRESENTATIVE, 1677 TO 1687.
SELECTMAN OF WOODSTOCK 1688, '89, '90.
A LEADER OF THE SETTLERS OF WOODSTOCK,
AND THEIR FIRST MILITARY OFFICER.

MRS. GRACE MORRIS
DIED AT ROXBURY, JUNE 6, 1705.

Woodstock was in Suffolk County, Mass., until the formation of Worcester County in 1731. The estate of Edward Morris was settled in Suffolk County. The following is from the probate records of that county:

"At a County Court holden in Boston January 27, 1690–1 Power of administration to all and singular the Goods, Chattels, rights, or debts of Edward Morris late of Roxbury, Dec'd intestate, is granted unto Isaac Morris his Eldest Son he bringing an inventory of the amt Estate and giving bonds to administer the same according to Law.

"Attest JOSEPH WEBB *Clerk.*"

There is no record of inventory or of the settlement or division of the estate to be found; possibly for the reason that under the administration of Andros the forms for proving wills and granting letters of administration on estates were not only changed, but were accompanied by exorbitant fees and charges, so that many estates were mutually settled by the heirs rather than to have them settled in court. Andros having been overthrown in April, 1689, the charter having been temporarily resumed, and William and Mary having ascended the throne, those conditions could hardly have existed at the time of the death of Edward Morris, but custom having once obtained, private settlements of estates may have for some time followed — it may therefore be presumed that his estate was so settled. We know that very soon after his death, his second son, Edward, came from Roxbury and suc-

ceeded to his father's homestead in Woodstock, and that his old homestead in Roxbury passed into the hands of his two married daughters, Grace the wife of Benjamin Child, and Elizabeth the wife of Joshua Child, and subsequently, by purchase from them in 1694, into the hands of Samuel Morris, his youngest son.

How long our good but distant grandmother, Grace, the widow of Edward Morris, remained in Woodstock we do not know. We find her death, June 6, 1705, recorded in Roxbury, where, perhaps, she may have returned either to visit or make her home with her married daughters, the Childs, or with her son Samuel. The place of her burial is not known. The compiler supposes it to have been in the ancient burying-ground at the corner of Washington and Eustis streets in Roxbury, or possibly in the burying-ground at West Roxbury Village; but no stone marks it in either place.

Edward Morris was admitted to the church in Roxbury, Sept. 12, 1658. His wife was admitted May 22, 1659. He was the oldest in church membership of the Woodstock settlers, and oldest but one in years.

The children of Edward and Grace Morris, all of them born in Roxbury, and all of them baptized by Rev. John Eliot, the "blessed apostle," were as follows:

3. Isaac[2], b. Sept. 16, 1656; bap. Sept. 19, 1658.
4. Edward[2], b. March — 1658–9; bap. March 13, 1658–9.
5. Grace[2], b. Feb. 7, 1660–1; bap. Feb. 17; admitted to the church, Aug. 21, 1681; m. Benjamin Child, March 7, 1682–3, and d. Dec. 10, 1723, in her 63[d] year. Mr. Child d. Jan. 20, 1723–4, aged 66. They were buried in the old burial-ground, on Walter street, West Roxbury.
6. Ebenezer[2], b. April 14, 1664; bap. April 17.
7. Elizabeth[2], b. March, 1666; bap. March 25; m. March 9, 1685, Joshua Child (bro. of Benj.); d. March 6, 1752, aged 87. Joshua Child, d. Jan. 18, 1729–30, aged 73,— buried at West Roxbury.
8. Margaret[2], b. Sept. 25, 1668; bap. Sept. 27; m. John Johnson, son of Nathaniel Johnson, April 4, 1689. They settled in Woodstock.
9. Samuel[2], b. March 19, 1670; bap. April 19.

10. MARTHA[2], b. Nov. 30, 1674; bap. Jan. 3, 1674–5; m. Dea. William Lyon, Jan. 6, 1714–15. They lived in Woodstock.

Ebenezer, Margaret, Samuel, and Martha, removed with their father to Woodstock.

2. ELIZABETH MORRIS, sister of Edward (1), married Edward Cartwright of Boston, mariner, probably as early as April, 1663, as on the 16th of that month he bought a house and lot at the north end of Boston. July 15, 1664, he gave to Edward Morris of Roxbury, and John White of Muddy Brook, as trustees for his wife, a deed of his property, "in consideration of considerble estate in money and household stuff, which I had with my wife when I married with her, who before marriage was called by the name of Elizabeth Morris."

Edward Cartwright was supposed to be dead August 10, 1671, as the record of the Probate Court says he was "miscarried in a boat at sea and is supposed to be drowned."

Mrs. Cartwright died at Roxbury, Oct. 6, 1673, leaving an estate of £241 15s. 8d. which she bequeathed by will, Sept. 26, 1673, to her brother, Edward Morris and his family, and other relations; making her brother her executor. See Appendix "D" for copy of her will and inventory.

The death of Mrs. Cartwright is recorded by Rev. John Eliot as follows: 1673, moneth 8, day 6, Elizabeth Cartwright, sister to Edwd Morrice.

NOTE.—John White was a connection of Elder Isaac Heath and so probably of Edward and Elizabeth Morris.

SECOND GENERATION.

3. Lieutenant ISAAC MORRIS, 1st son of Lieut. Edward (1), was born in Roxbury, Sept. 16, 1656; baptized Sept. 19, 1858. He married, March 2, 1680, Hannah, daughter of John and Hannah (Graves) Mayo. She was born Oct. 16, 1660; baptized Feb. 24, 1660–1; admitted to the church, Aug. 4, 1689. She died Nov. 5, 1701, and was buried in the old burial-ground, on the corner of Washington and Eustice streets. Her husband was admitted to the church in December following.

John Mayo, the father of Hannah, was brought from England in 1633, when a child, by his step-father, Robert Gamblin. He married, May 24, 1654, Hannah, daughter of John Graves of Roxbury. He died in 1688. His widow died in 1699.

Isaac Morris married 2d, Nov. 3, 1702, Mary (Ruggles) Pierpont, widow of Ebenezer Pierpont, whom she married Oct. 20, 1692. They had three children — John, Ebenezer, and Mary.

Ebenezer Pierpont died in Dec. 1696. He was brother of Rev. James Pierpont of New Haven. Their father, John Pierpont, was born in England, and died in Roxbury in 1682.

Mary Ruggles, born Dec. 8, 1666, was daughter of Samuel Ruggles of Roxbury, son of Thomas Ruggles, who came from England in 1637.

Isaac Morris was an husbandman. He was a soldier in Captain Isaac Johnson's Company in the great Narragansett fight, in Dec. 1675. He had previously served the same year in March, June, August, and November, under both Captains Johnson and Henchman.

He was constable for Roxbury in 1687 and 1695; was selectman in 1696–7, and afterwards, from 1700 to 1705 — eight years. He was one of the exploring party of four sent out from Roxbury to the Nipmuck country in Oct. 1684, "to view the wilderness" and find a convenient place where the Roxbury people might take up their grant of land; but he never joined in the set-

tlement. He was, however, an owner of land in the Roxbury or north part of Woodstock. His farm in Roxbury lay on the Dedham road, next east to that of his father's. He lived here until 1712, when, in August of that year, he sold his home and six and a half acres of his land to John Griggs and others representing the newly organized Second Parish of Roxbury. The house became the first parsonage of the society. He removed to the "town street," where he lived until his death, Oct. 21, 1715. He left an estate of £501, 7s, 0d, (see appendix E), on which his widow was administrator, Nov. 24, 1715. No record of the death of his widow is found, but her son Ebenezer Pierpont was appointed administrator on her estate Aug. 4, 1741.

Isaac Morris had no children, unless one daughter.

9. HANNAH, who married Samuel Hemingway at Woodstock, Nov. 12, 1707, by Rev. Josiah Dwight. Hemingway died in 1720, and his wife probably died leaving no children, as there is found on the records of Worcester County the following, under date of May 25, 1742: "Samuel Morris of Killingly, Elizabeth Child of Brookline, County of Suffolk, widow; Edward Morris, oldest son and heir of Edward Morris; Ephraim Child, oldest son and heir of Benjamin Child, all of Woodstock; and Ebenezer Morris, oldest son and heir of Ebenezer Morris, being heirs of Isaac Morris, late of Roxbury, appoint Joshua Child of Brookline, County of Suffolk, attorney to sell land in Woodstock."

There is no record of the death of Hannah Hemingway; but a small stone in the Morris family plot in the burial-ground on Woodstock Hill bearing the initials "H. H." may, perhaps, mark her grave.

4. EDWARD MORRIS, 2d son of Lieut. Edward. [See First Branch.]

5. GRACE MORRIS, 1st daughter of Lieut. Edward Morris (1), born at Roxbury Feb. 7, 1660–1; bap. Feb. 17, admitted to the church Aug. 21, 1681. Married Benjamin Child, Jun., of Roxbury, March 7, 1681–2. Died Dec. 10, 1723, in her 63^{d} year.

Benjamin Child was the son of Benjamin and Mary Child, who came to Roxbury about 1645, it is supposed, from Bury St. Edmunds, Lincolnshire, Eng. He was born in Roxbury in 1656, and with his brothers, Ephraim and Joshua, was baptized by Rev. John Eliot, Feb. 27, 1659. He died January 20, 1723–4, aged

66, and with his wife was buried in the old burial-ground on Walter street, West Roxbury.

CHILDREN.

Ephraim Child, b. March 7, 1683; m. Priscilla Harris.
Benjamin Child, b. July 19, 1685; m. Patience Thayer.
Edward Child, b. Nov. 1, 1687; m. Margaret Weld, Jan. 21, 1712.
Grace Child, b. Oct. 27, 1689; m. Timothy Walker of Rehoboth.
Mary Child, b. Oct. 25, 1691; m. Peter Walker of Rehoboth.
Ebenezer Child, b. Sept. 7, 1693; m. Elizabeth Bacon, Jan. 25, 1720.
Martha Child, b. Oct. 5, 1695; d. unmarried.
William Child, b. Oct. 14, 1697; m. Deborah Goddard.
Penuel Child, b. Sept. 3, 1699; m. Dorothy Dwight.
Richard Child, b. Oct. 22, 1701.
Thomas Child, b. Nov. 10, 1703; m. Anna Morris.
Margaret Child, b. May 26, 1706; d. unmarried.

The above had at least seventy-seven children, viz. :

Ephraim Child had *ten.*
Benjamin Child had *seven.*
Edward Child had *five.*
Grace Child had *seven.*
Mary Child had *twelve*, including *two* pairs of twins.
Ebenezer Child had *eleven.*
William Child had *three.*
Penuel Child had *ten.*

Thomas Child m. Anna Morris (his cousin), and had *twelve*,— these, of course, had a double descent from Edward Morris.

Of the above, Ephraim, Benjamin, Ebenezer, William, Penuel, and Thomas Child all removed to Woodstock, where their families became among the most numerous and prominent in Woodstock. Their descendants are almost innumerable, but it may be said of them and of the Child family generally, they have constituted a most respectable body of people, embracing every trade and profession, some of them attaining high positions and noted fame.

Grace (Child) Walker had thirty-eight grandchildren, and Mary (Child) Walker had forty-seven. Both lived in Rehoboth, Mass., and their posterity is numerous.

Prominent among the descendants of Grace (Morris) Child have been the following :

Sarah Child, daughter of Benjamin and Patience (Thayer) Child, was born in Woodstock, Nov. 19, 1722. She married Feb. 19, 1746, Jedediah Morse of Woodstock, a man of strong individuality of character. He was chosen selectman of Woodstock in 1763, and the same year was made deacon of the church. In 1764 he was chosen town clerk and representative to the General Assembly of Connecticut, and was re-elected for the following thirty years. In 1774 he was appointed a justice of the peace, which office he held for twenty-one years. He died in 1819, aged 93 years. His wife died April 5, 1805, aged 83. They had nine children.

Rev. Jedediah Morse, the seventh son of Deacon Jedediah and Sarah (Child) Morse, was born in Woodstock, Aug. 23, 1761. He was graduated at Yale College in 1783, licensed to preach in 1785, and, in 1786, after being for a short time a tutor in Yale College, was ordained a minister of the Gospel. In 1789, he was ordained pastor of the First Congregational Church in Charlestown, Mass. In 1794 he received the degree of D.D. from the University of Edinburgh. He was an active member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and other literary and scientific bodies. He was a strong and earnest advocate of the old Puritan character, and of the doctrines of Congregationalism, and labored actively and earnestly in writing and preaching against the innovation of Unitarianism. In 1805, he opposed the election of Rev. Henry Ware, D.D., to the Hollis Professorship in Harvard College; but was unsuccessful in his opposition. In that year also he established the *Panoplist;* an orthodox religious monthly magazine which was continued for five years. He was prominent in the establishment of Andover Theological Seminary.

Dr. Morse is however best known as "the father of American Geography." In 1784, while in New Haven, he published for the use of schools for young ladies, an 18mo geography ; the first work of the kind published in America. This was succeeded in 1789, by a larger work, "The American Geography," a volume of 534 pages; 1793, the work was enlarged to 1,250 pages, and published in two volumes, 8vo, under the title of "The American Universal Geography," as it embraced a description of the whole world. In 1796, a new edition appeared enlarged to 1,500 pages. Many

other editions followed, and for more than thirty years "Morse's Geography" was the text-book of all the schools. In 1797, he published "The American Gazetteer," the first work of the kind in this country, and which was conceived by him as early as 1786. His health failed on account of these literary labors in addition to his pastoral duties, and in 1820 he resigned his pastorate and removed to New Haven. He was commissioned that year to visit the Indians in the Northwest, and in 1822 published an account of his missions in an 8vo volume of 400 pages. He also published "Annals of the American Revolution;" a "Compendium History of New England;" and a volume of "Sermons."

Dr. Morse married, March 14, 1789, Miss Elizabeth Ann Breese, daughter of Samuel Breese of Shrewsbury, N. J. Her mother was the daughter of Rev. Samuel Finley, D.D., President of the College of New Jersey, a very distinguished clergyman of his time, who died in 1766.

Doctor Morse died in New Haven June 9, 1826. He had seven children — five sons and two daughters — the daughters and one son died in infancy.

Professor Samuel Finley Breese Morse, the eldest son and child of Rev. Dr. Jedediah Morse, was born in Charlestown April 27, 1791. He was graduated at Yale College in 1810. In 1811 he went to England with Washington Alston to study painting with that eminent artist, and the more celebrated Benjamin West. In 1813, he entered a picture, "The Dying Hercules," in the exhibition of the Royal Academy, for which he was given the gold medal of the Adelphi Society of Arts. He returned to the United States in 1815, and spent several years in portrait painting. In 1826 he, with other artists, established the National Academy of Design. He was chosen the first president of that society, and held the office for sixteen years. In 1829, he again went to Europe, and studied his art in the principal cities of the continent.

While in Yale College he devoted much time to the study of chemistry and natural philosophy, and in 1826 he turned his attentions to the subject of electro-magnetism. In 1832, while on his passage home from Europe, in the packet ship *Sully*, the relation of electricity to magnetism (a topic which was at that time attracting the attention of scientific men in Europe) became the subject of discussion among some of the passengers, one of whom was Dr. Charles T. Jackson. The idea of a recording telegraph

SAMUEL F. B. MORSE.

was suggested, and Mr. Morse made drawings to illustrate the subject; from this dates the time of the conception of the electric telegraph. In 1837, Dr. Jackson contested the originality of the invention, but that it *did* originate with Professor Morse, and was illustrated by him on board the *Sully* was proved in court by all the passengers on that vessel with one exception. On reaching home Mr. Morse began the construction of apparatus for a telegraph, and in 1835 he had so far completed it as to exhibit it in successful operation during that and the following year; the apparatus, however, was rude, and the telegraphic circuit brief, only half a mile in extent, but not back again to the other point. He duplicated his instrument, and so completed his plans that in September, 1837, he exhibited the working of his system to many people at the New York University.

Mr. Holmes Ammidown in his "Historical Collections" gives this anecdote relating to Professor Morse. A gentleman looking for a room to rent in the University, was taken by the janitor into one that had the appearance of an artist's studio, but which bore the evidence of untidiness and great neglect; everything in the room was covered with dust and cobwebs; dusty canvases faced the wall, and stumps of brushes and scraps of paper littered the floor. The only signs of industry were a few masterly drawings and studies of color pinned to the wall.

"You will have an artist for your neighbor," said the janitor, "though he is not here much of late; he seems to be getting rather shiftless! he is wasting his time over some silly invention — a machine by which he expects to send messages from one place to another. He is a very good painter, and might do well if he would stick to his business; but Lord," he added, with a sneer of contempt, "the idea of telling by a little streak of lightning what a body is saying at the other end of it! His friends think he is crazy on the subject, and are trying to divert him from it; but he persists in it until he is almost ruined."

The shiftless man was then President of the National Academy of Design, and was shortly to be known as the inventor of the wonderful electric telegraph.

In October, 1839, Mr. Morse filed a caveat in the patent office to secure his invention, and in 1840 he obtained a patent covering the improvements he had then made in the apparatus. He applied to Congress at its session of 1837–8 for an appropriation to construct an

experimental line of telegraph from Washington to Baltimore; but though the experiments made before a committee of Congress were successful, it could not be impressed with the conviction of the practical utility of the invention, and Congress adjourned without voting the appropriation. Failing with Congress, Mr. Morse then visited England and France, but could gain no exclusive privileges or any remuneration for his invention in those countries. He returned home disappointed but not disheartened. He again made application to Congress, and after a persistent struggle of four years, Congress, at the close of the session of 1842–3, placed $30,000 at his disposal for the experimental line from Washington to Baltimore. The line was completed in 1844, and the first message sent over the wire was, "What has God wrought!"

Fifty years have passed since the first feeble but successful attempt was made in 1835 of sending a telegraphic message over a circuit of half a mile. Now — in 1886 — more than five hundred thousand miles of telegraph lines are in operation throughout the world.

Titles, honors, and degrees were conferred upon Professor Morse from nearly every civilized country, and a few days after his death, which occurred April 2, 1872, national honors in his memory were accorded him in the House of Representatives at Washington.

Professor Morse was a true American. He loved his country and its institutions, and held in esteem the principles of his New England ancestors. He was twice married; first to Miss Lucretia Walker, daughter of Mr. Charles Walker of Concord, N. H., Oct. 6, 1818. By her he had three children :

Susan Walker Morse, b. Sept. 2, 1819; married in 1839, Edward Lind, a merchant and planter of Arroyo in Porto Rico, W. I. They had one child, Charles Walker Lind, b. 1840.

Charles Walker Morse, b. March 17, 1823.

James Finley Morse, b. June 20, 1825.

Mrs. Morse died Feb. 7, 1827, and he married 2d, Miss Sarah Griswold, Aug. 10, 1828. They had four children:

Samuel Arthur Breese Morse, b. July 24, 1849; d. July 17, 1876.

Cornelia Livingston Morse, b. April 8, 1851.

William Goodrich Morse, b. Jan. 31, 1853.

Edward Lind Morse, b. March 29, 1857.

Sidney Edwards Morse, 3d son of Rev. Dr. Jedediah Morse,

was born in Charlestown, Feb. 7, 1794. He graduated at Yale College in 1811. In 1815 he established the Boston *Recorder*, the first distinctively religious paper published in this country. His connection with that paper, however, was short. In 1823, in connection with his younger brother, Rev. Richard Cary Morse, he established the New York *Observer*, the first paper of the kind established in the State of New York. He possessed much of the geographical taste of his father, and compiled works upon physical and political geography. In 1829 he produced maps by a new art called cerography. He was also associated with his brother, Professor Morse, in the development of his inventions.

Mr. Morse married April 1, 1841, Miss Catherine Livingston, daughter of Dr. Gilbert R. Livingston, of Philadelphia. Mr. Morse died Dec. 23, 1876. Children:

Gilbert Livingston Morse, b. Feb. 8, 1842.

Lucretia Morse, b. Dec. 28, 1843.

Rev. Richard Cary Morse, 4th son of Rev. Dr. Jedediah Morse, was born in Charlestown May 6, 1797. He graduated at Yale College in 1812, studied for the ministry, and was licensed to preach, but left the pulpit to join his brother in the publication of the *Observer*. He married in 1828, Lucretia Davis, and had three children:

Elizabeth Morse, b. Aug. 5, 1827; m. Samuel Colgate.

Charlotte Morse, b. 1831; m. Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge.

Sidney E. Morse, b. Nov. 25, 1835; m. Nov. 1, 1859, Annie Church, daughter of John B. Church of New York. Her mother was daughter of Professor Benjamin Silliman of New Haven, and a descendant of the two Governors Jonathan Trumbull of Conn.

For a further account of the descendants of Grace (Morris) Child, see "Genealogy of the Child Family," by Elias Child, Utica, N. Y.

6. EBENEZER MORRIS, 3d son of Lieutenant Edward (1). [See Second Branch.]

7. ELIZABETH MORRIS, 2d daughter of Lieutenant Edward (1). b. March, 1666; bap. March 25; married, March 9, 1685, Joshua Child of Muddy Brook (Brookline). He was brother of Benjamin, and lived very near the Child homestead. He was a man much respected, and held numerous offices in the town. His

health became much impaired, and he became entirely blind. He died Jan. 18, 1729. His wife died March 6, 1754. aged 88. They were buried in the old burying-ground on Walter street, West Roxbury. Children:

Joshua Child, b. June 20, 1687; m. Deborah Weld, Sept. 6, 1715.

Isaac Child, b. Dec. 20, 1688; m. Sarah Newell, 1713; m. 2d, Elizabeth Weld, 1716.

Elizabeth Child, b. July 20, 1691; m. John May, Dec. 18, 1711. They removed to Woodstock, Conn.

Mehitable Child, b. Oct. 27, 1693.

Joseph Child, b. Jan. 7, 1696; m. Nov. 29, 1722, Abigail Bridges.

Abigail Child, b. March 15, 1698; m. Nov. 12, 1719, James Draper.

Ann Child, b. April 8, 1700; m. Joshua Murdock of Norton.

Dorothy Child, b. May 5, 1701; m. May 2, 1723, Ebenezer Draper.

Prudence Child, b. July 22, 1703.

Samuel Child, b. Nov. 7, 1705; d. young.

Samuel Child, b. Feb. 4, 1707.

Caleb Child, b. Sept. 16, 1709; m. Rebecca Dana, Oct. 17, 1728.

Of the above-named children of Joshua and Elizabeth (Morris) Child, the following had children:

Joshua, Jr., *five.*

Isaac, *eight.*

Elizabeth (Child) May, *twelve.*

Joseph, *nine.*

Dorothy (Child) Draper, *two.*

Caleb, *seven.*

For a further account of this family, see "Child Genealogy."

8. MARGARET MORRIS, 3d daughter of Lieut. Edward (1), born in Roxbury Sept. 25, 1668; bap. Sept. 27th; married April 4, 1689, Deacon John Johnson, son of Nathaniel Johnson of Roxbury and Woodstock, and grandson of Capt. Isaac Johnson. He was bap. March 21, 1669; admitted to the church April, 1693. He died Nov. 20, 1742. Margaret Morris was admitted to the church May 10, 1685. She died Sept., 1708. Children:

Margaret Johnson, b. Dec. 27, 1689; m. Samuel Hemingway, May 5, 1714.

John Johnson, b. June 29, 1692.

Mary Johnson, b. July 28, 1695.

Isaac Johnson, b. Dec. 23, 1697; m. Abigail Peake, April 28, 1720.

Edward Johnson, b. Sept. 6, 1700; m. Sarah Manning, Feb. 20, 1728.

Anna Johnson, b. April 14, 1703.

Mehitable Johnson, b. March 13, 1706–7, d. May 3, 1707.

Mehitable Johnson, b. Sept. 6, 1708, d. Jan. 28, 1708–9.

9. SAMUEL MORRIS, 4th son of Lieut. Edward (1). [See Third Branch.]

10. MARTHA MORRIS, 4th daughter of Lieut. Edward (1), born in Roxbury Nov. 30, 1674; died in Woodstock May 9, 1756; married Dea. William Lyon of Woodstock, Jan. 6, 1714–15. She was his second wife. Deacon Lyon was son of John Lyon and grandson of William Lyon of Roxbury, the lifelong friend and neighbor of Edwin Morris, in both Roxbury and Woodstock, and who came to America at the age of fourteen in company with Elder Isaac Heath in the "Hopewell" in 1635. Deacon Lyon by his first wife, Deborah Colburn of Dedham, had eight children; by Martha Morris he had one son:

Nehemiah Lyon, b. Oct. 16, 1720. He m. 1st, Mehitable Child, July 3, 1741. She was the daughter of his cousin, Ephraim Child, and was two years older than her husband; one was the grandson, the other the great-granddaughter, of Edward Morris. They had the following children:

Martha Lyon, b. April 24, 1742; m. Eliakim May.

Elisha Lyon, b. Feb. 11, 1744; killed on a training day.

Amasa Lyon, b. July 23, 1745; m. Martha Dana.

Aaron Lyon, b. Dec. 7, 1747; m. Elizabeth May.

Levina Lyon, b. Aug. 17, 1750; m. Perley Corbin.

Lyman Lyon, b. March 10, 1753; m. Hannah Corbin.

Eliakim Lyon, b. Nov. —, 1755; d. unmarried.

Mehitable Lyon, b. Aug. 14, 1756; m. Samuel Corbin.

The descendants of these children are numerous.

As instances of the industrious habits of this family, Miss Larned, in her "History of Windham County," quotes from the *Connecticut Courant* of Jan. 9, 1766, that Miss Levina, above mentioned, with Miss Molly Ledoit, spun and carded in one day twenty-

two skeins of good tow yarn. Miss Levina was then "sweet sixteen." A few days afterward, her sister Martha, the oldest child of the family, then twenty-four years of age, not to be outdone by her younger sister, spun one hundred and ninety-four knots of good linen yarn in one day. Perhaps this inspiration of labor came from the double quantity of Morris blood in their veins.

Deacon William Lyon died Sept. 27, 1741, in his 66th year. Mrs. Martha (Morris) Lyon, died May 9, 1756, in her 82d year.

First Branch.

DEACON EDWARD MORRIS,

AND HIS

DESCENDANTS.

north part of the town, and that although "they were glad to hear that the Woodstock people had built a handsome and convenient building for the public worship of God and believe that such a work could not be carried on without considerable charge — they could but think four or five hundred pounds at most, well laid out, might have built a very sufficient meeting-house for Woodstock, and are surprised that the petitioners should mention the sum of *six hundred and seventy pounds.* Since many large meeting-houses in the country, especially in the remote towns had been built for a much less sum, and it had better become the good people of Woodstock to have first sat down and counted the cost before they had begun so great and chargeable a work."

The petition was rejected, and the Woodstock people were left to bear their own burden. Fortunately a distribution of public money coming at this time, Woodstock appropriated her share — sixty-three pounds — towards the meeting-house.

Samuel Morris was the deacon's youngest brother. In 1714, he had come to the banks of the Quinabaug, where he had purchased fifteen hundred acres of land on the Woodstock line and established himself as trader ; his wealth and position soon brought him into prominence.

In 1723, Deacon Morris was appointed "to look after the meeting house, see that it be swept, and to keep the key, and take care of the cushing for twenty shillings a year." He was probably chosen for this purpose for the reason that his home was nearest the meeting-house, being a few rods south of it. These duties were in those days held in no little esteem or importance.

This account of Deacon Morris is necessarily brief for the reason of the loss of the records of the church for the whole time with which he was connected with it, with the exception of the last year.

Mr. Dwight was dismissed by a vote of the town which was almost unanimous,— fifty-seven to one. The town had requested him to unite in calling a council, but he had refused.

In December, 1726, the town voted, seventy-four out of ninety-five votes, in favor of calling the Rev. Amos Throop on the following terms,— £300 for settlement, £100 salary, and £10 for firewood. Mr. Throop accepted the terms. The town was in haste for the ordination, as the ordinances had not been administered for nearly a year, and children born, continued unbaptized. The covenant and records being in the hands of Mr. Dwight, a new covenant

and agreement, based upon the Cambridge Platform. was adopted, and Mr. Throop was ordained pastor, May 24, 1727. Deacon Morris's association with the new pastor was very brief. He died August 29, 1727 — three months after the installation — at the age of 69. A year before his death he settled his estate by deed and gift, with the exception of some of his lands. He gave his homestead of thirty acres with twenty-five other acres of land to his only son Edward, for the sum of £300, upon certain conditions, mainly the support of himself and his wife during their lives, and the payment of £30 each, to his daughters Abigail and Susanna, so as to make a sum equal to what he had given his other children. (See appendix F.)

Mrs. Elizabeth (Bowen) Morris survived her husband sixteen years. She died Nov. 20, 1743, aged 83. Children :

11. Elizabeth,[3] b. Feb. 12, 1684, at Roxbury ; d. Feb. 19, 1685.
12. Elizabeth[3], b. Feb. 9, 1686, at Roxbury ; m. John Bartholomew, Jan. 28, 1702–3, and died March 17, 1704, leaving no child.
13. Edward[3], b. Nov. 9, 1688, at Roxbury.
14. Grace[3], b. Nov. 14, 1692, at Woodstock ; m. Joseph Peake, Jan. 9, 1717–18, and had one child — Huldah Peake.
15. Abigail[3], b. Oct. 25, 1694 ; m. John Frizzel.
16. Susanna[3], b. Aug. 16, 1698 ; m. John Church.
17. Prudence[3], b. Aug. 9, 1702 ; m. Joseph Belknap.

The grave of Deacon Morris in the burial ground on Woodstock Hill, is marked by a simple stone with the following inscription,

HERE LIES BURIED THE
BODY OF DEACON EDWARD MORRIS AGED 69,
DECEAS'D AUGUST y^e^ 29,
1727.

The compiler has also placed over this grave a heavy granite tablet bearing the following inscription:

HERE LIES BURIED THE BODY OF
Dea. EDWARD MORRIS
AGED 69.
DECEAS'D AUGUST Y^e^ 29
1729.

BORN IN ROXBURY, MAR. 10, 1658, CAME TO WOODSTOCK IN 1691.
SELECTMAN TWENTY-FOUR YEARS, AND
TWENTY-TWO YEARS DEACON OF THE CHURCH.

Mrs. ELIZABETH (BOWEN) MORRIS
BORN IN ROXBURY JAN. 26, 1661,
DIED, NOV. 20, 1743.

GRAVESTONE OF DEACON EDWARD MORRIS.

13. Lieutenant EDWARD MORRIS, only son of Deacon Edward (4), born at Roxbury, Nov. 9, 1688, and baptized by Rev. Nehemiah Walter. He was married by John Chandler, Esq., Jan. 12, 1715, to Bithiah Peake, daughter of Jonathan Peake, Jun., and Hannah (Leavens) Peake, and great-granddaughter of Christopher Peake, who was made freeman at Roxbury, March 4, 1635. She was born in Woodstock, Feb. 20, 1697–8. Her father was one of the settlers of Woodstock under the grant of 1683.

Edward Morris was chosen surveyor of Woodstock in 1718, constable in 1721, and assessor for the years 1738, and 1739. In the latter year he was chosen selectman, and annually thereafter until 1748. He lived with his father until the death of the latter in 1727, and continued to occupy the old homestead until Feb. 22, 1732, when he sold the place to Joseph Wright, for the sum of £1300. The homestead was the spot where his grandfather settled in the beginning of the settlement in 1686, and was originally but thirty acres. It had now become one hundred acres through additions made by his grandfather, his father, and himself. Immediately after his purchase Mr. Wright conveyed the property to John Chandler, but continued to occupy it. The mansion house was burned a few years afterward — March 16, 1737, at night — with the furniture and provisions which it contained, and Mrs. Wright, her son, and a negro servant perished in it.

The same day on which Edward Morris sold the homestead he bought of John Chandler, as executor of Daniel Abbot for £1,100, a mansion house, and forty-nine acres of land adjoining on the east, the property of Joseph Bacon (which was the first lot drawn at the time of the settlement). The property purchased lay at a distance of a half mile or more from the main street, on Woodstock Hill, and on the road to West Woodstock. Here he lived until

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NOTE. Hannah Leavens was daughter of John and Hannah (Woods) Leavens of Roxbury. She was born Oct. 17, 1666, and died at Woodstock, Oct. 16, 1756, aged 90.

John Leavens was son of John and Elizabeth Leavens, who came from England in 1632, in the *William and Francis*, and settled at Roxbury. His wife died and was buried Oct. 10, 1638. He married 2d, Rachel Wright, "a godly maid," says the Church record. He died Nov. 15, 1646. John Leavens Jun. was born April 27, 1640. He married Hannah, daughter of John and Mary Woods of Sudbury, who probably came from England in the *Hopewell* in 1635.

February 1, 1748, when he sold the place with several other parcels of land containing in all about one hundred acres, to Col. Nathan Payson, and removed to West Woodstock and settled about one and a half miles west of the village, between Bungee Brook and Still River, where he had long been in possession of land — some two hundred acres — half of which had once been his father's. This farm ran back to the line of the town of Union, Still River running through it. West Woodstock had been made a distinct parish in 1743, under the name of New Roxbury. After his removal there he became active in its affairs.

The following votes are recorded in the records of the first parish :— April 21, 1745 : " *Voted:* that Edward Morris, with his wife and family sit in the pew which was his father's."

March 13, 1748 : " *Voted:* that John Frizzel and his wife (Abigail Morris, sister to Edward) sit in Lieut. Edward Morris's pew till something further shall be done."

In November, 1739, he was appointed by the town on a committee of three to act as agents for and in behalf of the town to attend and wait upon the Commissioners appointed by the General Court of the Province of Massachusetts Bay and the Colony of Connecticut, to settle the bounds of Woodstock. These agents were instructed to manage the affairs " according to their best judgment and discretion."

Woodstock at its first settlement was supposed to have been within the territory of Massachusetts. This was also the case with the towns of Somers, Enfield, and Suffield. This was according to a survey made by Woodward and Saffery in 1642. A new survey made in 1713, threw nearly the whole of the territory of these towns into Connecticut, which had claimed the right to this territory under the Warwick charter, the right of which she had purchased in 1644. In 1713 the two colonies made an agreement by which these towns should remain under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, under the conditions of a grant of land to Connecticut equivalent to the territory included within the bounds of the four towns. The land given as the equivalent, consisted of 107,793 acres, embraced in the towns of Belchertown, Pelham, and part of Prescott, and Ware; being at that time ungranted and unsettled territory. In 1727 Connecticut sold these "equivalent" lands, or a large part of them, to individuals in Boston and that vicinity. This arrangement was satisfactory at the time, but in after years, on

account of the increased expenses of Massachusetts and the taxation consequent thereon, many of the inhabitants of Woodstock, Somers, and Enfield became desirous of annexation to Connecticut where the taxes were less burdensome. The matter began to be agitated in 1747, and in May of that year, the first meeting was held in Woodstock toward effecting the desired change of government. On September 12, 1749, the town voted to secede from Massachusetts and to come under the jurisdiction of Connecticut. The freeman's oath was administered to seventy-four persons, among whom was Edward Morris. At the same meeting, Henry Bowen and Colonel Thomas Chandler were chosen to represent the town in the General Assembly of Connecticut. This was the first representation of Woodstock in the legislation of that colony. Woodstock was now completely annexed to Connecticut and became a town in Windham County. This change fo government was not made without opposition on the part of a number of the leading men of the town who were still loyal and avowed their allegiance to the mother colony.

Edward Morris seems to have taken no active part in these proceedings, and it may be doubted if they met with his hearty approbation, though it doubtless received his acquiescence through the fact that opposition was useless.

We have little account of his life during its closing years. Of his fourteen children he had buried six — one son and five daughters. One son and four daughters had married and removed from the town, two sons and one married daughter were yet at home or in his immediate neighborhood. He died Aug. 12, 1769, aged nearly 81 years, and was buried in the burial-ground on the west side of Bungee Hill in West Woodstock. His wife survived him; but how long, or when or where she died, the compiler has not been able to learn. His will, dated May 26, 1769, was proved at Pomfret May 1, 1770. By it he gave the use of his household goods and furniture to his wife; he also gave her his horse, a cow, and six sheep. He gave to his five daughters the household goods and furniture after the decease of their mother. He gave to his three sons all his tools and agricultural instruments; to his eight children he gave all his lands in Woodstock which he had not previously given away; also all personal property not bequeathed, and all his rights as proprietor in Woodstock, all to be equally divided between them. To his grand-daughter, Jemima Nichols,

he gave a small bequest. He appointed his son, Jonathan, sole executor. His children were:

18. Elizabeth[4], b. Oct 12, 1716; d. Aug. 9, 1745.
19. Hannah[4], b. March 9, 1718–19; d. Sept. 2, 1736.
20. Edward[4], b. July 28, 1719.
21. Grace[4], b. July 4, 1721; admitted to the church July 4, 1742; m. John Johnson.
22. Bithiah[4], b. July 6, 1723; m. Hezekiah Goff.
23. Isaac[4], b. March 26, 1725.
24. Asa[4], b. Feb. 21, 1726–7; bap. 1727.
25. Eunice[4], b. Jan. 12, 1728–9; bap. same day; m. Hezekiah Smith.
26. Martha[4], b. April 4, 1731; bap. April 8; m. Comfort Rice.
27. Mary[4], b. June 1, 1733; bap. June 3; d. July 29, 1759.
28. Jonathan[4], b. May 13, 1735; bap. 1735.
29. Priscilla[4], b. April 28, 1737; bap. Aug. 14; m. Zebediah Marcy.
30. Dorothy[4], b. June 29, 1739; d. April 2, 1740.
31. Hannah[4], b. March 28, 1741; d. Aug. 14, 1745.

15. ABIGAIL MORRIS, 4th daughter of Deacon Edward (4), born Oct. 25, 1694. Married John Frizzel, Nov. 10, 1726. He was born in Woodstock Sept. 12, 1692. His father, Joseph Frizzel, was one of the original settlers there. Children — all born in Woodstock:

32. John Frizzel, b. July 13, 1727.
33. Ebenezer Frizzel, b. Dec. 12, 1728; d. in the army, at Albany, Dec. 23, 1755.
34. Joseph Frizzel, b. April 5, 1731.
35. Abigail Frizzel, b. Nov. 19, 1733.
36. Sarah Frizzel, b. Sept. 12, 1736; d. March 6, 1756.

John Frizzel, Jr., m. Sarah ———, and had
Ephraim Frizzel, b. July 5, 1751.
John Frizzel, b. May 19, 1753.

Joseph Frizzel, m. Huldah ———, and had
Sarah Frizzel, b. Dec. 4, 1760; d. April 3, 1764.
David Frizzel, b. April 10, 1762; d. Dec. 19, 1764.

Note. — Sarah Peake, a younger sister of Bithiah (Peake) Morris, married John Morse of Woodstock, Feb. 7, 1725. He was great-grandfather of Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the electric telegraph.

Priscilla Frizzel, b. May 4, 1764; d. Dec. 18, 1764.
David Frizzel, b. Sept. 16, 1765.
Sarah, Priscilla, } twins, b. July 22, 1767.

16. SUSANNA MORRIS, 5th daughter of Deacon Edward (4), b. Aug. 16, 1698. Married John Church of Killingly, Oct. 1, 1736. Killingly Church records say Dec. 25, 1736. The following baptisms are from those records:

37. ABNER, son of John Church, June 11, 1738.
38. ASA, son of John Church, June 18, 1738.
39. SUSANNA, *wife* of John Church, May 4, 1740.
40. ANNA, dau. of John and Susanna Church, Aug. 31, 1740.
41. SAMUEL, son of John Church, Dec. 7, 1755.
42. JACOB, son of John Church, March 5, 1758.

The baptism of Susanna, *wife* of John Church, would seem to be an error, as in all probability she was baptized in her childhood. It is to be presumed that Susanna was a child.

17. PRUDENCE MORRIS, 6th daughter of Deacon Edward (4), born in Woodstock Aug. 9, 1702. Married Joseph Belknap March 17, 1724–5. Children:

43. JOHN BELKNAP, b. Sept. 21, 1725.
44. WILLIAM BELKNAP, b. March 7, 1726–7; d. Sept. 17, 1727.
45. HANNAH BELKNAP, b. Oct. 21, 1728; and perhaps
46. SYBIL BELKNAP, d. June 8, 1739.

Joseph Belknap received from his father-in-law by a deed, dated April 1, 1726, twenty acres of land. In the deed he is described as a "corwainer." In 1742, he sold his farm in Woodstock, and removed to Brimfield, Mass., where perhaps he had other children. He settled in that part of Brimfield which is now the town of Holland.

FOURTH GENERATION.

20. EDWARD MORRIS, 1st son of Lieut. Edward (13), born July 28, 1719. Died Aug. 14, 1745; aged 26. Married, May 31, 1744, Jemima Draper. One child:

47. JEMIMA[5], b. June 1745, bap. Oct. 18, 1747; m. ——— Nichols. Widow Jemima Morris was admitted to the church, Oct. 11, 1747, and married Benjamin Chapin Jan. 3, 1750.

21. GRACE MORRIS, 3d daughter of Lieut. Edward (13), born at Woodstock, July 4, 1721. Married, Oct. 31, 1743 (by Rev. Abel Stiles), John Johnson of Middletown, son of John and Mary (Davis) Johnson. They were fourth cousins. He was born Oct. 21, 1722. He owned lands in Middletown bordering on Haddam and Durham. He is called "Deacon" in the records. He was living in 1779, after which time there is no further record of him. Children — and perhaps others:

48. JOHN JOHNSON[5], b. Aug. 6, 1748.
49. LEMUEL JOHNSON[5], b. March 14, 1750.
50. ASA JOHNSON[5], b. Feb. 25, 1752.
51. MARY JOHNSON[5], b.
52. EDWARD JOHNSON[5], b.

22. BITHIAH MORRIS, 4th daughter of Lieut. Edward (13), born July 6, 1723. Married, by Rev. Abel Stiles, Oct. 31, 1743, Hezekiah Goff of Killingly. He removed to Middletown as early as 1749, and settled on the west side of Connecticut River. According to the Middletown records he had the following children:

53. BETTY GOFF[5], b. Feb. 7, 1747.
54. ASA GOFF[5], b. Jan. 7, 1749–50; d. June 26, 1751.
55. BITHIAH GOFF[5], b. Feb. 2, 1752; m. Asa Morris.
56. HEZEKIAH GOFF[5], b. June 26, 1754.
57. JONATHAN GOFF[5], b. March 4, 1757.

58. WILLIAM GOFF[5], b. May 14, 1759.
59. DAVID GOFF[5], b. Oct. 16, 1761.
60. HANNAH GOFF[5], b. Feb. 26, 1764; m. Michael Braddock.
61. SARAH GOFF[5], b. July 3, 1766.
62. ELIZABETH GOFF[5], b. April 26, 1769.

There may have been other children born in Killingly or Woodstock. Mr. Goff died before 1787. His widow was living in December, 1793. The Genealogist of the Strong family says he was great-grandson of Major-General Wm. Goffe, the regicide.

Hezekiah Goff, Jun. (56), removed to Vermont in 1802, and settled on Mill Creek, in the southwest part of Richford. He, with his son Hezekiah and his cousin Asa Morris (who married his sister Bithiah), and his son Edward Morris, were among the early settlers of Richford. He built a saw-mill and grist-mill on Mill Creek. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and when the war of 1812 broke out, he enlisted in the army for five years, with his sons Seth and Jonathan; John Parker, his sister's son, and Elias Corlis, a grandson. During his absence from home, his property ran down and he lost his land. He died Feb. 1848, aged nearly 94. His wife died in 1815, while he was in the army. They had eighteen children, of whom were Hezekiah, Jun.— who died in 1819, leaving a widow and eight children — Seth, Jonathan, William, — who was in his 86th year in 1869 — and Clarissa, who married Bradford Powell of Richford, in 1803.

23. ISAAC MORRIS, 2d son of Lieut. Edward (13), born on Woodstock Hill, March 26, 1725. Intention of marriage with Sarah Chaffee of Woodstock, published Oct. 18, 1748. She was the only daughter of Joseph and Hannah (May) Chaffee, formerly of Barrington, Mass., and was born there Jan. 18, 1729. Isaac Morris was a farmer. At the time of his marriage he lived at New Roxbury — afterwards West Woodstock — to which parish his father had removed early in that year, probably in March; for on the 8th of that month his father gave him a deed of one hundred acres of land in that parish, being a part of his then homestead; the consideration was £400 old tenor, and was to be accounted as part of his portion of his father's estate. He had other land, also. The one hundred acres subsequently appears as part of his father's estate, and was deeded to his brother Jonathan. He probably re-conveyed it to his father on his removal from Woodstock to

Springfield, Mass., in 1761. The part of Springfield to which he removed was then an unorganized district not belonging to any town, and known as "Wales." It was a territory lying between Somers on the south and Springfield on the north, and after the organization of Wilbraham, was annexed to that town. The spot where Isaac Morris settled was in the extreme southeastern part of "Wales," and on the Monson line. The probable cause of his removal to "Wales" was that his wife might be near her mother —then a widow — who, with her husband, Joseph Chaffee, had removed to this section about 1754. Joseph Chaffee died in 1760. Two deeds from Hannah Chaffee — widow — and Joseph Chaffee, administrators of the estate of Joseph Chaffee, dated Aug. 18, 1761, convey to Isaac Morris ninety-two acres of land, sixty of which was within the limits of Monson, then Brimfield. He subsequently bought other land. His farm contained in all one hundred and thirty-one acres, eighty-five of which were within the Monson limits. The spot where he located was a romantic one at the base of Rattlesnake and Sheep Mountains, overlooking the Scantic Valley, to Pine, Ball, and South Mountains on the west, at the foot of which lay the farm of his father-in-law. A large part of the cultivated land has grown up to woods, and the house in which he lived, and also that of his son Darius, have long since disappeared. Nothing remains to indicate the locality of the habitations but a portion of the walls of the cellars, and a few nearly dead trees of the orchard.

Isaac Morris died Jan. 10, 1778, at the age of 53. His wife, after a widowhood of twenty-six years, married Hon. John Bliss, Sept. 10, 1804. She survived him, and was a second time a widow. She died April 27, 1818, aged 89. She was a tall, fine looking woman, with dark complexion, hair, and eyes, probably the features of the Chaffee, and perhaps of the May family. The descendants of Isaac Morris of this complexion derive it from her.

The records of the first church in Woodstock having been destroyed, we have no record of Isaac Morris' admission to the church. His wife, however, joined the West Woodstock church, April 30, 1750. While in Woodstock, Isaac Morris held several parish offices. Children:

63. Hannah[5], b. Jan 13, 1750, in Woodstock; bap. May 13.
64. Darius[5], b. Sept. 15, 1751, " " " Oct. 20.
65. Isaac[5], b. Sept. 10, 1753, " " " Oct. 14.

66. JOSEPH[5], b. March —, 1755, in Woodstock; bap. March 30.
67. EDWARD[5], b. Dec. 12, 1756, " "
68. ELIZABETH[5], b. July 10, 1759, " " " Aug. 19; died in Wilbraham, March 24, 1764.
69. SARAH[5], b. July 23, 1761, in Woodstock, m. Stephen Pease of Somers, had one child, Sarah Pease, b. 1786, d. July 10, 1820.
70. EUNICE[5], b. May 13, 1763, in "Wales."
71. CHESTER[5], b. April 16, 1765, in "Wales."
72. EBENEZER[5], b. March 15, 1767, in "Wales."
73. ELIZABETH[5], b. Feb. 17, 1769, in "Wales."
74. EPHRAIM[5], b. March 17, 1772, in "Wales."

The records of the Probate Court of Hampshire County, state that Sarah Morris was appointed administratrix on the estate of Isaac Morris, Sept. 1, 1778, and was also made the guardian of Chester, Elizabeth, and Ephraim, minor children. By the inventory returned to the court, Nov. 1, 1778, the amount of the estate was £999 7*s.* 6*d.*, of which £850 was in land. The debts were £130 2*s.* 2*d.* Among the items of personal estate mentioned are "one black straight bodied coat 40/, 1 Vest 10/, a pair of old leather breeches, 6/." The distribution of the estate made Nov.

NOTE. Joseph Chaffee was born in Swanzy, Mass., Jan. 17, 1705. He was a son of John and Sarah (Hills) Chaffee, and grandson of Joseph and Anne (Martin) Chaffee; Joseph Chaffee being the son of Thomas Chaffee, who settled in Hingham in 1637, and who had removed to Swanzy in 1660. He was living in 1680. Joseph Chaffee married Hannah May, a daughter of Ephraim May of Rehoboth, son of John May of Roxbury, and grandson of John May of Mayfield, County of Essex, England; born in 1590, and came to New England in 1640, and settled at Roxbury. In 1729, Joseph Chaffee removed from Barrington, Mass., to Woodstock, and settled in the West parish. While living here he filled several parish offices. In Dec. 1751, he bought of the heirs of Peter Tufts of Ashford, one hundred and ninety-one acres of land in the district of Wales, on the southern border of Springfield, and lying on the Springfield line. In 1754 he bought of Ebenezer Jones of Wales, one hundred and fifty acres more, and in 1756, he bought of Rev. Stephen Williams of Long Meadow, one hundred and fifty acres lying east of and adjoining his first purchase, and bounded by the lines of Springfield and Brimfield (Monson). He had ten children. He died of small pox, March 15, 1760, in his 59th year. His widow married Ensign Joseph Sexton, and died May 26, 1784, in her 80th year. He left an estate of £423 2*s.* 9*d.*, with an indebtedness of £246 14*s.* 0*d.* His widow and son Joseph were administrators.

3, 1778, gave Sarah the widow, one-third during life, £283 5*s.* 8*d.* Darius, two-elevenths, or a double portion, £103 6*s.*, Hannah Davis, Isaac, Edward, Sarah, Eunice, Chester, Ebenezer, Elizabeth, and Ephraim, one-eleventh each, £51 10*s.* 3*d.* Mrs. Morris, hardly satisfied with the distribution, petitioned the court that as she was "left under something of Low and Indigence circumstances" she might be allowed something out of the personal estate, and was allowed the amount of £22 11*s.*, viz.: "one bed and clothing, £6 10*s.*; one ditto, £3; 4 black chairs 24/; 3 old chairs; 1 table, 10/; 1 pewter platter, 20/; 1 ditto, 8/; warming pan, 10/; slice and tongs, 22/; tramill, 4/; 3 knives and forks, 15/; 3 old ditto. 2/; 5 plates, 20/; 9 spoons, 6/; spoon, 3/; 1 large wheel; 1 foot wheel."

24. Lieutenant ASA MORRIS, 3d son of Lieut. Edward (13), born Feb. 2, 1726. Published Dec. 19, 1747. Married Jan. 14, 1747–8, Anna Child, daughter of Samuel and Kiziah Child of Woodstock. He joined the West Woodstock church, Feb. —, 1755. He was a volunteer in Capt. Nathaniel Marcy's company, in the march from Woodstock for the relief of Boston at the time of the Lexington alarm in April, 1775. He enlisted again May 1st, and was appointed 2d Lieut. of the 7th company — Capt. Ephraim Manning — in the 3d regiment, under the command of General Putnam, and was with him in the battle of Bunker Hill, and died while in the service, on the 30th July following. He left an estate of £500, on which his widow was administratrix, Sept. 5, 1775. His widow, who was born in Woodstock, Jan. 8, 1729, removed in 1799, with her two remaining sons, Asa and Wyman, to Pomfret, Vt., where she died, March 24, 1811, aged 82. Children:

75. EDWARD[5], b. Sept. 25, 1750; bap. Oct. 28, 1750; d. Nov. 18, 1756.
76. WYMAN[5], b. Oct. 17, 1753; bap. Oct. 28, 1753; d. Nov. 29, 1756.
77. ASA[5], b. Dec. 4, 1755; bap. Dec. 14.
78. PATTA[5], b. March 16, 1761; bap. March 22; d July 28, 1766.
79. ASENATH[5], b. Feb. 6, 1763; bap. April 3; d. April 30, 1766.
80. WYMAN[5], b. Feb. 21, 1771; bap. March 7.

25. EUNICE MORRIS, 5th daughter of Lieut. Edward (13), born Jan. 12, 1728–9; baptized the same day. Married Lieut.

Hezekiah Smith of Woodstock, Jan. 14, 1747–8; admitted to the church Dec. 27, 1745. Children:

HANNAH SMITH[5], b. March 19, 1749; died soon.

81. ABIGAIL SMITH[5], b. Dec. 5, 1749; bap. Dec. 10.

82. OREN SMITH[5], b. March 10, 1751; bap. May 24.

83. HEZEKIAH SMITH[5], b. Dec. 2, 1752; bap. Jan. 7, 1753.

84. HANNAH SMITH[5], b. Feb. 11, 1756; bap. March 28.

85. SABINA SMITH[5], b. Nov. 10, 1762; bap. Nov. 21.

85½. CALVIN SMITH[5], b. ——— 1764; bap. Aug. 12.

Lieut. Smith was appointed 2d Lieut. 6th Co., 3d Reg't, in 1758, and 1st Lieut. in 1761. He had served in the French and Indian war. This family is supposed to have removed to Coleraine, Mass.

26. MARTHA MORRIS, 6th daughter of Lieut. Edward (13), born April 4, 1731. Married Jan. 1, 1755, Comfort Rice, son of Gershom Rice of Worcester (now Auburn). He was born Aug. 10, 1729. He died Aug. 1, 1816, aged 87. Mrs. Rice died June, 1812, aged 81. Children:

86. ESTHER RICE[5], b. Dec. 29, 1755; m. Daniel Gale of Petersham. She died in 1848, in her 93d year.

87. JONATHAN RICE[5], b. July 24, 1757; d. April 22, 1759.

88. MARY RICE[5], b. Feb. 27, 1761; m. Timothy Bancroft of Auburn. She died in 1844, in her 84th year.

89. NANCY RICE[5], b. Oct. 27, 1762; m. John Stone, and removed to Worthington, Mass. She died Feb., 1849, in her 87th year.

90. JONATHAN RICE[5], b. March 7, 1764; m. Mary Stephens; d. aged 71.

91. DARIUS RICE[5], b. Nov. 2, 1766; m. Anna Stephens; d. aged 34.

92. BETSEY RICE[5], b. May 27, 1768; m. Thomas Hart.

92½. PETER RICE[5], b. July 22, 1771; m. Mary Hart.

93. EDWARD RICE[5], b. March 27, 1773; m. Miriam Gleason.

94. MARTHA RICE[5], b. —— ———; m. James Hart; d. aged 68.

The Rice family settled at Packachoag Hill in Worcester in 1755. The above family was one of rare longevity. Betsy Hart was living in 1856, at the age of 88. Edward was also then living at the age of 83.

28. Captain JONATHAN MORRIS, 4th son of Lieut. Edward (13), born May 13, 1735, died at Sturbridge, Mass., March 8, 1813, in his 79th year. Married, Jan. 12th or 26th, 1758, Mary Skinner of Woodstock, daughter of Abraham Skinner, and sister of Deacon William Skinner of Woodstock; natives of Malden, Mass. She died at Sturbridge in 1818, and was buried beside her husband in the center burying-ground, south of the church, so the compiler was told; but he never succeeded in finding the grave of either of them. He joined the West Woodstock church, June 10, 1764. Jonathan Morris received from his father, Sept. 12, 1757, four months before his marriage, a deed of "one-half of my housing and land in Woodstock," consisting of 110 acres; this land was in West Woodstock. Oct. 4, 1765, his father gave him a deed of the remaining half of his farm, and also fifty acres of other land. In 1759, he was chosen surveyor, and afterward held school and society offices. He was appointed Lieutenant in Oct., 1774, and was in Captain Nathaniel Marcy's company which marched from Woodstock at the Lexington alarm, and also lieutenant of a company in the 11th Connecticut Regiment, in the campaign in Westchester County, Sept., 1776, and was afterwards appointed captain. July 11, 1780, he sold his farm, then consisting of two hundred acres, to Ebenezer Coburn, and on April 3, 1781, he brought of Benjamin Town of Sturbridge, for £400 in silver, 125 acres of land which had been sold for taxes, and which originally was part of a large tract of land owned by Governor Winthrop of Connecticut, and removed to Sturbridge. He was the executor on his father's estate. In person he was tall, with a large and erect frame. His complexion was light, his eyes blue, his hair brown; at the time of his death he had become gray and bald. His granddaughter, Miss Thankful Allen of Worcester, from whom the compiler received this personal description, said that in his old age he was bright and cheery. He was fond of music and singing, and was himself "a great singer." He died of a throat disease, something like quinsy, after an illness of two or three days. Children:

95. JONATHAN[5], b. ———, 1758; bap. July 8, 1764.
96. POLLY[5], b. Oct. 28, 1760; bap. July 8, 1764.
97. BITHIAH[5], b. March 9, 1763; bap. July 8, 1764; d. Oct. 15, 1766.
98. CYLENDA[5], b. May 6, 1765.
99. BITHIAH[5], b. Aug. 13, 1767; bap. Oct. 11.

100. Patty[5], b. Dec. 2, 1767.
101. Walter[5], b. July 15, 1772; bap. Sept. 6.
102. Anna[5], b. July 28, 1775; bap. Aug. 20; m. Feb. 15, 1801, Stephen Pierce, and removed to Sullivan, N. H.
103. Esther[5], b. ——— ; bap. May 16, 1777.
104. Betsey[5], b. Aug. 20, 1781; d. unmarried.

29. PRISCILLA MORRIS, 8th daughter of Lieut. Edward (13), born April 28, 1737. Married Zebediah Marcy of Woodstock, Aug. 21, 1754. Mr. Marcy was a farmer. He removed to Stafford in 1779, and to Willington in 1782. He died in 1806. Children: order of birth not known.

105. Zebediah Marcy[5], b. Feb. 15, 1756; d. young.
106. Molly Marcy[5], b. 1757.
107. Priscilla Marcy[5], b. Jan. 6, 1760; m. Jedediah Converse.
108. Zebediah Marcy[5], b. July 21, 1761; d. 1851.
109. Aden Marcy[5], d. young.
110. Laura Marcy[5], m. ——— Dustin of Willington.
111. Hannah Marcy[5], m. Daniel Dimock.
112. Dorcas Marcy[5], m. Joseph Lamb of Vt.
113. Martha Marcy[5], m. Thomas Knowlton of Willington, son of Col. Thomas Knowlton, killed at battle of Harlem, 1777.
114. Thomas Marcy[5], d. 2 years old.
115. Aden Marcy[5].
116. Polly Marcy[5], m. James Curtis, Marcellus, N. Y.

Zebediah Marcy was son of Samuel, and grandson of John Marcy, the first of that name in Woodstock.

FIFTH GENERATION.

63. HANNAH MORRIS, 1st daughter of Isaac (23), born in Woodstock, Jan. 13, 1750; bap. May 13th. Married John Davis of Wilbraham. He died Feb. 25, 1826, aged 75. She died August 18, 1825, a very triumphant Christian death, after years of great trial. Children:

117. ROXANNA DAVIS[6], b.———; m. Richard Firmin.
118. BETSEY DAVIS[6], b. 1779; m. Richard Firmin March 25, 1803.
119. JOSEPH DAVIS[6], b.
120. JOHN DAVIS[6], b.
121. ASA DAVIS[6], b. August, 1785.
122. SALLY DAVIS[6], b. 1791; d. Aug. 30, 1860, aged 69.

64. DARIUS MORRIS, 1st son of Isaac (23), born Sept. 15, 1751, in Woodstock; bap. Oct. 20, 1751; died in South Wilbraham Feb. 6, 1793. Married (1st) Elizabeth Fisher of Woodstock; she died in South Wilbraham Dec. 27, 1777, aged 24. Married (2d) — published Aug. 8, 1779, — Rebecca Chandler of Woodstock; she died in South Wilbraham, Aug. 13, 1835, aged 78.

CHILDREN BY ELIZABETH:

123. SYLVESTER[6], b. Aug. 24, 1775.
124. ASENATH[6], b. Aug. 27, 1777; m. Henry Cady of Stafford, and removed to Butternuts, Otsego Co., N. Y.

CHILDREN BY REBECCA:

125. BETSEY[6], b. Aug. 13, 1780; m. Dr. Isaac S. Wood of Wilbraham, March 13, 1803.
126. JOSEPH[6], b. Feb. 27, 1782.
127. REBECCA[6], b Jan. 21, 1784; m. Jesse Merwin.
128. DARIUS[6], b. March 18, 1786; d. July 10, 1786.
129. FANNY C.[6], b. April 27, 1787; m. Oct. 26, 1806, Elisha Bowen of Reading, Vt.

130. SYLENDA[6], b. Aug. 19, 1789; m. Noah Merwin.
131. HANNAH[6], b. July 10, 1791; m. James Adams.
132. SARAH[6], b. June 25, 1793; m. Increase Clapp of South Windsor, Conn.

Darius Morris' will was dated Jan. 16, 1793. The appraisal of his estate was £426 14*s.* 9*d.* His debts were £129 0*s.* 1*d.* The records of the court state that the widow was appointed guardian of Asenath, and *Martha*, more than 14 years of age, *Elizabeth* 13, Rebecca 9, *Irene* 6, Silenda 3, Hannah 1. Edward Morris was appointed guardian of *Edward* Sylvester 17, and Joseph 11. It appears from the above that there was a daughter *Martha*, of whom there is no other account. By *Irene*, Fanny probably is intended or substituted. Irene in the record is spelled *Iuereny.*

Darius Morris held several town offices in Wilbraham; was constable, highway surveyor, etc.

65. ISAAC MORRIS, 2d son of Isaac (23), born in Woodstock, Sept. 10th; bap. Oct. 14, 1753. Married in 1776, Irene Johnson of Stafford, Conn. House carpenter; lived in South Wilbraham and Longmeadow. He volunteered at the Lexington alarm in April, 1775, and also at the Bennington alarm in September and October, 1777. He was a man of sincere piety and of great purity and excellency of character. He died in Longmeadow June 26, 1805, aged 51. By his will, dated Oct. 8, 1803, his wife, Irene Morris, was appointed executrix. Jonathan Torry of Wilbraham, was appointed guardian of his three younger children, Feb 4, 1808. Mrs. Morris died of small-pox in Monson, Aug. 14, 1842. Children:

133. POLLY[6], b. Dec. 19, 1781; m. Roswell Davis of Stafford, Conn.
134. SALLY[6], b. 1783; m. John Hitchcock of Monson.
135. EUNICE[6], b. Aug. 4, 1786; m. Albon Comstock of Westfield.
136. ISAAC[6], b. April 8, 1792.
137. IRENE[6], b. May 19, 1793; m. Arnon Comstock of Westfield.
138. ROXANA[6], b. June 22, 1795; m. Joel Hitchcock of Monson.

66. JOSEPH MORRIS, 3d son of Isaac (23), born March, 1755, in Woodstock. He was in the army of Canada under Gen-

eral Thomas, in its retreat from Quebec in the summer of 1776, and after much suffering and sickness, died at Lake George, Aug. 10th, that year, while in the service, in the 22d year of his age.

67. EDWARD MORRIS, 4th son of Isaac (23), born in Woodstock, Dec. 12, 1756. Married March 28, 1782, Lucy, daughter of Hon. John Bliss of Wilbraham, a descendant of Thomas Bliss and Margaret Bliss of Hartford, Conn., 1639.

Farmer. Lived at the Bliss homestead in South Wilbraham. He served in the Revolutionary War, principally in the army of Canada. He and his brother Joseph were in it on its retreat from Quebec under General Thomas in 1776. The following account of the retreat is given by Dr. Samuel J. Merrick of Wilbraham, who was a surgeon in the army:

"On the 21st of May the army was at Sorel; on that day General Thomas broke out with the small-pox. We soon retreated up the river to Chambly, forty-five miles, and ten miles from St. Johns. General Thomas was carried with us. On the 2d of June he died. On the 20th of June we marched to St. Johns; and about sunset we went in boats for the Isle aux Noix. Orders were peremptory not to stop a moment. There were but two rowers to a boat. They rowed until I thought they would fall from their seats. I, who was not on fatigue duty, could not see the men so worried, took an oar myself and rowed half the night. We arrived at Isle aux Noix about two hours before day; the sick were thrown ashore, and in five minutes the boats were on the return. I was left with the sick. I had tents but could not pitch them in the night. I covered the sick up as well as I could, and waited for the day. I determined not to lie down myself. I attempted to walk, but could not without running over the sick. Stand still, I could not, for so great was my fatigue that I was afraid I should fall asleep. I was obliged to lie down on the wet grass, and slept about an hour. As soon as it was light I sprang up, examined my sick, found them asleep. I left them and walked around the island, and found the sick of the whole army in the same situation — amounting to thousands, some dead, others dying. Great numbers could not stand, calling on us (the physicians) for help, and we had nothing to give them. It broke my heart, and I wept till I had no more power to weep. I wiped my eyes, pitched my tents; others did the same; so that in about an hour the sick were out of sight. On the 18th the whole army arrived, and the island was full of men. On the 19th I was ordered with the sick to Crown Point, but did not start till the next day at 12 o'clock. We passed over the lake. On the 25th we arrived at Crown Point, and on the 2d of July, at night, the whole army arrived. On the 10th I was ordered forward again with the sick to Fort George. We took as much pork and flour as we thought we should want; but the pork was bad, and we were

obliged to throw it overboard; so that we had nothing but flour, wet with the lake water, and baked on flat stones. We expected to be but two days in going, but the wind was against us and we were four days. I thought I could eat a tenpenny nail; but we got in and were supplied. The next day we went back, and soon arrived in camp.

It may be thought by some that I make more of the sickness than I need. Who has not read of thousands being sick? But that is not like seeing it! Perhaps such a sight did not occur during the whole war. I believe that at no time was sickness so prevalent."

For three days, during the passage over the lake, the only food which Edward Morris had was a bit of pork as large as one of his fingers, which he found in the bottom of the boat. Joseph was one of the sick, and on the 10th of August he died at Fort George. The evening that Joseph died Edward left the camp for the purpose of getting some milk for his brother. Night had fallen before he returned. On his way to the quarters he stumbled over the body of a man lying on the ground; entering the tent, he found Joseph was not there; taking a light, he went in search of him, and found that the body over which he had stumbled was that of his brother — he was dead. As he returned home soon after this campaign he did not communicate the fact of Joseph's death to his parents. On his way home, as he neared the house, he left the road to take a nearer way across the fields. As he was descending a hill a short distance from the house, his mother saw him coming alone, and stood waiting for his approach. As he reached her she said to him, "Where is Joseph?" Bursting into tears, the young soldier fell into his mother's arms, and as soon as he could control his grief, he replied, "Joseph is dead!"

After his marriage Edward Morris took up his residence with Colonel Bliss, his father-in-law, who had no son living, and took charge of his farm; Colonel Bliss being away from home much of the time, engaged in public business. He died April 29, 1801, at the age of 44 years. His constitution was somewhat undermined by his service in the army.

Lucy (Bliss) Morris was above medium height, and light complexion. She survived her husband thirty-five years, and died April 15, 1836. Children:

139. Oliver Bliss[6], b. Sept. 22, 1782.
140. Edward[6], b. July 21, 1784.
141. Isaac[6], b. Aug. 2, 1786.
142. John Bliss[6], b. Jan. 15, 1789.

143. Lucy[6], b. Feb. 23, 1791; m. Dr. D. Ufford.

144. Abby[6], b. Mar. 10, 1793; m. Dec. 15, 1836, Ralph R. Rollo, of South Windsor, Conn. She d. Oct. 10, 1850.

145. Thirza[6], b. April 26, 1795; d. June 15, 1802.

146. Richard Darius[6], b. Aug. 30, 1797.

147. Lydia[6], b. Mar. 20, 1799.

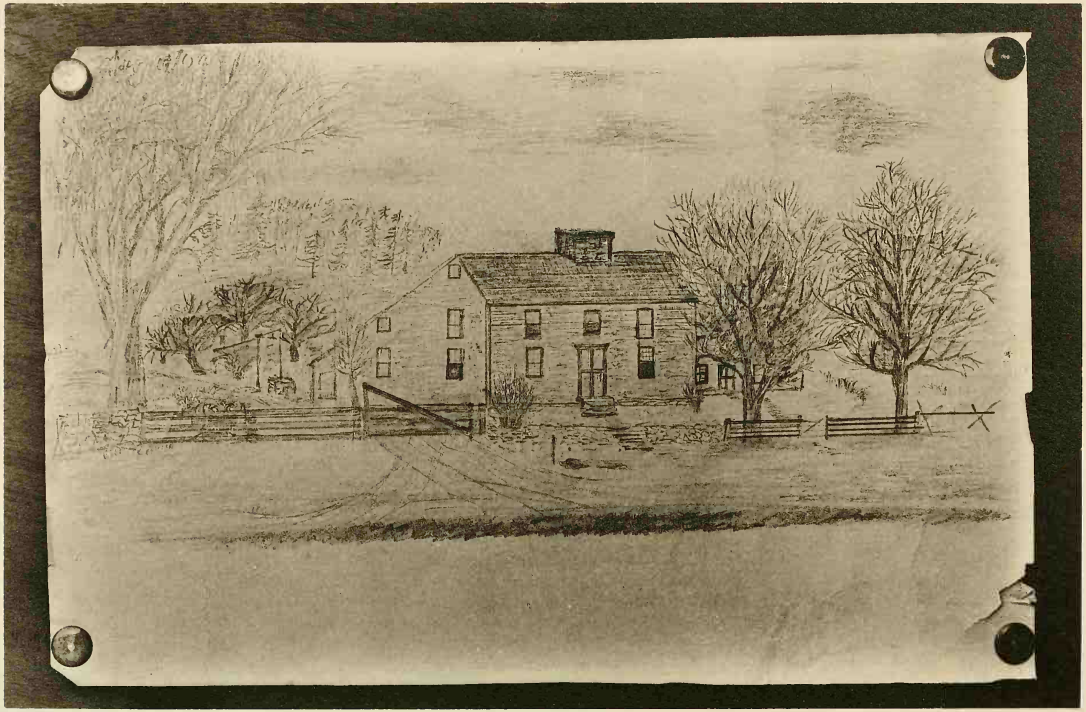
148. Edward Alonzo[6], b. Mar. 14, 1801.

Edward Morris held several town offices in Wilbraham. He was constable, warden, highway surveyor, etc. He and his wife were members of the Congregational church in South Wilbraham.

Note. — The compiler, in his boyhood, often heard the following incident alluded to, but never knew the particulars of it until a few years since, while examining the files of the *Connecticut Courant;* he found the following account of it in the number of that paper issued July 25, 1791, in a letter written from Springfield. His grandmother was twenty-nine years old at the time, and lived to be seventy-four.

"On Tuesday evening of the 12th inst., the house of Col. John Bliss, of Wilbraham, was struck with lightning. It seems that part of the electric fluid went down the inside of the chimney, and part the outside; that on the outside went down to a cupboard in the front room, as appears from its there shivering a board; — at that instant, Mrs. Morris, one of the family, coming out of the kitchen, nigh to the cupboard, was struck down. The lightning, it is supposed, first struck her on the back side of her head and run down to her foot, leaving a streak upon her flesh about as big as a large knitting needle; some of the family immediately coming to her, took her up, and using means, she soon came to her senses, and, though exercised with pain in her leg and foot, it is to be hoped she is in a likely way to recover. The rest of the family, though greatly surprised, were unhurt."

Colonel John Bliss, first son of John and Lydia (Field) Bliss, was born at Longmeadow Feb. 1, 1727. He married, Nov. 8, 1749, Abiel, daughter of Josiah and Margaret (Pease) Colton. She was a descendant of "Quartermaster" George Colton, one of the early settlers of Springfield, and the first planter at Longmeadow. About the year 1750 he removed to the "Fourth Precinct" of Springfield, or "Springfield Mountains," now Wilbraham, and settled on the east side of the mountains, on the "middle road," about three-fourths of a mile up the hill, south of the Scantic River. His occupation was that of a farmer and trader. He was a self-taught man and possessed of high native talents, and a man of great influence. He was a soldier in the French war. In 1773 he was chosen a representative to the General Court, and again the next year; the last Provincial General Court. He was an ardent Whig in the Revolution, was a delegate to the three Provincial Congresses, in which he served on important committees. On the 8th of April, 1775, he was appointed sole committee "to repair to Connecticut to request that colony to co-operate



THE BLISS-MORRIS HOUSE, 1750.

with Massachusetts in furnishing quotas for the general defence, and the raising and establishing an army." On the 23d of April he was again sent to Connecticut. He continued to be a representative during the interregnum from the time of the last Provincial Court dissolved by General Gage, in May, 1774, until the adoption of the Constitution in 1780. He had held the office of major, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel in the militia, Feb. 8, 1776. Under the new organization of the Continental army, concluded at this time, Massachusetts was to furnish eleven regiments. To the command of one of these,—the First Hampshire County Regiment,—Mr. Bliss was appointed by the Council, Oct. 7, 1777. He served some time in Westchester county but resigned on account of "age and great infirmity," which made it impossible to undergo "the fatigues of a military life." "Yet," he says in his letter of resignation, "at no time will I refuse to share in the dangers incident to any station in which my country shall be pleased to place me."

Under the Constitution he was chosen to the first Senate and to several succeeding. In 1786 he was chosen executive councillor, but declined the office for the reason "that he lived at so great a distance from the metropolis of the Commonwealth he could not attend to the duties of that office with the punctuality requisite to the faithful discharge thereof without too great inattention to his own private and domestic concerns."

He had early been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the county of Hampshire by the House of Representatives and Council during the interregnum. In 1795 he was appointed by Governor Hancock, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In person Colonel Bliss was tall and spare, and of light complexion. His wife was short in person, and also of light complexion. She died Sept. 30, 1803. They had the following children:

Oliver, b. Sept. 15, 1751, d. Jan. 13, 1757, aged 6 years.

Lydia, b. May 9, 1752, d. Jan. 29, 1755. She was the first person buried in the burial ground at South Wilbraham.

Lydia, b. June 19, 1756, m. Rev. Moses Warren, of South Wilbraham.

Abiah, b. June 1, 1758, m. Josiah Cooley, Mar. 13, 1777.

Lucy, b. March 1, 1761, d. March 31, same month.

Lucy, b. March 28, 1762, m. Edward Morris, March 28, 1782.

Colonel Bliss married, 2d, Sept. 10, 1804, Mrs. Sarah (Chaffee) Morris, widow of Isaac Morris and mother of Edward Morris, who had married his daughter Lucy, twenty-one years before. He was then in his 77th year, and she in her 76th. The story is told that on this occasion he had brought Mrs. Morris from her home in a remote part of the town to his own house, to be married there. Edward Morris, after his marriage with Lucy, had remained at his father-in-law's, to assist him in carrying on his farm, and here, at this time, all their children had been born,—indeed the property was now Lucy's, her father having deeded the homestead to her six years before; so the house was well filled with children and grand-children. The vehicle in which he had brought his intended bride was a chaise—a rare thing in those days, perhaps the only one in town, on which the tax bills say he paid the government an annual duty of $3. After alighting

from the chaise, he turned to hitch his horse, leaving Mrs. Morris standing. Through the infirmity of age he was rather slow in the operation, during which he observed Mrs. Morris, and in the familiarity of the relationship which had existed between them for more than twenty years hurriedly addressed her: "Walk in! *Sister* Morris. Walk in! don't wait for me!" He died Nov. 3, 1809, aged nearly 83. Sarah (Chaffee) Morris-Bliss survived him nearly nine years, and died April 21, 1818, aged 89.

The will of Colonel John Bliss was made Feb. 2, 1809. He appointed his grandsons, Edward and John Bliss Morris, his executors, and disposed of his estate as follows: "To my wife Sarah, all the property she had from her first husband, and a home 'with my daughter Morris.' To daughter Lydia, one half of Scantic meadow, one acre of my little orchard, part of my homestead next Comfort Chaffee's land, and $350. To my daughter Abigail, wife of Josiah Cooley, all my land in Longmeadowfield and $250. To my daughter Lucy, one-half of homestead, except the little orchard, also one half of buildings thereon, one-quarter of Scantic meadow, and one-half of my personal estate after the legacies aforesaid. To my grandson Edward Morris, the Jones place, so-called, near the meeting-house. To my grandson John B. Morris, one half of the homestead, except the little orchard, and one half of the buildings thereon, one-quarter of Scantic meadow, one-half of my personal estate after the aforesaid legacies are paid." Eneas Clark, William Clark, and Betsey Clark, Witnesses.

70. EUNICE MORRIS, 3d daughter of Isaac (23), born at South Wilbraham, May 13, 1763. Married Joshua Clark of Windsor, Mass., May 27, 1784. She died at Riga, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1824. Joshua Clark was born at Rochester, Mass., March 17, 1748, and died at Riga, April 6, 1840. Children — all born in Windsor:

149. CHESTER MORRIS CLARK[6], b. Dec. 9, 1784; d. Mar. 26, 1829, at Sangerfield, N. Y.
150. EBENEZER CLARK[6], b. Feb. 27, 1787; d. Oct. 8, 1849, at Riga.
151. WILLIAM CLARK[6], b. July 23, 1788; d. Mar. 10, 1870, at Hinsdale, Mass.

152. Joshua Clark[6], b. Aug. 15, 1790; d. Aug. 21, 1868, at Ionia, Mich.
153. Robert Cutler Clark[6], b. July 4, 1792; d. April 17, 1870, at Royalton, N. Y.
154. Lorin Clark[6], b. July 18, 1794; d. June 7, 1843, at Byron, N. Y.
155. Prudence Clark[6], b. April 8, 1796; d. Sept. 9, 1858, at Royalton, N. Y.
156. Eunice Clark[6], b. June 16, 1798; d. May 11, 1857, at Janesville, Wis.
157. Maria Clark[6], b. Nov. 21, 1801; living in 1885.
158. Edward Morris Clark[6], b. June 14, 1807; d. Aug. 29, 1852, at Janesville, Wis.

71. Major CHESTER MORRIS, 5th son of Isaac (23), born in Wilbraham, April 16, 1765; died in Malone, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1845. He was a soldier in the Revolution, serving for a while in the Continental army. He was a pensioner of the United States. He married, in 1786, Betsey Wales, daughter of Oliver Wales of South Brimfield, Mass., and sister of James Lawrence Wales, for whom the town of Wales (formerly South Brimfield) was named. Major Morris was a tanner by occupation. He lived in South Brimfield, and while there kept a tavern. In 1797 he was living in Stafford, Conn. About 1800 he removed to Rochester, Vt., and afterwards to Malone. His wife died in 1833. He married a second time. Children:

159. Betsey[6], b. Sept. 4, 1787; m. ——— Butler; she d. in Essex, Vt.
160. Sarah[6], b. March 4, 1790; m. ——— Rose; d. in Pierpont, N. Y.
161. Oliver[6], b. Jan. 14, 1792; d. in United States army in 1813.
162. Ephraim[6], b. ———, 1793; d. in Bangor, N. Y., April 2, 1832.
163. Annis[6], b. ———, 179–; m. ——— Lawrence; d. in Bangor.
164. Esther[6], b. ——— 179–; d. when 3 years old.
165. James[6], b. ———, 1800.
166. Chester[6], b. ———, 1804; d. Sept. 6, 1818.
167. Timothy F.[6], b. ———, 1806.
168. Emily[6], b. ———; m. ——— McFarland.

BY SECOND WIFE.

169. Betsey[5], b. ———.

170. Charles[5], b. ——— ——; was a clerk in Malone post-office, 1873.

72. EBENEZER MORRIS, 6th son of Isaac (23), born in Wilbraham, March 15, 1767; died in Holland, Mass., Dec. 23, 1831. Blacksmith; lived in Holland. Married, March 1, 1789, Ryndia May of Holland. She was born Oct. 7, 1769, and died Feb. 1, 1841. Congregationalist; Federalist. Children:

171. Leonard M.[6], b. Jan. 10, 1790.

172. Anna[6], b. Oct 14, 1794; m. May 8, 1817, Augustus Moore of Union.

173. Laura[6], b. Feb. 5, 1798; m., 1840, William P. Sessions of Union; d. April 22, 1872. No children.

73. ELIZABETH MORRIS, 4th daughter of Isaac (23), born in South Wilbraham, Feb. 27, 1769; died at Windsor, Mass., Oct. 23, 1837. Married, Sept. 3, 1788, David Hume* of Windsor. He died Jan. 13, 1827. Children:

174. Betsey Hume[5], b. Sept. 21, 1789; d. Oct 1, 1789.

175. Samuel Hume[6], b. Sept. 12, 1790; d. March 9, 1792.

176. Eunice Hume[6], b. Nov. 5, 1792; m. Philander Packard of Cummington, Mass.; d. May 12, 1854, without children.

177. Clarissa Hume[6], b. June 2, 1795.

178. Eliza Hume[6], b. Aug. 27, 1797.

179. Bathsheba West Hume[6], b. Sept. 3, 1799.

180. David H. Hume[6], b. Nov. 11, 1801.

181. Philena Hume[6], b. June 5, 1804.

182. Julius M. Hume[6], b. Oct. 7, 1806.

183. Thirza H. Hume[6], b. March 25, 1809; d. June 6, 1872.

184. Lodoiska A. Hume[6], b. Sept. 29, 1812.

74. EPHRAIM MORRIS, 7th son of Isaac (23), born at South Wilbraham, March 17, 1772. His father died when he was in his sixth year, and he was left in the care of his older brother, Isaac, of whom he often spoke with the highest regard, and from whom

* David Hume was son of Richard Hume of Douglass, Mass.

he imbibed principles which formed his own character. He married, Oct. 16, 1796, Pamela, daughter of Jesse Converse of Stafford, Conn. She was born Feb. 23, 1777, and died at Bethel, Vt., Feb. 2, 1846.

Mr Morris was a tanner. He removed from Stafford to Roxbury, Vt., in Sept. 1804. Here he experienced many of the hardships and reverses incident to a settlement in a new country. In 1812 he removed to Bethel, Vt. By diligence and economy he acquired a competence sufficient for the support of his family and the wants of old age. His business was transacted on economical, yet wise and generous principles, which commanded the respect of all who knew him and understood his motives of action. In 1822 he and his wife made a profession of their religious faith, and united with the Congregational church in Bethel. The beauty and strength of his religious character are described in the following extract from a sermon preached at his funeral: "In the support of the ordinances of the gospel, in the erection of the house of worship where he was accustomed to meet with the people of God, in the punctuality of his attendance at the public and social gatherings of the friends of the Redeemer. and in reference to all of those ways in which his influence might be salutary he was no uncertain character. Possessing a clear and discriminating mind and an uncommon degree of energy, regulated by his knowledge of men and things and by those Puritanic principles which he early imbibed, he proved himself a man of sterling worth. His plans in reference to his own property and that of the cause of Christ were successful because they were wise and far-seeing. His plans and efforts for the good of the community in which he lived, and particularly for the church and society with which he was connected, were always characterized by that energy and promptness which made him a conspicuous member. If he moved at all, it was in the first rank, and seldom did any laudable and benevolent undertaking call in vain at his door. As a father and citizen he was kind and affable in his intercourse. The nobler, as well as the more delicate and refined sensibility of Christian character, were particularly prominent to the last. Few, very few have manifested, at such an advanced age, all that interest in the family circle and society of friends, together with that high and devoted regard for the things of Christ's kingdom which he cherished. His decline being greatly protracted was, nevertheless, of such a

character as to leave his mental energies in the main unabated. He was enabled to exercise that firm and implicit confidence in the character and promises of God through faith in Christ, which was 'an anchor to his soul both sure and steadfast, entering into that within the veil.'" He died at Bethel, Oct. 7, 1852, aged eighty. In politics Mr. Morris was a Federalist and Whig. Children:

185. Sylvester[6], b. Sept. 23, 1797, in Stafford, Conn.
186. Amanda[6], b. Sept. 20, 1799, in Stafford, Conn.
187. Edward[6], b. Sept. 15, 1801, in Stafford, Conn.
188. Parmela[6], b. Oct. 6, 1803, in Stafford, Conn.
189. Jesse Converse[6], b. Aug. 7, 1805; d. March 6, 1806.
190. Jesse Converse[6], b. March 7, 1807, in Roxbury, Vt.
191. Polly Converse[6], b. Nov. 27, 1809, in Roxbury, Vt.
192. Joseph Converse[6], b. Feb. 24, 1812; d. July 21, 1813.
193. Julia[6], b. March 14, 1814, in Bethel.
194. Eliza[6], b. Dec. 24, 1816.
195. Joseph[6], b. Feb. 16, 1819.

77. ASA MORRIS, 3d son of Lieut. Asa (24), born at Woodstock, Dec. 2, 1755; died at Richford, Vt., May, 1826. Married, Dec 7, 1775, Bithiah Goff, his cousin. She died at Richford, June 10, 1803, aged 53. He married (2d) Penelope Thomas of Richford, Feb. 5, 1816. Farmer. Removed to Pomfret, Vt., in 1793, and from thence to Richford, Vt., in 1802. He settled in the southwest part of the town.

CHILDREN BY BITHIAH:

196. Susanna[6], b. March 16, 1777, at Woodstock; m. John Richards of Richford, Nov. 2, 1809.
197. Edward[6], b. ; d. at Richford; unmarried.
198. Sally[6], b. June 30, 1795, at Pomfret.

Edward Morris taught the first singing-school in Richford.

80. WYMAN MORRIS, 4th son of Lieut. Asa (24), born in Woodstock, Feb. 21, 1771; died at Westford, Vt., Nov. 1, 1862. Married, Dec. 29, 1791, Zilpah Holman of Woodstock; she died March 22, 1792, aged 20. Married (2d), Oct. 13, 1796, Mrs. Tryphena Perrin of Pomfret, Vt.; she died Sept. 5, 1825, aged 52. Married (3d) Mrs. Dorothy Richardson; she died Oct. 26, 1856, aged 77. Farmer; Congregationalist. Removed to Pomfret, Vt.,

1793, thence to Westford, Vt. He was a man of strong mind and sound judgment, upright and honest in all his dealings. "Honesty is the best policy," was a maxim he both taught and practiced. He had many prominent traits of character which made him a noble man. His word was always sacred; once given, it was most faithfully kept, even in the most trivial matters. He would sooner have wronged himself than his neighbor. He had no children of his own. Mrs. Richardson had five when he married her; to these he was always kind and indulgent, and clung to them as though they had been his own.

95. JONATHAN MORRIS, 1st son of Capt. Jonathan (28), born in Woodstock, —— —, 1758; bap. July 8, 1764. He was a private soldier in the War of the Revolution in a company of which his own father was lieutenant. Married Hannah Lincoln of Taunton, Mass. He removed from Woodstock to Sturbridge, where his children were born. In 1806 he removed to Brookfield, and in 1822 to De Peyster, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., where he died, Aug. 25, 1837, aged 78. His wife died Jan. 26, 1853, aged 94. Children:

199. TIMOTHY[6], b. Aug. 6, 1782.
200. HANNAH[6], b. Dec. 26, 1783; m. (1st) Dr. Freeman Allen, April 18, 1802; m. (2d) Peter Boyden of Sturbridge, April 20, 1808.
201. MATILDA[6], b. Feb. 23, 1786; m. Jesse McCurdy of Boston, June 2, 1811.
202. JONATHAN[6], b. Dec. 30, 1787.
203. LINCOLN[6], b. Jan. 28, 1790.
204. WILLIAM[6], b. July 15, 1792.
205. HARVELIN[6], b. May 20, 1794.
206. ANNA[6], b. , 1797; m. Levi Fay of Brimfield; she d. at De Peyster, May 24, 1864, aged 67.
207. LAURA[6], b. ; d. October, 1800.
208. LAURA[6], b. 1801; m. James Converse of Brookfield, 1829.
209. LOVELL[6], b. June 3, 1803.

96. POLLY MORRIS, 1st daughter of Capt. Jonathan (28), born Oct. 28, 1760. Married, about 1780, Asa Lincoln of Taunton, Mass. The following record from the Taunton books is Mr. Lincoln's own:

"CHILDREN OF ASA LINCOLN.

210. "ASA LINCOLN, JR., b. June 29, 1782; Saturday.
211. "MORRIS LINCOLN, b. Nov. 7, 1784; Sunday.
212. "POLLY LINCOLN, b. June 30, 1787; Saturday.
213. "CYLENDA LINCOLN, b. Aug. 30, 1789; Sunday.
214. "ICHABOD LINCOLN, b. July 9, 1791; Saturday.
215. "PATTY LINCOLN, b. July 16, 1793; Sunday.
216. "PALLESTIA LINCOLN, b. April 7, 1796; Thursday.
217. "CHRISTINA LINCOLN, b. Aug. 28, 1798; Tuesday.
218. "CLARISSA LINCOLN, b. Feb. 26, 1801; Thursday.

"Polly Lincoln, my wife, born in Woodstock, Conn., Oct. 28, 1760, departed this life Jan. 4, 1802."

Asa Lincoln died Dec. 29, 1830. He was a Revolutionary soldier.

Christina Lincoln m. Nov. 18, 1831, Josiah Blake of Medway.

98. CYLENDA MORRIS, 3d daughter of Capt. Jonathan (28), born May 6, 1765. Married Elisha Allen of Sturbridge. She died in 1831. They had nine children:

219. OWEN ALLEN, b. April 10, 1785.
220. WALTER ALLEN, b. March 20, 1787.
221. THANKFUL ALLEN, b. July 22, 1789.
222. CYLENDA ALLEN, b. April 7, 1792.
223. CALISTA ALLEN, b. Nov. 9, 1794.
224. ALMIRA ALLEN, b. Nov. 13, 1797.
225. MARTHA ALLEN, b.
226. ELISHA D. ALLEN, b.
227. CAROLINE ALLEN, b.

99. BITHIAH MORRIS, 4th daughter of Capt. Jonathan (28), born Aug. 13, 1766. Married Sept. 2, 1788, David Emory Boynton of Sturbridge. Children:

228. CHLOE F. BOYNTON[6], b. Oct. 7, 1790.
229. DAVID BOYNTON[6], b. July 26, 1792.
230. ALPHEUS C. BOYNTON[6], b. Nov. 13, 1794.
231. MARY BOYNTON[6], b. Feb. 7, 1797.
232. THIRZA BOYNTON[6], b.

This family removed to Sullivan, N. H.

100. PATTY MORRIS, 5th daughter of Capt. Jonathan (28), born Dec. 2, 1769. Married Feb. 14, 1796, Daniel Briggs 3d of Taunton, Mass. She died before 1802. Children:

233. RANDOLPH BRIGGS[6], b.
234. LEMUEL BRIGGS[6], b.
235. MORRIS BRIGGS[6], b.

101. WALTER MORRIS, 2d son of Capt. Jonathan (28), born in Woodstock, July 15, 1772; bap. Sept. 6th; died at Palmer, Mass., December, 1818. Married, Nov. 18, 1798, Sally Warner of Sturbridge. Children:

236. ORIL[6], b. Oct. —, 1800. She was a deaf mute and a pupil in the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford in 1825. She was burned to death March 13, 1860.
237. An infant, b. d. July, 1804.
238. WALTER BOSTWICK[6], b. Dec. 15, 1804.
239. SARAH[6], b. , 1807; m. Otis Twitchell of Brookfield.

102. ANNA MORRIS, 6th daughter of Capt. Jonathan (28), born July 28, 1775; bap. Aug. 20th. Married, Feb. 15, 1801, Stephen Pierce. They removed to Sullivan, N. H. Children:

240. MARY PIERCE[6], b.
241. LUCRETIA[6], b.

103. ESTHER MORRIS, 7th daughter of Capt. Jonathan (28), born May 17, 1777. Married (1st), Aug. 6, 1801, Abner Blodgett of Sturbridge. Children:

242. MORRIS BLODGETT[6], b. Dec. 2, 1801; d. Feb. 18, 1804.
243. PATTY BLODGETT[6], b. Jan. 1, 1805.
244. ABNER BLODGETT[6], b. Dec. 22, 1806.

Mr. Abner Blodgett died June 9, 1807. Mrs. Blodgett married Daniel Copeland, March 13, 1814. Children:

245. CHARLES R. COPELAND[6], b. June 19, 1815.
246. WALDO COPELAND[6], b.

SIXTH GENERATION.

117. ROXANNA DAVIS, 2d daughter of Hannah Morris (63) and John Davis, b. ——— ———. Married Richard Firmin, March 25, 1803; died June 13, 1807, aged 31. Children:

247. Philander Firmin[7], b. Aug. 6, 1803.
248. Philena Firmin[7], b. April 30, 1805.

118. BETSY DAVIS, 3d daughter of Hannah Morris (63) and John Davis, born ———, 1779. Intention of marriage with Richard Firmin published Aug. 19, 1809. She died Feb. 5, 1826, aged 47. Children:

249. Roxanna Firmin[7], b. June 1, 1810; m. Ralph Fuller.
250. Elizabeth Firmin[7], b. Oct. 8, 1811; m. John Amidon.
251. Richard Darwin Firmin[7], b. Jan. 24, 1814; m. ——— Hendricks.
252. James Lawrence Firmin[7], b. June 22, 1816; m. Sophronia Davis.

119. JOSEPH DAVIS, son of Hannah Morris (63) and John Davis, born ——— ———. Married, about 1806, Diana, daughter of Nathan Wales of Plymouth, Chenango County, N. Y., and previously of Union, Conn. Children:

253. Asa Davis[7], b.
254. Morris Davis[7], b.
255. John Davis[7], b.
256. Philander Davis[7], b.
257. Nathan Davis[7], b.
258. Andrew Davis[7], b.
259. Sally Davis[7], b.
260. Hannah Davis[7], b.

120. JOHN DAVIS, son of Hannah Morris (63) and John Davis, born ——— ———. Married Sally Wales, daughter of Nathan Wales. Children:

261. Danford Davis[7], b.

262. SOPHRONIA DAVIS[7], b.
263. OLIVE DAVIS[7], b.
264. DIANA DAVIS[7], b.

Joseph and John Davis removed to Plymouth, N. Y.; lived and died there.

121. ASA DAVIS, son of Hannah Morris (63) and John Davis, born in Wilbraham, Aug. —, 1785; died in Somers April 25, 1869. Married Selinda Allard of Somers, March —, 1810. She was born Sept. —, 1782, and died Oct. 20, 1840. Children:

265. ANNA COLTON DAVIS[7], b. Mar. 1, 1811; m. Sumner Root, Sept., 1841.
266. ROXANNA DAVIS[7], b. July 24, 1812; m. Nahum Dunbar, Mar. 21, 1836.
267. DIANA DAVIS[7], b. Mar. 13, 1814; unmarried.
268. HARRIET DAVIS[7], b. Nov. 23, 1816; m. Samuel A. Wood, April 4, 1837.
269. SOPHRONIA DAVIS[7], b. May 21, 1817; m. J. Lawrence Firmin, Oct. 20, 1840.
270. ANDREW J. DAVIS[7], b. April 25, 1819.
271. SARAH MARIA DAVIS[7], b. Feb. 20, 1821; m. Simeon Cummings, April 12, 1845.
272. CALVIN PITKIN DAVIS[7], b. Oct. 25, 1822; m. Ann Judson, ———, 1857.
273. ASA LITTLETON DAVIS[7], b. Aug. 15, 1824; m. Harriet Hitchcock.
274. ELIZABETH SELINDA DAVIS[7], b. June 26, 1826; m. John Austin Bowdoin, May 7, 1848.
275. JOHN ALLARD DAVIS[7], b. June 4, 1828; m. Theah Boyd, Jan. 16, 1853.
276. ERWIN DAVIS[7], b. Nov. 4, 1830; m. Emily Burt, 1860.
276½. HENRY DAVIS[7], b. April 4, 1836; d. 1870.

123. SYLVESTER MORRIS, 1st son of Darius (64), born in South Wilbraham Aug. 24, 1775. In 1796, when twenty-one years old, he left home for Butternuts, N. Y., and in the same year went to Whitestown, Oneida Co., where, in 1798, he married Elizabeth Smith, whose parents came from Brimfield, Mass. In 1805 he joined the Methodist Church, in which communion he remained for several years, during which he was licensed as a pub-

lic exhorter, and labored in various places; first, in 1799, at Watertown, Jefferson Co., being one of the earliest settlers there; then in Chittanning, Madison Co.; in New Woodstock; in Victor, Ontario Co., and Henrietta. In 1817 he joined the Western Christian Conference, and was ordained a minister in that denomination. The next year he removed to Groveland, Ontario Co., now Conesus, Livingston Co., where he died April 8, 1865, aged 89. His wife died Feb. 18, 1857, aged 77. Mr Morris was a sincere Christian, highly respected, and of great influence.

In politics he called himself a Jeffersonian Democrat, and adhered to the Democratic party until 1860, when he voted for Abraham Lincoln.

He was of small stature, but compactly built, and possessed great muscular strength. After going to New York, he taught schools. On the occasion of one of his earliest applications to teach, the committee made an objection to him as not being suitable on account of his size. The boys, they said, were some of them pretty stout fellows, and unless the teacher was a pretty stalwart man they generally got the advantage of him and broke up the school. Morris replied that he had experience in keeping schools, and had never had any serious trouble. "No!" said the committee, "you won't do; we want a stouter man than you are." He replied, "I think I can keep your school; take me on trial; give me my board while I stay, and pay me if I succeed. If I don't succeed I'll leave." The committee assented to the arrangement, and he took the school. At the morning recess on the day the school opened, a file of the largest boys came into the room, each bearing a large stick of four-foot wood, and ranged themselves in front of the teacher's desk. "Shoulder arms!" shouted the leader. Morris sprang out in front of them. "No!" said he, "that's not the order. It's *ground* arms!" and in a moment, by a blow from Morris's fist, the leader lay sprawling on the floor. "Boys," said Morris, "you see I know something of military tactics myself, and I'll command here!" He kept the school. In another town where he had been hired to take a school, he learned that other teachers had been thrown out of the windows, and that threats had been made that if he tried to teach there he would be thrown out also. Going to the school-house early in the morning that the school was to be opened, he boarded up the windows. When the school had assembled he stationed himself in front of his desk and

said, "Boys, I learn that you have a custom of throwing your teachers out of the windows. It is a custom which I never have been used to, and one which I don't approve of and won't have practiced while I am here. If any of you want to throw me out, now is the time for the experiment, before the school exercises begin." Several of the boys left their seats to go towards him, but as soon as they were within his reach he knocked them down one after the other. As they rose they took their seats, satisfied that for that winter this custom would have to be abandoned. Children:

277. JOHN CHANDLER[7], b. Nov. 8, 1799, at Whitestown.
278. SYLVESTER[7], b. Nov. 30, 1801.
279. ELIZA E.[7], b. April 27, 1803; m. Hiram May in 1821, and had eight children.
280. JAMES S.[7], b. June 8, 1805, at Watertown; d. 1857; unmarried.
281. MASHALL S.[7], b. Feb. 21, 1808, at Whitestown.
282. DARIUS[7], b. May 15, 1811, at New Woodstock.
283. ADELINE[7], b. —— ——, 1814, at Victor; m. Ira King in 1837. She died in 1848, leaving three children.
284. EMELINE[7], b. —— ——, at Conesus; m. Mordecai McKay in 1847. They had ten children.
285. CAROLINE[7], b. —— ——, at Conesus.
286. DANIEL M.[7], b. —— ——, 1817, at Henrietta.

124. ASENATH MORRIS, 1st daughter of Darius (64), born Aug. 27, 1777. Married Henry Cady of Stafford, Conn. They removed to Butternuts, Otsego Co., N. Y.

125. BETSY MORRIS, 2d daughter of Darius (64), born Aug. 13, 1780. Married March 13, 1803, Isaac S. Wood, M.D., of South Wilbraham. They removed to Rodman, Jefferson Co., N. Y. Children:

287. DARIUS MORRIS WOOD[7], b. May 7, 1804, in So. Wilbraham.
288. ISAAC S. WOOD[7], b. April 1, 1807; d. at Rodman Jan. 2, 1833; unmarried.
289. ORNALDO D. WOOD[7], b. Dec. 24, 1811.
290. ELIZABETH WOOD[7], b. May 7, 1816.

126. Captain JOSEPH MORRIS, 2d son of Darius (64), born in Wilbraham Feb. 27, 1782; died at Ellington, Conn., Feb. 20,

1847. Married Nov. 26, 1807, Lydia Russell of Wilbraham. She died at Ellington, Feb. 23, 1855. Farmer. Removed from South Wilbraham to Ellington, April 27, 1837. While in Wilbraham he held several town offices: Assessor, School Committee, Selectman, etc. He was a man of good judgment, and had the confidence of the community. Congregationalist. Children:

291. Louisa[7], b. Sept. 6, 1808; m., (1st,) David McCray of Ellington; m. (2d,) John Langdon of Wilbraham. One child: John W. Langdon.

291½. Delia, b. July 29, 1810; m. Solomon C. Spelman of Wilbraham. She died —— ——. No children.

292. Abigail[7], b. Nov. 6, 1812; m. Luther Colton of Longmeadow Two children — Henry Morris and Emma Colton.

293. Darius[7], b. April 6, 1815.

294. Sylenda[7], b. Nov. 6, 1817; m. Lucius Beebe of South Reading, Mass.

295. Robert Russell[7], b. April 2, 1821.

296. Sylvester[7], b. Jan. 30, 1824.

297. Joseph Chandler[7], b. April, 1827.

127. REBECCA MORRIS, 3d daughter of Darius (64), born Jan. 21, 1784. Married, Jan. 22, 1810, Jesse Merwin of Pinckney, N. Y., a native of Durham, Conn. He removed to Pinckney about 1804–5, and to Rodman, N. Y., in 1832. Mr. and Mrs. Merwin both died in 1861. Children:

298. Sylenda Merwin[7], b. Oct. 12, 1811; m. Almanson Alverson.

299. Betsy Merwin[7], b. Jan. 3, 1813.

300. Talcott Merwin[7], b. July 27, 1815; m. Saphronia Hill of Rodman.

301. Mary Merwin[7], b. May 3, 1817.

302. Fanny Merwin[7], b. Feb. 14, 1820; m. Geo. W. Smith.

303. Mills Merwin[7], b. April 7, 1823; d. young.

304. Harriet R. Merwin[7], b. April 14, 1827; unmarried.

129. FANNY CHANDLER MORRIS, 4th daughter of Darius (64), born April 25, 1787. Married, Oct. 20, 1806, Elisha Bowen of Reading, Vt. He was born at Woodstock, Conn., Feb. 20, 1779. Children:

305. Lydia Fowler Bowen[7], b. Nov. 17, 1801, at Reading.

306. FANNY CHANDLER BOWEN[7], b. Jan. 21, 1810, at South Wilbraham.
307. DARIUS MORRIS BOWEN[7], b. March 28, 1812, at Reading.
308. HENRY SYLVESTER BOWEN[7], b. Dec. 1, 1814, at Reading.
309. OTIS ERASTUS BOWEN[7], b. Sept. 30, 1817, at Reading.
310. ELISHA CHANDLER BOWEN[7], b. April 22, 1820, at Reading.
311. HARRIET SOPHIA BOWEN[7], b. July 3, 1823, at Reading.

130. SYLENDA MORRIS, 5th daughter of Darius (64), born Aug. 19, 1789. Married Noah Merwin, Feb. 17, 1813. He was a native of Durham, Conn., and with his brother Jesse removed to Pinckney, N. Y., in 1804, and to Rodman in 1835. His wife died July 10, 1817, at Pinckney. He died at Rodman in 1866. One child:

312. NANCY MERWIN[7], b. Aug. 26, 1814.

131. HANNAH MORRIS, 5th daughter of Darius Morris (64), born July 10, 1791, in So. Wilbraham. Married, Sept. 28, 1815, James Adams of Rodman, N. Y. He was born in Sullivan, N. H., and is supposed to have died at Charleston, So. Carolina, at the age of 52. Mrs. Adams died in So. Wilbraham, Nov. 12, 1862. Children:

313. MARY ADAMS[7], b. Oct. 6, 1816, at Rodman, N. Y.
314. SARAH ADAMS[7], b. Sept. 1819, at Adams, N. Y.
315. DELIA ADAMS[7], b. Aug. 6, 1821, at Adams, N. Y.
316. LAFAYETTE ADAMS[7], b. Jan. 18, 1825; d. Feb. 1825.

Delia married Oliver Cooke; d. at So. Windsor. No children. Sarah m. Norman Lyon Feb. 27, 1844, one child, Sarah Amelia, b. Dec. 12, 1849; m. Robert Hall of Sacket's Harbor, N. Y., now of Lander, Wyoming Ter.; two children, Elsie Claire and Alice Roberts.

133. POLLY MORRIS, 1st daughter of Isaac (65), born Dec. 19, 1781. Married Roswell Davis of Stafford, Conn., Aug. 20, 1800. They removed to Boonville, N. Y., where Mr. Davis d. July 24, 1848. Children:

317. LAURA DAVIS[7], b. June 18, 1801, in Stafford.
318. MORRIS DAVIS[7], b. March 9, 1803, in Springfield, Mass.; d. May 17, 1882.

While the family was living in Springfield, and Laura was two

years old, she wandered into the woods and was lost over night. She is still living (1885) in Boonville, and in her 84th year.

134. SALLY MORRIS, 2d daughter of Isaac (65), born in 1783 or 4. Married John Hitchcock of Monson, Aug. 29, 1802; after their marriage they removed to Boonville, N. Y., where they lived for several years, but on account of the poor health of Mrs. Hitchcock they returned to Monson where both died; Mr. Hitchcock first, and Mrs. Hitchcock in June or July, 1858. Children:

319. THIRZA MORRIS HITCHCOCK[7], b. June 2, 1802; died April 3, 1815.
320. ISAAC MORRIS HITCHCOCK[7], b. March 13, 1807, in Boonville; d. Nov. 2, 1809.
321. ALANSON HITCHCOCK[7], b. June 20, 1809, in Boonville; d. July 21, 1810.
322. JOHN C. HITCHCOCK[7], b. —— —, ——; d. in Monson, Oct. 1820.
323. LUCETTA HITCHCOCK[7], b. Nov. 15, 1813; m. Asa Robbins of Monson, and had three children: John Henry, b. 1835, George H., b. 1848, and a daughter, b. 1851.

135. EUNICE MORRIS, 3d daughter of Isaac (65), born Aug. 4, 1786, at So. Wilbraham. Died in Rome, N. Y., March 1, 1868. Married, at Monson, Sept. 11, 1811, Alban Comstock of Western, Oneida Co., N. Y. He was born in Westfield, Mass., Jan. 18, 1781. After marriage they settled on Webster Hill in Western, and lived there for several years previous to their removal to the adjoining town of Lee, where Mr. Comstock died, Oct. 14, 1822, in the triumph of Christian faith, leaving his wife with three little children, the eldest but nine years old. Mrs. Comstock managed her farm successfully; reared her children, inculcating correct principles, and educated and fitted them for usefulness in life. In 1841 she removed to Rome, to make her home with her son, Calvert, at whose house she died. Children:

324. CALVERT COMSTOCK[7], b. July 2, 1812.
325. ELON COMSTOCK[7], b. July 14, 1814.
326. MINERVA COMSTOCK[7], b. June 27, 1817; d. Jan. 30, 1856, of consumption, at the house of her brother Calvert, in Rome. She was a most estimable lady.

Mrs. Comstock was tall and erect in figure, and of commanding presence and superior endowments. She possessed good business qualifications and excellent judgment. She made the acquaintance of her husband in Boonville, while visiting her sister, Mrs. Roswell Davis. Mr. Comstock was a man of excellent character. His family was of the Society of Friends. Mrs. Comstock was a Presbyterian.

136. ISAAC MORRIS, only son of Isaac (65), born in Wilbraham, April 8, 1792. Died at New Baltimore, Mich., Nov. 12, 1877. Married, —— —, 18—, Fanny Wood of Monson. She was born Oct. 13, 1794, and died at New Baltimore, Mich., April 22, 1869. Farmer. Removed from Monson to Lysander, N. Y., in 1813, thence to Pennsylvania, in 1836; to Ohio, in 1846; to New Baltimore, Mich., the same year. Mrs. Morris was a Free-will Baptist; Mr. Morris did not belong to any church. He was Republican in politics. Children:

327. ELVIRA[7], b. March 2, 1813, in Monson; m. Feb. 24, 1847, Humphrey H. Smith of Cottrellville, Mich.
328. IRENE[7], b. Feb. 7, 1814; m. Feb. 18, 1851, James W. Dudley, Shelby, Mich.
329. ISAAC[7], b. May 19, 1816; d. March 10, 1817.
330. ALBERN COMSTOCK[7], b. March 19, 1818.
331. OLIRO[7], b. April 2, 1820; m. Dec. 12, 1840, David Swift.
332. LYDIA[7], b. Feb. 18, 1822.
333. GEORGE ALEXANDER[7], b. April 19, 1825.
334. HIRAM[7], b. April 11, 1828.
335. SALLY[7], } Twins, b. Dec. { m., July 1, 1849, E. L. Webster.
336. SILAS[7], { 30, 1830; { unmarried March, 1885.
337. ELSA ANN[7], b. June 11, 1833; m. June 14, 1848, Henry Shirky.

137. IRENE MORRIS, 4th daughter of Isaac (65), born May 13, 1793, at South Wilbraham; died at Western, N. Y. Married, Jan. 19, 1818, Arnon Comstock of Western, N. Y. When her sister Eunice was married to Alban Comstock in Monson, in 1811, she accompanied them to Western, and remained there. She was then eighteen. She did not return to visit her mother until 1835. Mrs. Comstock resembled her Morris relatives in her features; she was of medium height, slender in early life, but very fleshy

in later years; she was called handsome in her youth, and retained her good looks until her death, and also her mental faculties. She belonged to a Presbyterian church, was a woman of great sympathy and kindness, a friend of the poor and sorrowing, and was greatly beloved by all who knew her.

Arnon Comstock was born in Westfield, Mass, Nov. 15, 1779. His parents were Friends or Quakers. In 1782 the family removed to Williamstown, Mass, and in 1796 he removed to Western. He was then 17. He was an ardent Democrat in early life, and retained his connection with that party all his life. He held the highest town offices for years; was postmaster, member of the General Assembly in 1830 and 1831, and for ten years was a judge. He held his offices without seeking them. During the war of 1812 he held a custom-house position on Lake Ontario. He was of good height, well proportioned, and erect. He had light complexion, blue eyes, and red cheeks. He was a man of energy and decision, and possessed great kindness of heart. He was connected with, but did not belong to the Society of Friends. He died March 8, 1850; his funeral was conducted by Friends. Mrs. Comstock survived her husband thirty-two years, and died in 1882, aged 89 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Comstock were married Jan. 19, 1818, by Elder Douglass of Whitestown, a Baptist minister. They were farmers, and after their marriage went at once to their farm in Western, where they lived their remaining years. Children:

338. Caroline Comstock[7], b. Oct. 25, 1818.
339. Samuel Comstock[7], b. March 4, 1820.
340. Calvin Smith Comstock[7], b. Feb. 24, 1822.
341. Eunice Comstock[7], b. Sept. 18, 1823.
342. Mary Comstock[7], b. Sept. 13, 1833; m. Addison Brill.

138. ROXANNA MORRIS, 5th daughter of Isaac (65), born at South Wilbraham, June 22, 1795. Married Joel Hitchcock of Monson, in 1820. He died Feb. 19, 1856, aged 62. Children:

343. Harriet Emeline Hitchcock[7], b. Sept. 26, 1822, in Monson; m. Asa Davis.
344. Isaac Morris Hitchcock[7], b. Jan. 28, 1824.
345. Thirza Malina Hitchcock[7], b. March 21, 1826; d. 1828.
346. Sarah Ann Hitchcock[7], b. Feb. 22, 1828; m. Daniel Leonard.

OLIVER BLISS MORRIS.

347. David H. Hitchcock[7], b. May 4, 1831.

348. Mary Jane Hitchcock[7], b. Jan. 7, 1837; m. W. R. King.

Mrs. Hitchcock celebrated her ninetieth birthday June 22, 1885. All but three of her children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren were present on the occasion: two grandchildren, and one great-grandchild not being able to attend. The ages of the five children present amounted to 280 years; the ages of the grandchildren to 109 years, and the ages of the great-grandchildren to 22 years.

139. Judge OLIVER BLISS MORRIS, 1st son of Edward (67), born at the Bliss-Morris homestead in South Wilbraham, Sept. 22, 1782. Died in Springfield, April 9, 1871 — Easter Day — in his 89th year. He was named for the oldest child and only son of his grandfather Bliss, who died in 1757, aged six years. He fitted for college under Rev. Moses Warren of South Wilbraham, who had married Lydia Bliss, his mother's sister. He entered Williams College in 1797, at the age of 15; making his journey there on horseback. He was graduated in 1801. He studied law in Springfield with Hon. Geo. Bliss, and was admitted to the bar of Hampshire County, in 1804. He entered upon the practice of his profession in Springfield, which became large and profitable. He became intensely interested in the cause of his clients, and labored for them with impulsive efforts. In 1812, after the formation of Hampden County, from Hampshire, he was appointed prosecuting attorney, and held that office again from 1821 to 1832. In 1813 he was appointed Register of the Court of Probate, and held the office until 1829, when, on the death of Judge John Hooker of that court, he was appointed his successor. He held this office until 1858 — twenty-nine years — when the court was reorganized. He represented Springfield in the Legislature in 1809, 1810, 1811, and 1813. In 1820 he was a delegate in the convention called to revise the constitution of the State. He had been brought up in and was strongly attached to the Federal party. He was also strongly attached to the Whig party, and was an admirer of Henry Clay, and an earnest advocate of his election to the Presidency, and greatly regretted his defeat. He was naturally an anti-slavery man, although not an abolitionist. When a boy he had witnessed a conflict between his father and the pursuers of two runaway slaves from Connecticut, who had

sought refuge in his father's house, and in which his father received a serious injury. On the passage of the fugitive-slave law, in 1850, he did not hesitate to denounce it, and openly declared his purpose of protecting, with all his power and influence, any slave who should appeal to him for aid.

He was an advocate of the benevolent causes of his time; especially those of the Bible and missions. When the temperance reformation first took its rise, about 1826, under the lead of Dr. Hewit and others, and spread rapidly through Connecticut and Massachusetts, awakening in its progress the consciences of large numbers of people in regard to the prevailing social custom in the use of intoxicating drinks, he at once threw himself into the cause with the greatest zeal, publicly advocating and speaking for it in Springfield and the neighboring towns. One of the earliest recollections which the compiler has of him is on one of these occasions. It was on a summer day; he had taken off his coat, and in the zeal and enthusiasm of his effort he left the platform on which he was standing, and seemingly unconscious of his position wandered half way up the passage way in front of him.

His habits of life were simple and democratic; he abhorred show and ostentation. He was exceedingly social and fond of company, and exceedingly enjoyed that of a few friends who were wont to assemble frequently at his house; generally on Sunday evenings; keeping up, as he did, the old New England custom of observing Saturday evening as holy time.

He was fond of historical study, especially that of local history and genealogy. He delivered the address on the occasion of the celebration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Springfield, May 24, 1836. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and also of the N. E. Historic-Genealogical Society. He had treasured in his memory a vast number of historical facts, and facts relating to family history. He often interested and astonished people with his knowledge of their ancestral lines. He was accustomed to say: "In my youth I saw an aged man who remembered seeing persons who came over in the Mayflower." He loved and revered the good which had come down from the past. He disliked innovation on many old customs, and new ones had little control over him. A late writer, sketching the old members of the Hampden bar, recounting some

reminiscences of the life and character of Judge Morris, said of him:

Judge Morris was an old Whig and his sentiment was strongly anti-slavery. At the same time he was a very good representative of that portion of the community which opposed any reform not attained by due process of law. He therefore often found himself opposed on principle to the measures which seemed to him to ride rough-shod over the letter of the law. At the time of the New York draft riots of 1863 Gov. Buckingham of Connecticut was visiting his brother, Dr. Buckingham, in this city. It had been arranged that two Connecticut regiments should be forwarded to the metropolis. A dispatch from Mayor Opdyke was sent here to the governor, asking that the sending of the troops be delayed. Judge Morris met Dr. Buckingham on the street and asked, "Has the telegram been received?" It had been. "And would the governor have forwarded the regiments?" Morris asked. "Indeed he would," was the reply. "Did not New York city send more than two regiments into Connecticut in 1861, when my brother was running for governor?" This was a reference to the swarm of illegal voters who attempted unsuccessfully to swamp the Republican ticket by means of voters' certificates under the old law. Morris saw the point and did not argue further. It might be considered unjust to drop the matter here, allowing the reader to make too free use of his inferences as to Morris's broadest political convictions. Below the lawyer-like habit of action within constitutional and statute limits was a ground-work of patriotism and love for our institutions which is full explanation for his influence over his fellow-citizens. Rev. Mr. Parsons, in his sermon delivered at the funeral of Judge Morris, put this fact in quite as clear light when he said: "These early convictions were so positive and pronounced with him that in later life he persisted in applying them to others in similar places of responsible trust. Judging them by their deeds he severely condemned the least abuse of power, perversion of law or deviation from the cardinal principles of national purity and life." During the very year of the New York draft riots Judge Morris was called upon to preside over the ceremonies attending the centennial celebration of Wilbraham, his native town. The rural picture that must have had such attractions to him could not shut out the thought of war, and he was moved to say: "Especially do I welcome as the organ of the town those of her children who have come from abroad. Though civil strife fills the land and the voice of war sounds through all our borders, we meet in these quiet scenes to forget for the hour the distress and tumult around us, and to exchange congratulations that we have so goodly a heritage." And the octogenarian dismissed the gathering with the words, "May the civil war raging with such fury soon cease, and may our posterity never be called to rescue the altars of freedom from the pollution of treason." And this is a reminder that in the days of the Thompson riots over the slavery question Judge Morris stood for free speech and the privilege of listening

to whomsoever he pleased. Gov. Trask, then becoming prominent and active, well remembers the aid and comfort which the influence of Judge Morris gave the struggling Abolitionists in 1851, when both public halls and the church edifices were mostly shut against an anti-slavery orator. It cannot be said that the Judge was an abolitionist, law or no law, but a believer in fair play and an advocate of free discussion.

He was a man six feet tall and very muscular; aside from the special consideration that judicial honors inspire, he was held in wholesome fear by the unruly younger elements of the community, and his services were never demanded in vain. It is told of Landlord Dillon, who kept what was afterward known as "Uncle Jerry's tavern," that the young men gathered in the bar-room in such numbers that a reform was instituted. When Dillon refused to furnish unlimited potations an exciting scene followed. The crowd proposed to mob Dillon, and he sent for Judge Morris. Some young lawyers were watching operations from across the way with perhaps an eye for business. The Judge did not ask any escort but stood for a moment unnoticed near the door, and seeing that there was a vacant space in the center of the bar-room, he advanced thither and faced the crowd. He was an eloquent man and a brave man, and moreover knew how to handle himself in a rough-and-tumble fight. These are qualities which young men admire, and in a very few minutes the Judge and the landlord stood alone before the bar. In the town meeting, where Morris used often to officiate as moderator, the younger speakers who did not have the gift of being severe and parliamentary at the same time, often produced a deal of confusion, especially when the school and the liquor issues were up. Once a loud talking individual had been at it for some time in town-meeting under Moderator Morris's frowns, and at length the latter interrupted him with the crushing words: "Young man, you do not know anything about the school question. Sit down." He sat.

The qualifications of Judge Morris as a public speaker are admitted by all who ever heard him. He had a fine physique, a good voice, a nervous impetuosity of expression when in his prime, and an unbending pertinacity which carried an audience with him.

When distinguished men visited Springfield the judge was quite apt to be selected for the speech of welcome. He introduced John Quincy Adams to the people in the First church, and was also chosen to welcome Henry Clay at the ovation given him at the old town hall.

He was a well-read man, and in his age was very fond of going over his Virgil and repeating Greek. With all his solid study, too, he had time to take in all the current fiction, which he devoured with the greatest eagerness. His taste for the classics, together with an extensive vocabulary and ready diction, contributed to the graces of his oratory, which was so famous in those days.

Judge Morris was in every way a village man. He knew everybody, and everybody knew him. All the ways of rural New England life were pleasing to him; he enjoyed its leisurely village streets, its thrift, its town

democracies, and its deference paid to social dignity and importance; and it was his distinction to be for many years the object of much of that deference in Springfield. But the satisfaction he felt for this local prominence was not personal pride. He came by his local patriotism in the study of local history. He thought much of the past, and loved to talk of the plantation of Springfield, to reproduce the pioneer scenes when every yoeman was a defender of the gospel, a tiller of the soil, and at times a fighter of Indians. Morris never wanted to live to see the time when the town meeting would adjourn forever, when stages would be taken from the old turnpikes, and the town brook buried in the Main-street sewer. But he did, — and he lived also to be the oldest inhabitant, and to see city wards spring up where once were open fields; but his heart was buried in the past. "I do not like to see so many strangers," he once remarked to a minister here, "I used to know every voter." This lament was not the result of a natural desire to oppose progress, but a deep affection for the quiet, quaint old days of Springfield. He had been looked upon for nearly two generations as the antiquarian of Springfield. He was familiar with more genealogies than any one else, could give more facts about old buildings, the transfers of property, the historic spots, the traditions, the stories, anecdotes, and lore of the place. Law was his profession, but Springfield village his life.

Judge Morris would not and did not grow in sympathy with any movement that put a blotch upon the past, and his Roman struggles with the introduction of stoves and organs into the church, and the extension of the means of communication with the outside world afforded much entertainment to the more radical elements, but only increase at this day the natural admiration one has for old-fashioned manners and morality. When age began to tell its old story of lessening powers and ambition, the venerable judge was in the habit of dropping in at the "Old corner bookstore" and chatting and arguing with both old and young, and he never failed to paint the glories of the village of Springfield, especially when young men were about.

When the First National Bank was organized a chair was provided for the judge, and he divided his time when he came down street at that bank and the bookstore reading-room and conversing room. The passing away of Oliver B. Morris in his 89th year was no small event. He was a man of principle — strong, self-assertive, and true. When he passed away it was like the falling of an ancient pillar, and Springfield will not neglect his memory."

The following obituary of Judge Morris, which appeared in the *Springfield Republican*, was written by the late Samuel Bowles, then editor of that paper:

DEATH OF JUDGE MORRIS.

Oliver B. Morris, who died on Sunday morning, represented more fully and for a longer period the life of Springfield than any man who remains

among us. He was born in our neighboring village of South Wilbraham, September 22, 1782, and was consequently in his 89th year, and the oldest man in Springfield. His father, Edward Morris, had been a soldier in the Revolutionary War, serving principally in Canada, and his mother was the daughter of John Bliss of Wilbraham, who was an officer in the Massachusetts militia that served at White Plains, and, after the war, a county judge and representative to the General Court. Judge Morris prepared for college with Rev. Moses Warren, the South Wilbraham clergyman, and at the age of 15 went to Williams College. He graduated in 1801, and at the time of his death was the oldest living graduate of that institution. He came from college to Springfield, and began the study of the law with Mr. George Bliss, father of the present Mr. George Bliss, then a leading lawyer in the Connecticut valley. Mr. Bliss resided in the house next below the old Universalist church, on Main street, opposite the Union House, and his office was in the wing of the same building. Judge Morris boarded with Mr. Bliss's family during his studies, and in 1813 married his daughter, Caroline Bliss. He became a member of the bar in 1804, and had his first office in the wooden building then standing on the southeast corner of Main and State streets, but afterward removed to a building nearly opposite on State street, owned by Moses Bliss, on the site of the present Savings Bank building, where he continued until he gave up active practice in 1835. In 1813, very soon after the division of the old county of Hampden, he was appointed Register of Probate for Hampden County, and held the office until 1829, when he was appointed Judge of the same court, and continued to hold that place until the court itself was reconstructed in its present form in 1858. From 1820 to 1832, he also held the office of County Attorney, the local prosecuting officer. During the years 1809, 1810, 1811, and 1813, he represented Springfield in the Legislature, and in 1820, he was a member of the Convention which revised the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

For at least fifty years, or from the time of his becoming a member of the bar, until about 1855, Judge Morris, as is largely proven by these statistics, bore a prominent share in all the public life of Springfield. It was something more, socially and politically, in those days, to be a lawyer than it is now, and the offices he held were such as the people gave only to their most respected, influential, and able citizens. His long continuance in them, his frequent re-election to the Legislature, the character he has left behind him, all testify that he discharged their duties in a way to satisfy the demands of his fellow-citizens, and to prove himself a constantly growing power in the community. He was a man of strong feelings and positive convictions. A Federalist originally in politics, he was afterward a Whig, and finally a Republican, though never wholly reconciled to the decay of the Whig party, to which, through all its career, he was most ardently attached, and of which he was an influential local leader. No speaker was more welcome, or more potent, at its public meetings, and in the private councils of its leaders few carried greater weight than he. In the town meetings, too, Judge Morris always took a prominent

part; no important questions of appropriations, schools, bridge-building, or road-making were passed upon without first hearing his impassioned protest or appeal. He was always dead in earnest, to which great element of power he added a good voice, a fine presence, and a full vocabulary. Our ears are grown more critical, or modern public speakers are duller, for there never have been such speeches since, to our mind, as those we used to listen to on the evenings just before election, or at the yearly town meetings in April, from Judge Morris. Of his efforts at the bar, his defense of a young murderer, son of Francis Elliot, who had killed, by design or accident, another boy, named Buckland, is the best preserved in the traditions of Springfield. He threw himself into the case of the young lad with all the enthusiasm and even passion of which he was capable, and made an argument which won the sympathy of the jury and their verdict of acquittal.

No man, who has lived among us during the last generation of time, was so familiar as Judge Morris with the early history of Springfield, and with all its old families and business men. About 1847 he wrote a series of interesting local reminiscences for the *Springfield Gazette*, and it is a matter of great regret that he did not put on paper, with greater fullness and form, more of these recollections of our town and our people in their ancient estate, with which he was so intimate. No one can now supply in this respect what he has carried with him to his grave.

For the past fifteen or twenty years Judge Morris has been gradually withdrawing from our local life. Many of our later residents, indeed, were not aware of the continued presence among us of such a hero of the past. But until within two or three years he has made the familiar round of his little circle, and could be seen every pleasant day at the "old corner bookstore," chatting with his friends, and criticizing, with all of youthful positiveness, the course of public affairs and public men. For the last five or six months he has been confined by decay of physical and mental powers to his house and grounds, and during this time has slept, when at all, wholly in his chair. But he was out of doors on Saturday, and while at the dinner table on that day, he was stricken with paralysis, became immediately insensible, and died at 5 o'clock Sunday morning.

His wife died many years ago. His brothers, Edward, Richard D., and John B., — the latter remaining at the old home at Wilbraham, the others following their elder brother to Springfield, — all had preceded him to the grave; and of his immediate family, a sister, his niece, who has been for a long time his housekeeper, and his two children, Judge Henry Morris, and George B. Morris, clerk of the courts of this county, only survive him. To them, and to a wide circle of old friends, and to the town of whose history he has made so prominent a part, there remain grateful memories of a long and useful and honorable life. His funeral will be attended on Wednesday afternoon, at the First Church, of which he was for many years a prominent member, a constant attendant, and a leading supporter.

FUNERAL OF JUDGE MORRIS.

The funeral of Judge Oliver B. Morris, at the First church, on Wednesday, called out a notable representation of the elderly citizens of the county, including President Chapin of the Boston & Albany Railroad, and Chief Justice Chapman of the Supreme Court. The pall-bearers were Caleb Rice, Elijah Blake, Elijah W. Bliss, Benjamin Day, Dr. Pynchon, J. D. Brewer, Edmund Freeman, Isaac Mills, George Dwight, A. W. Chapin, and Otis Childs. Rev. Dr. Buckingham of the South Church assisted in the services; and the funeral discourse, which was brief and warmly appreciative, was preached by Rev. Mr. Parsons of Boston, formerly pastor of the First Church. The Psalmist's words, "Mark the perfect man," was the appropriate text selected, and the speaker, in alluding to Judge Morris's religious life of fifty-four years, classed him as a thoroughly evangelical Christian, a regular attendant at public worship, a devoted reader of the Bible, and a teacher for years in the Sunday-school.

NOTE.— The case with which the name of Judge Morris is most commonly associated in the minds of the older inhabitants, is the famous Elliot-Buckland murder trial in September, 1834. Not only the town but the whole county round about, and in a sense, the State itself were interested in the criminal proceedings. Moses Elliot, the accused, was a lad of 12, and Josiah Buckland, his victim, but a year older. These boys had made up their minds to run away, and on a Saturday, in April, 1834, had repaired to a hop-house on the Rice farm on the Wilbraham road to divide their clothing and to make some preparations for their journey. They had an old flint-lock pistol with them, and had been practicing at a mark. The upshot was that in the middle of the day Elliot fled home and was subsequently seen going in the direction of the hop-house with a spade, presumedly to bury the dead. On Monday morning young Buckland was found exhausted from blood some distance from the hop-house, and he declared before his death that Moses Elliot had intentionally shot him. The Elliot boy told numberless lies about his movements after the shooting, and the whole blush of things was against him. No boy so young had ever been tried for murder in the commonwealth, and the greatest excitement prevailed, when Chief Justice Shaw and Judges Wilde and Putnam opened the extra session in the autumn of that year. Attorney-General Austin and District Attorney Dewey presented the case for the State, and Judge Morris was assisted by the brilliant and eloquent George Ashmun, who was then just coming into notice. People neglected their business, in order to hear the evidence. The Elliot boy's name for mischief-making confirmed the popular belief in his guilt, and Judge Morris was set to confront a desperately strong tide of circumstances. His plea was over two hours long. The old court-house (Odd Fellows' building) was packed to the doors; crowds hung about the building, and country teams were standing in all the approaches to the Springfield hall of justice. Hundreds had driven into the village many miles to hear

Morris's defense. The lawyer had first to sweep aside prejudice and a popular feeling of guilt, and then to offer explanations of the stern facts of blood, death, and of the secretive acts of Elliot. Morris had a rotund, sweeping and impetuous style of oratory. His powerful arms would sweep through the air, and he would pose, or stamp his foot, or stride to and fro before the twelve jurymen, as was the wont of the profession half a century ago. His plea was masterly and logical, and not a little watered with his own tears. The boys were not enemies, but playmates and copartners in a scheme of adventure. The Buckland boy had complained that Elliot had often shot too soon after the former had fixed the target, so that he heard the whistle of the bullets. How preferable then was the theory of accident to the charge of deliberate murder with no motive suggested! Judge Morris used the visit of Elliot to the scene of the shooting with spade in hand and his various untruths as arguments in favor of his innocence. They were, he claimed, the natural things for a frightened boy to do. The crowd in the court-room had been gradually drawn to the prisoner's side, and under the skillful handling of Morris the jury, too, were affected, and when the lawyer sat down, women were in tears, and the whole body of listeners deeply moved. The jury acquitted Elliot after an absence of two hours, and a memorable scene of relief and congratulation followed.

The compiler was a seatmate in school with Elliot about a year or two before the trial.

That Judge Morris had a memory peculiarly retentive of persons, dates, and events is shown by the following incident quoted from the *Springfield Republican*:

"As a number of people, many years ago, were standing near the corner of State and Main streets, and among them Judge Morris, Rev. Dr. Osgood came along. Says the judge, 'Doctor, is it 15 or 16 years since you gave us that discourse that you preached last Sunday?' 'Confound your memory,' was the reply, and the doctor passed on."

Judge Morris in his prime was six feet in height; his weight somewhat more than 200 pounds. He had a firm, solid step; his complexion was light, he had brown hair and bluish grey eyes. Married, Sept. 15, 1813, Caroline, daughter of Hon. George Bliss of Springfield; a descendant of Thomas Bliss, one of the early settlers of Hartford. She was born in Springfield, Dec. 28, 1791, and died Feb. 9, 1842. She was a woman of most amiable and estimable character and greatly beloved by all. Her father was a member of the celebrated Hartford Convention in 1814. Children:

349. HENRY[7], b. June 16, 1814.

350. GEORGE BLISS[7], b. Nov. 12, 1818.

140. EDWARD MORRIS, 2d son of Edward (67), and the sixth of this name in line, was born at the Bliss-Morris homestead in South Wilbraham, July 21, 1784. Married May 15, 1806, by Rev. Moses Warren, to Sally, daughter of Jonathan and Mercy (Leonard) Flynt of Wilbraham. She was born in Greenwich, Mass., Sept. 10, 1784, and died in South Wilbraham, June 24, 1807, aged 23. Jonathan Flynt was a descendant of Thomas Flynt of Salem, Mass., 1640. He was born in Windham, Conn., Nov. 13, 1747, and died in Monson, Mass., Nov. 6, 1814, aged 67. He married June 18, 1782, Mercy, daughter of Ensign Ezra Leonard of Hardwick, Mass., a descendant of Solomon Leonard of Duxbury, Mass., 1637. He was a clothier by occupation, and had mills in Hardwick, Greenwich, Monson, and Wilbraham, in which towns he lived at various times. His wife was born in Hardwick, Sept. 18, 1751, and died in Monson, Jan. 4, 1823, aged 71.

Edward Morris married, 2d, June 27, 1808, Mercy Flynt, sister of Sally. She was born in Monson, Mass., Aug. 1, 1788, and died there of consumption, Aug. 17, 1831, aged 43.

Mr. Morris was a merchant in South Wilbraham, at first of the firm of Clarks, Flynt & Morris, his associates being William and Eneas Clark, and Jonathan Flynt, Jr., his brother-in-law; the latter died in 1808, and the firm became Clarks & Morris. In 1816 they sold their business in Wilbraham and removed to Belchertown, where the firm became Clark, Parsons & Co. In 1819 Mr. Eneas Clark left the firm, which was then changed to Morris & Parsons. In 1820 Mr. Parsons left the firm on account of ill health, and removed to Alabama, where he soon died of consumption He had married Nancy Flynt, a sister of Mercy.

The years following the War of 1812 were disastrous to business generally, and in August, 1821, Mr. Morris failed It was in the time of imprisonment for debt. He was arrested, and for a short time was confined in the limits of the county jail in Northampton. As soon as he could arrange his affairs he retired to a farm, the "Kentfield place," so-called, owned by his brother-in-law, Rufus Flynt. Subsequently he removed to another farm, near the village of Belchertown, and soon afterward, Aug. 16, 1824, while bathing in Swift River, was seized with cramps and drowned. His age was 40. During the last war with Great Britain he was a quartermaster in the first brigade, 4th division of Massachusetts

militia, Gen. Jacob Bliss, stationed near Boston for coast defense in 1814–15.

In 1819, during a revival of religion in Belchertown, Mr. and Mrs. Morris united with the Congregational Church on profession of their faith in Christ. Their wedded life was one of the completest love and harmony. There is no recollection among all their children of the least exhibition of temper, passion, or inharmony between them.

In politics Mr. Morris was a Federalist. He was also a member of the Masonic order. While living in Wilbraham he held the offices of Constable, Surveyor, Collector, etc. Children:

BY SALLY.

351. EDWARD FLYNT[7], b. March 24, 1807; d. Feb. 14, 1830.

BY MERCY.

352. SALLY FLYNT[7], b. June 19, 1810; m. Daniel D. Chaffee.
353. CHARLES[7], b. June 6, 1812.
354. GEORGE FLYNT[7], b. May 6, 1814.
355. MARIA MELISSA[7], b. Nov. 2, 1816.
356. HENRY[7], b. Feb. 25, 1819.
357. JONATHAN FLYNT[7], b. March 20, 1822.

141. ISAAC MORRIS, 3d son of Edward (67), born in South Wilbraham Aug. 2, 1786; died in the house in which he was born April 2, 1827; unmarried. Farmer For many years he was one of the constables of Wilbraham. In 1819, having removed to Belchertown, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Hampshire County. He afterwards returned to Wilbraham.

142. Deacon JOHN BLISS MORRIS, 4th son of Edward (67), born in South Wilbraham Jan. 15, 1789. Married Nov. 26, 1817, Lucia, daughter of Capt. Justin Granger of West Springfield. Farmer. Lived at the old Bliss-Morris homestead in South Wilbraham. Deacon Morris filled nearly every town office. He was a Justice of the Peace. He represented the town of Wilbraham in the Legislature in 1856, and was a member of the Convention held that year to amend the Constitution of the State. In his politics he was a Federalist, Whig, and Republican. For more than forty years he was deacon of the Congregational Church.

He was a kind husband, an indulgent father, and a genial friend, and a consistent, exemplary Christian. His integrity of character and kindness of heart endeared him to all who knew him.

He died of paralysis, June 7, 1866, aged 77, leaving a memory most precious to those who knew him best.

Mrs. Morris died in the city of New York, Feb. 27, 1872. She was a woman of great amiability of disposition and character. Children:

358. Caroline[7], b. Sept. 9, 1818.
359. Frances Granger[7], b. March 28, 1821; m. I. P. Olmstead.
360. William Pierpont[7], b. Oct. 11, 1822.
361. Elizabeth Lucia[7], b. Dec. 25, 1832; m. Oct. 4, 1871, James E. McIntire, lawyer of Springfield, Mass.

143. LUCY MORRIS, 1st daughter of Edward (67), born at South Wilbraham, Mass., Feb. 23, 1791. Married Oct. 27, 1812, Dr. Daniel Ufford of Wilbraham, a native of Chatham, Conn. She died Aug. 10, 1871, at the home of her son-in-law, Milo Chapin, at "Sixteen Acres," in Springfield. "Aunt Lucy" was greatly beloved by all who knew her. Dr. Ufford died ——. Children:

362. Dixon DeForest Ufford[7], b. Sept. 3, 1813.
363. Lucien Moreau Ufford[7], b. Aug. 9, 1816.
364. Lucy Morris Ufford[7], b. Aug. 3, 1821; d. Sept. 11, 1842.
365. Mary Goodrich Ufford[7], b. April 22, 1823; m. Luke Pease.
366. Thirza Morris Ufford[7], b. April 13, 1825; m. Milo Chapin.
367. Edward Wyatt Ufford[7], b. May 31, 1831.

146. Major RICHARD DARIUS MORRIS, 5th son of Edward (67), born at South Wilbraham Aug. 30, 1797; died at Springfield June 4, 1870. Lawyer. Lived in Springfield Married Sept. 10, 1828, Sybil Pease, daughter of Daniel Bontecou, merchant, Springfield, a descendant of Pierre Bontecou of New York, a Huguenot refugee from Lyons, France, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. She died Nov. 22, 1851. Congregationalist — Federalist — Whig. Children:

368. Richard Bontecou[7], b. Aug. 3, 1833.
369. Edward[7], b. Feb., 1837; d. same month.
370. Harriet[7], b. May 19, 1840.

371. CATHERINE SYBIL[7], b. Nov. 18, 1851.

The following notices of Mr. Morris appeared in the *Springfield Republican:*

AN OLD CITIZEN GONE.

Richard D. Morris, the general wood agent of the Boston & Albany Railroad, and brother of the venerable Judge Oliver B. Morris, died suddenly at his home on North Chestnut street, early Tuesday morning, at the age of 73 years. He was a son of Edward Morris, and, we believe, a native of South Wilbraham, where his father lived many years. There was a family of ten children; eight sons, of whom Oliver B. is now the sole survivor; and two daughters, both of whom remain; one of them, Mrs. Lucy Ufford, resides at "Sixteen Acres," and the other, Miss Lydia Morris, lives with Mrs. John B. Morris, widow of one of the brothers, on the old homestead at South Wilbraham. Richard D. Morris was a member of the Hampden County Bar for several years previous to 1837, when he became connected with the Boston & Albany Railroad corporation — then the Western — as agent to procure for them the right of way through this section. In that capacity he early became known to all the farmers along the route, an acquaintance that has since been kept up, as these landholders have sold their wood to the company to be measured by "Squire Morris," as they familiarly called him. He dined at many of their houses, and was an accepted sole arbiter in such disputes as Yankee farmers will raise over a wood pile, especially with a corporation. Of late he has been compelled, on account of lameness, to resign the more active duties of his position to his assistant, Walter Green of Wilbraham; but still occasionally came down to his office, and was there on the 11th. Tuesday morning he arose in usual health, passed a half hour in his garden, came in, laid down on the sofa, and shortly after died. Mr. Morris's wife died years ago. Two daughters and a son, Richard Morris, survive him. He leaves a comfortable estate of about $50,000.

The funeral of Richard D. Morris, the wood agent of the Boston & Albany Railroad, who died on the 21st, was held at the First Church, Friday afternoon, Rev. H. M. Parsons, the pastor, officiating. A large number of the older citizens of the town were in attendance, and the venerable Judge Oliver B. Morris, brother of the deceased, was expected, but his infirmities would not allow him to brave the terrible heat of the sun. Many railroad men were present, including station agents, conductors, and laborers, and the bearers were Superintendent C. O. Russell, Master Mechanic Eddy, Paymaster Holt, Auditor Ritchie. Mr. Morris, as a representative from Springfield, engineered the bill for the Western Railroad's charter through the Legislature, and he was the oldest man on the Boston & Albany pay-rolls. He measured about 1,500,000 cords of wood for the road in his lifetime. His successor will be appointed in September.

148. EDWARD ALONZO MORRIS, 5th son of Edward (67), born in South Wilbraham, March 14, 1801. Died in Springfield, Sept. 2, 1858. Unmarried. Dry goods merchant in Springfield. Congregationalist. During the administration of Andrew Jackson he was a "Jackson man." In 1840 he voted for General Harrison for President, and always after acted with the Whigs. The following notices are from the *Springfield Republican:*

DEATH OF EDWARD A. MORRIS.

Springfield mourns the loss of another of her old and respected and useful citizens. Edward A. Morris, president of the Springfield bank, died at the residence of his brother, Judge Oliver B. Morris, early Thursday morning, after a short but severe illness with dysentery. He was born in Wilbraham, this county, in 1801, but early in life removed to Springfield, and entered the service of Moses Bliss, merchant, on State street. Samuel Reynolds was at the same time a clerk for Daniel Bontecou on Main street; and the two young men, after attaining majority, united in business under the name of Reynolds & Morris, and for twenty-five years or more were among the leading merchants of the town, occupying the stand now held by Mr. A. W. Lincoln. Industry and integrity in a high degree marked their business conduct, and these achieved their due reward. Some ten years since, they gave up trade, and Mr. Reynolds became president of the Chicopee Bank, and while in that position died. Mr. Morris, several years later, followed him in a bank presidency, succeeding Mr. Benjamin Day in the Springfield Bank, and now at a similar remove, has followed his old friend and partner to the grave. Both were often alike called to service in our municipal affairs, and Mr. Morris was the leading member of the board of assessors for some years. Intelligent and sensible in all business and public affairs; conscientious in the discharge of every duty; just to friends and generous to all; kind and genial in temperament; pure and pious in all his life, — few men were more widely known or better beloved in this community than Mr. Morris. His death is a public loss. Not only from the private circles of relatives and friends has a light gone out. We shall all miss his smiling face and pleasant greeting, and cheerful words from the street, and turn in vain for his fellow. Mr. Morris was never married, but through the families of his brothers had a wide range of relatives, by all of whom he was held in esteem and love. The expression of his associates in the direction of Springfield Bank is but the voice of all our business community upon his life and death.

OBITUARY.

Edward A. Morris, president of the Springfield Bank, died on the morning of the second day of September, 1858.

At a meeting of the directors of the Springfield Bank, held on the

afternoon of the same day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS Edward A. Morris, for nine years a director, and for nearly three years president of this bank, has been removed by death; therefore,

Resolved, That while he has by a long and useful life won high respect as a valuable citizen and a Christian gentleman; and while his death is therefore an affliction in which all our citizens must have part, it calls upon us who have been associated with him in the discharge of common duties, for a special expression of our share in the general sorrow.

Resolved, That by a long and honorable performance of many and various business trusts, he was entitled to the respect awarded to unquestioned integrity and fidelity in such duties:

That by faithful attention to his duties while a director, and by special devotion to the interests of the bank since he was elected president, he has won our highest confidence, and is entitled to a grateful remembrance from the stockholders of this bank.

Resolved, That we tender to the relations of the deceased, our sympathy and condolence in their affliction, and that as a testimony of our esteem, we will unitedly attend his funeral.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be signed by the senior director, and communicated to the relatives of our late president, and published in the *Springfield Republican*. BENJAMIN DAY,

Senior Director.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE EDWARD A. MORRIS.

The funeral services of our lamented fellow-citizen, Mr. Edward A. Morris, were attended at the South Church on Saturday afternoon, by a large number of people, including many of our oldest citizens, and some from neighboring towns. Rev. Mr. Parsons of the First Church assisted the pastor, Rev. Mr. Buckingham, in conducting them. The latter spoke at some length and with interest and propriety of the character of the deceased, his usefulness in society, and the prominent and efficient part he had taken in the affairs of that church. To no one, said Mr. Buckingham, was the South Church so much indebted for its comfortable financial condition, as to Mr. Morris. He was one of the founders of the society, and alike in its worldly prosperity and its religious life had he taken a deep and active interest.

149. CHESTER MORRIS CLARK, 1st son of Eunice (Morris) (70) and Joshua Clark, born at Windsor, Mass., Dec. 9, 1784. Died at Sangerfield, Oneida County, N. Y., March 26, 1829. Married Bilhah Terry, March 26, 1808. Children:

372. GEORGE MORRIS CLARK[7], b. Feb. 9, 1809; d. Sept. 6, 1812.

373. MARY ANN CLARK[7], b. April 9, 1810.

374. Morris Clark[7], b. April 24, 1812; d. April 30, 1875, at Whitewater, Wis.
375. Henry R. Clark[7], b. Sept. 14, 1814; d. Oct. 30, 1884, in N. Y. city.
376. George H. Clark[7], b. June 20, 1818; d. Sept., 1855, in Richmond, Va.
377. Eliza J. Clark[7], b. Sept. 3, 1820; d. Sept. 13, 1848, in Sangerfield.

151. WILLIAM CLARK, 3d son of Eunice (Morris) (70) and Joshua Clark, born at Windsor, July 23, 1788. Died at Hinsdale, Mass., March 10, 1870. He married, May 31, 1810, Olive Cady, daughter of Eleazer Cady of Hinsdale, and settled in Hinsdale. Olive Cady was born in Hinsdale, Aug. 8, 1788. Children:

378. Orlando C. Clark[7], b. March 8, 1811.
379. George M. Clark[7], b. Nov. 14, 1812.
380. Sophronia A. Clark[7], b. March 23, 1814.
381. Elizabeth Clark[7], b. May 31, 1815.
382. Eunice Clark[7], b. Oct. 8, 1816.
383. Loren C. Clark[7], b. April 26, 1818.
384. William Clark[7], b. June 30, 1819.
385. John Clark[7], b. March 24, 1824.
386. Edmund Clark[7], b. Jan. 8, 1826; d. Feb. 12, 1826.
387. Olive Clark[7], b. June 17, 1828.

Mrs. Olive (Cady) Clark died ——— ——— and Mr. Clark married, 2d, Amanda Wentworth of Hinsdale, Feb. 14, 1833. She was born July 25, 1798. Children:

388. Edward W. Clark[7], b. Jan. 24, 1834.
389. Amanda M. Clark[7], b. Dec. 14, 1835.
390. Daniel C. Clark[7], b. Aug. 18, 1839; d. March 16, 1841.
391. Jane L. Clark[7], b. Sept. 20, 1841.

152. JOSHUA CLARK, 4th son of Eunice (Morris) (70) and Joshua Clark, born Aug. 15, 1790. Died Aug. 24, 1868, at Ionia, Mich. Married, Aug. 15, 1811, Polly Andrews of Sangerfield, 392–394. Three children; one of whom, Edward Orlando Clark, lives in Ionia.

153. ROBERT CUTLER CLARK, 5th son of Eunice (Morris) (70) and Joshua Clark, born July 4, 1792, at Windsor, Mass.

Died at Royalton, Niagara County, N. Y., April 7, 1870. Married Mary Adams, at Riga, N. Y., where she was born Sept. 28, 1804. Children:

395. MYRON HOMER CLARK[7], b. Sept. 24, 1837.
396. LOREN NEWTON CLARK[7], b. Feb. 5, 1840.
397. RACINE CUTLER CLARK[7], b. Sept. 4, 1842.
398. DONALD CULLEN CLARK[7], b. Aug. 30, 1845.

165. JAMES MORRIS, 3d son of Major Chester (71), born in Rochester, Vt., in 1800. Removed to Bangor, N. Y. He was twice married; 1st, to Amy Clark of Rochester. The name of second wife is not known to compiler. Mr. Morris died at Battle Creek, Mich., Sept. 12, 1851. Children:

BY FIRST WIFE.

399. CHESTER WALES[7], b. July —, 1826.
400. ESTHER[7], b. June, 1827; m. Henry Howe, Rochester, Vt.
401. CHARLES GREEN[7], b. Sept. —, 1832.
402. JANE E.[7], b. Oct. —, 1834; m. Wilbur Ford, Jan. 28, 1855.
403. JEDEDIAH C.[7], b. ——— 1838.

BY SECOND WIFE.

404. JAMES[7], b. Dec., 1840.
405. NANCY J.[7], b. ———, 1842; m. ——— Rolfe.
406. HARRIET[7], b. ———, 1844; m. ——— Fish.
407. SUSAN[7], b. ———, 1846; d. 1858.

167. TIMOTHY MORRIS, 5th son of Major Chester (71), born 1806. Married. Farmer, or laborer; lived at Malone, N.Y.; a poor but an honest and much respected man. Children:

408. BETSEY[7], b. ——— ; m. Henry Andrews.
409. CHARLES D.[7], b. ———, 1852; was a clerk in the post office at Malone in 1875.

171. Captain LEONARD M. MORRIS, son of Ebenezer (72), born in Holland, Mass., Jan. 10, 1790. Married Mary Paddock of Holland, Mass., Dec. 2, 1812. She was born Jan. 22, 1789, and died at St. Johnsbury, Vt., Oct. 27, 1835. Married, 2d, Martha Brown of Springfield, Vt., in 1836. She was born March 20, 1805.

Captain Morris lived some years in Holland, and was prominent in the affairs of that town. He was a selectman and captain in the State militia. In 1828 he represented the town in the Legislature. He removed to St Johnsbury in 1834, and was for some years traveling agent for the Fairbanks, the celebrated scale-makers; afterwards he was a farmer. He died Feb. 16, 1882, aged 92. He had been blind for twelve years previous to his death. He was always a great reader, and interested in everything pertaining to the general welfare. After losing his sight, and while obliged to have others read to him, he could converse more readily and intelligently on the current news of the day than many who could see and read for themselves. At his funeral three generations of his descendants were present, and a large gathering of friends and neighbors testified to the esteem in which he had been held in the community where he had lived so long. In his church relations he was a Congregationalist; in politics he had been a Federalist, Whig, and Republican. Children:

410. Lindorf[7], b. Sept. 17, 1813.

411. Walstein L.[7], b. Nov. 1, 1816; d. Sept. 28, 1818.

412. Lavater[7], b. May 21, 1818; d. Aug. 7, 1830.

413. Walstein F.[7], b. Oct. 13, 1817.

414. Hannah P.[7], b. Sept. 27, 1822; m. Geo. P. Stebbins of Springfield, Mass.

415. Leonard C.[7], b. July 1, 1827.

One child by Martha Brown.

416. Edwin L.[7], b. Aug. 6, 1837; d. in Springfield, Mass., March 29, 1863.

172. ANNA MORRIS, 1st daughter of Ebenezer (72), born Oct. 14, 1795. Married Augustus Moore of Union, Conn., May 18, 1817. Children:

417. Ebenezer Morris Moore[7], b. March 29, 1818; d. Sept., 1848. Married Maria M. Truax, 1845. One son, Henry, b. May, 1847; died Sept., 1848.

418. Rinda Moore[7], b. Aug. 22, 1820; m. Merrick Marcy of Union, Nov. 18, 1842. Children:

Merrick Augustus Marcy, b. Aug. 29, 1843.

Laura A. Marcy, b. Nov. 28, 1845.

Morris H. Marcy, b. Oct. 18, 1848; d. Jan. 2, 1884.

Rinda M. Marcy, b. Dec. 21, 1850.

George C. Marcy, b. April 3, 1852; d. July 8, 1885.

William P. Marcy, b. Aug. 21, 1856.
Harriet L. Marcy, b. June 5, 1861.

Merrick Marcy died in 1864. He was a shoe manufacturer in Union. His sons are engaged in the same business in Hartford, under the firm name of Marcy Brothers & Company.

177. CLARISSA HUME, 3d daughter of Elizabeth (Morris) (73) and David Hume, born in Windsor, June 2, 1795. Died Jan. 10, 1869, at Xenia, O. Married, Dec. 6, 1816, Erastus Pease of Somers, Conn. He was born Aug. 30, 1789, and removed to Wayne, Mich., in 1847, and to Xenia in 1864. Children:

419. FRANCIS W. PEASE[7], b. Jan. 23, 1818; m. John Kislen of Wayne.
420. THEODORE O. PEASE[7], b. Aug. 26, 1819; m. Lydia J. Russell, of Ellington, Conn., April 26, 1846. Farmer. Removed to Excelsior, Minn. No children.
421. MORRIS H. PEASE[7], b. Jan. 4, 1821; m. Mary E. Jones of Excelsior, Minn. Music teacher; d. Nov. 21, 1870. Three children.
422. LORENZO E. PEASE[7], b. Sept. 25, 1824; d. in Somers, 1843; unmarried.
423. DAVID H. PEASE[7], b. Nov. 7, 1826; m. 1st, Anna M. Lewis, of Sharpsburg, Pa., May 6, 1852; m. 2d, Mary Burton, of Cleveland, O., Sept. 1, 1857. Merchant; d. Jan. 13, 1872. Five children.
424. STEPHEN O. PEASE[7], b. Jan. 22, 1829; m. Francis J. Goos of Berea, O., Feb. 14, 1856. Railroad superintendent, at Cleveland, O. Six children.
425. MILO S. PEASE[7], b. April 22, 1831. Railroad conductor; d. unmarried.
426. THEODORA C. PEASE[7], b. April 19, 1834. Lives in Detroit. Teacher; unmarried.
427. CHARLOTTE C. PEASE[7], b. Oct. 7, 1837. Lives in Detroit; unmarried.

179. BATHSHEBA WEST HUME, 5th daughter of Elizabeth (Morris) (73) and David Hume, born Sept. 3, 1799. Died at Somers, Jan. 11, 1821. Married Azel Pease of Somers, Nov. 20, 1820. No children.

178. ELIZA HUME, 4th daughter of Elizabeth (Morris) (73) and David Hume, born at Windsor, Mass., Aug. 27, 1797. Married Julius Bartlett, harness-maker, Hinsdale, Mass., July 31, 1817; died at Wayne, Mich., Aug. 30, 1839. Children:

428. Charles E. Bartlett[7], b. June 25, 1820.
429. Azel Eliot Bartlett[7], b. ———; d. in infancy.
430. William Howard Bartlett[7], b ———; d. Nov. 7, 1852.
431. Azel Eliot Bartlett[7], b. Nov. 27, 1827, in Hinsdale. Lives in Kalamazoo, Mich.
432. Harriet E. Bartlett[7], b. Feb. 11, 1831, at Williamsburgh, Mass. Lives at Port Huron, Mich.
433. Isaac Morris Bartlett[7], b. July 7, 1833, at Cummington, Mass.
434. Elizabeth Morris Bartlett[7], b. Oct 10, 1837. Lives in Port Huron.

179. PHILENIA E. HUME, 6th daughter of Elizabeth (Morris) (73) and David Hume, born June 5, 1804. Died May 6, 1850. Married Samuel Dawes of Cummington, Mass., Feb. 9, 1830. Children:

435. Harriet Philenia Dawes[7], b. Dec. 24, 1830; m. Dr. Charles Bowker, Bernardston, Mass., March 23, 1853. Children:
    Deley Harriet, b. Feb. 21, 1854.
    Alphonso Varrian, b. June 17, 1857.
    Charles Willett, b. July 10, 1860.
    Samuel Dawes, b. Jan. 22, 1863.
    Arthur Hume, b. April 14, 1867.
    Effie Louise, b. Sept. 13, 1868.
    Rosie Evelyn, b. March 16, 1870.
436. Lucelia Eveline Dawes[7], b. Jan. 10, 1834.

180. DAVID HARLOW HUME, 2d son of Elizabeth (Morris) (73) and David Hume, born at Windsor, Nov. 11, 1801. Married Catharine Penniman of Williamstown, Mass., Jan. 25, 1831. Farmer. Removed to Battle Creek, Mich., where he died, April 29, 1858. Children:

437. Samuel Morris Hume[7], b. ———.
438. Elizabeth J. Hume[7], b. ———; m. Samuel Munger.

182. JULIUS MORRIS HUME, 3d son of Elizabeth (Morris) (73) and David Hume, born at Windsor, Oct. 7, 1806. Married, 1st, Elizabeth Ingraham, of Oberlin, O., Jan. 13, 1843. Married, 2d, Emala Gaston, of Oberlin, Sept. 26, 1849. Physician. Wayne, O. Three children:

439. EDWARD MORRIS HUME[7], b.
440. JULIUS H. HUME[7], b.
441. LOREN CLARK HUME[7], b.

183. THIRZA HARTSHORN HUME, 6th daughter of Elizabeth (Morris) (73) and David Hume, born at Windsor, March 25, 1809. Died at Wayne, O., Jan. 5, 1872. Married Henry Kilborn, Blacksmith, Wayne, Jan. 13, 1843. No children:

184. LODOISKA ADALINE HUME, 7th daughter of Elizabeth (Morris) (73) and David Hume, born Sept. 29, 1812. Married Milton Porter of Cummington, Mass., Feb. 8, 1838. Died March 29, 1857. Children:

442. MORRIS H. PORTER[7], b. April 28, 1839.
443. RALPH M. PORTER[7], b. June 2, 1842.
444. JULIA B. PORTER[7], b. June 7, 1852.

185. Deacon SYLVESTER MORRIS, 1st son of Ephraim (74), born in Stafford, Conn., Sept. 23, 1797. Married, Aug. 1, 1822, Susan Jackson Weston of Randolph, Vt. She was born at Randolph, Nov. 27, 1801, and died a very triumphant Christian death at Norwich, June 12, 1867.

Mr. Morris lived in Norwich, Vt. His occupation was that of a tanner. He was a Congregationalist and a man of strong religious convictions and character. He was an early and ardent advocate of the cause of temperance and anti-slavery. He died at Hanover, N. H., Sept. 12, 1886. Children:

445. HULDA WESTON[7], b. April 20, 1823, at Randolph; died Oct. 11, 1849.
446. SUSAN JACKSON[7], b. July 23, 1825, at Randolph.
447. JOSEPH[7], b. May 24, 1827, at Barnard; d. March 9, 1833.
448. EDWARD WESTON[7], b. Dec. 5, 1829, at Strafford.
449. EPHRAIM[7], b. May 11, 1832, at Strafford.
450. LUCY PAMELA[7], b. Feb. 5, 1835, at Strafford; d. May 27, 1870.

451. Joseph Sylvester[7], b. April 23, 1838; d. Oct. 17, 1839.

452. George Sylvester[7], b. Nov. 15, 1840.

The following obituary is from the *Vermont Chronicle* of Sept. 24, 1886:

DEACON MORRIS.

Deacon Sylvester Morris of Norwich, Vt., died on Sunday, September 12th, having nearly completed his eighty-ninth year. Mr. Morris was born in Stafford, Conn., the eldest of a family of eleven children. While he was yet a boy his father came to Vermont, then a comparatively new and unsettled region, and made his home in Bethel. Soon after attaining his majority Mr. Morris went to Randolph and married Miss Susan J. Weston. He afterwards lived for a short time in Barnard and in Strafford. In 1837 he became a resident of Norwich and so continued for forty-nine years. In his boyhood he was not strong in body and was, according to the custom of those days, assigned to a college course and the ministry. But as he grew he became vigorous and was obliged to give up his expectations and go to work. His father was a tanner and the son followed the same business. He built a tannery in Strafford and another in Norwich, which still stands. Afterwards, with shrewd foresight, he put up a mill at Hartford, Vt., for grinding plaster, and established a business which he handed over to his sons when he was sixty-five years old. He did not enter again into active work. As a business man he was bold, enterprising, and sagacious. He made money, but he did not accumulate it. He was too generous. Intent on fulfilling all righteousness, he was rather careless of self-interest. Deacon Morris was a man of uncommon individuality and force. In his mental habit he was absolutely straightforward and single-eyed. He could not question his own convictions and he could not understand why any one else should question them. There was no middle ground with him. *Right* was *right* and *wrong* was *wrong*, and he could not compromise. He became a Christian at the age of twelve and thereafter the claims of righteousness were supreme. He took the Bible literally. Said a friend: "I have many a time heard him, as he walked out of his gate, saying over to himself, 'Go preach, go preach, go preach the *gospel*,' and then he would address the first man he met, asking his name and condition and whether he was a Christian, and exhorting him." Naturally he was an abolitionist, and in the days of the fugitive slave law many a dusky stranger was warmed and fed beneath his roof. He was a leader in the temperance cause. He feared not the face of man and found a satisfaction in the struggle. When others shrank and hesitated, he moved directly on. His opponents — the liquor-dealers — recognized the disinterestedness of the man and respected him. But the baser sort hated him, and at one time his house was defaced and his grounds injured by a rum-loving mob. Intellectual toleration he was not capable of. He could not sympathize with the habits or opinions of those who differed from him. But he was full of deeds of charity and kindness. He was a peace-maker who settled many

a quarrel and prevented many a lawsuit. He was sought and trusted as a counselor and manager of the affairs of others. In one instance a poor colored woman in Norwich had lost her eyesight by cataracts. Deacon Morris took her to Hanover and kept her there, at his own expense, while her eyes were under treatment at the medical college. In another case a shrewd old lady, who had saved a little money, opined that it would be to her advantage to place her property in Deacon Morris' hands, he assuming the responsibility of her support and her husband's during the rest of their lives. He accepted the trust against his wife's protest. The old gentleman soon died, but the old lady, who was something of a termagant and very difficult to please, lived on and on, and long after her small property was gone he cheerfully supported her, sparing no pains or expense to secure her comfort. He had a sense of humor and was quick and caustic in repartee. In his later years, after his wife's death, a younger man, himself a bachelor, playfully advised him to marry again. "When I marry," said he, "it will be to your widow." During the election campaign of 1880 the democrats in Norwich wished to raise a flag and came to him for a subscription. He promised to give five dollars if they would allow him to inscribe on the flag a motto which he should select. They accepted his offer and the flag was spread to the breeze with the following couplet lettered on it:

"Great streams from little fountains flow,
Great sots from moderate drinkers grow."

It happened the words "great sots," in large letters, were close after the names of Seymour and Blair, which were painted on the banner. This circumstance, which at once arrested the eye, afforded much amusement to republicans and democrats alike. Deacon Morris was gifted by nature with a grand voice. In the summer season, when windows were open, his family devotions were shared by his neighbors in their homes. The vigor and emphasis with which he used to read a sermon, in the occasional absence of the pastor, never failed to impress the audience. He was an embodied conscience to those about him. Men were inclined to conceal their small vices — such as the tobacco habit — in his presence, and would not dare to venture an excuse for larger ones. Even the delinquent in the household who failed to attend a church service took care to avoid the old man's question and criticism. There was a sincerity and absolute earnestness in him which made his voice like the voice of Sinai. For many years he had said that it was his daily desire to join the dear companion who left him twenty years ago. A little more than a week before his death he made his last pilgrimage to her resting-place, where many of his hours of reading and musing had been spent. "The righteous Lord loveth righteousness; his countenance doth behold the upright." Right and duty were his watchwords. "What doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly and to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God?" was a verse often on his lips. That venerable form and noble head will be missed by his fellow-townsmen. His very presence,

so full of rugged manliness, was a silent protest against all wrong and an incentive to virtue. "The memory of the just is blessed."

186. AMANDA MORRIS, 1st daughter of Ephraim (74), born in Stafford, Conn., Sept. 20, 1799. Married March 27, 1823, Asa Child Flynn of Bethel, Vt. Farmer. He died Aug. 30, 1849, at Columbus, Wis. Mrs. Flynn at Bethel, March 9, 1873. Children:

453. JULIA AMANDA FLYNN[7], b. April 7, 1824; m. March 29, 1846, Amos Hayden of Bethel. Removed to Clinton, Iowa, in 1870.
454. ELIZA PAMELA FLYNN[7], b. Nov. 15, 1825; m. Oct. 26, 1847, Hezekiah Parmelee of Lockport, N. Y.
455. ELLEN FRANCES FLYNN[7], b. July 9, 1827; m. Feb. 29, 1848, Franklin B. Salisbury, West Randolph, Vt.
456. SARAH AUGUSTA FLYNN[7], b. Oct. 4, 1830.
457. JULIUS WILLIAM FLYNN[7], b. Nov. 28, 1833; d. at Columbus, Wis., Sept. 8, 1849.
458. LAURA MORRIS FLYNN[7], b. Aug. 13, 1835.

187. EDWARD MORRIS, 2d son of Ephraim (74), born Sept. 15, 1801, in Stafford, Conn.; died at West Lebanon, N. H., April 17, 1881. Married Nov. 18, 1821, Lucetta Kinstry of Bethel. She died May 19, 1829, at Barnard, Vt. Married 2d, Dec. 8, 1830, Harriet Bowman of Barnard, Vt. Agent for sale of iron safes. Congregationalist. Children:

459. HARRIET LUCETTA[7], b. Dec. 31, 1831, at Barnard; d. June 4, 1849.
460. SARAH PARMELEE[7], b. Oct. 17, 1837, at Norwich; d. July 13, 1852.
461. DELIA[7], b. Sept. 15, 1840, at Norwich; m. John D. Strong, June 6, 1865.
462. MARY CONVERSE[7], b. Aug. 14, 1842, at Norwich.
463. EDWARD CROSBY[7], b. June 18, 1844, at Norwich.

John D. Strong had one child, Beulah, b. at New Orleans, Dec. 20, 1866. Mr. Strong d. at Lawrence, Kan., in 1866.

Mrs. Harriet (Bowman) Morris, was born at Barnard, Jan. 15, 1812, and died at West Lebanon, N. H., Jan. 1, 1885.

190. JESSE CONVERSE MORRIS, 4th son of Ephraim (74), born March 7, 1807, at Roxbury, Vt.; died at Brooklyn, N. Y.,

Jan. 25, 1875. Married Sept. 11, 1836, Angeline Frary, Bethany, Genesee Co., N. Y. She died at Brooklyn, Feb. 20, 1871. Agent for iron safes. Lived for many years at Lockport, N. Y. Congregationalist. Children:

464. MARY ANGELINA[7], b. Aug. 26, 1843, at Lockport.
465. JOSEPH CONVERSE[7], b. July 23, 1845; d. Dec. 27, 1878.
466. ROSWELL FRARY[7], b. Jan. 1, 1851; d. May 13, 1855.

191. MARY MORRIS, 3d daughter of Ephraim (74), born at Roxbury, Vt., Nov. 27, 1809. Married May 13, 1834, Lewis Lillie of Bethel, Vt. He was born in Bethel, Oct. 24, 1808. He was a machinist, and the inventor and maker of "Lillie's Iron Safe." He lived at Troy, N. Y., Newark, N. J., and died at Elizabethtown, N. J., Oct. 1, 1877. Children:

467. LEWIS CONVERSE LILLIE[7], b. March 22, 1837, at Woodstock, Vt.
468. MARY CORNELIA LILLIE[7], b. April 29, 1843, at Pittsford, Vt.
469. EPHRAIM MORRIS LILLIE[7], b. April 12, 1847, at Troy, N. Y.
470. SAMUEL MORRIS LILLIE[7], b. April 26, 1851, at Troy, N. Y.; d. May 2, 1851.

193. JULIA MORRIS, 4th daughter of Ephraim (74), b. March 11, 1814. Married Irving Weston, Sept. 12, 1841. He was born Oct. 24, 1808, at New Braintree, Mass., and died at Bethel, Oct. 7, 1877. Carriage-maker, Bethel, Vt. Congregationalist. Child:

471. EPHRAIM MORRIS WESTON[7], b. Nov. 5, 1850.

194. ELIZA MORRIS, 5th daughter of Ephraim (74), born Dec. 24, 1816. Married June 2, 1851, Thomas H. Pease, New Haven, Conn. Bookseller. Congregationalist. No children.

195. JOSEPH MORRIS, 4th son of Ephraim (74), born Feb. 16, 1819. Married June 2, 1855, Clara Elizabeth Seymour, who was born at Paris, N. Y., in 1830, daughter of Salmon Seymour. Dealer in iron safes in Chicago. He has lived at St. Louis, Mo., and Utica, N. Y. Presbyterian. Children:

472. SEYMOUR[7], b. April 19, 1858, at St. Louis, Mo.; d. June 7, 1858.
473. TYLER SEYMOUR[7], b. Feb. 15, 1863, at Utica.

199. TIMOTHY MORRIS, 1st son of Jonathan (95), born at Sturbridge, August 6, 1782. Married May 13, 1804, Augusta Shaw of Sturbridge. Farmer. Removed to Depeyster, St Lawrence Co, N. Y., where he died Jan. 30, 1842. On the organization of Depeyster as a town, in 1821, he was chosen town clerk. Mrs. Morris died at Ogdensburgh, March 1, 1880, aged 92. Children:

474. EMELINE[7], b. Dec. 18, 1804; m. 1830, Socrates Hopkins. She died in California in 1867.
475. AUGUSTA[7], b. ——, 1807; m. 1827, Isaac H. Gray; d. 1857.
476. JULIA A.[7], b. ——, 1810; m. 1838, John Barber of Ogdensburgh.
477. SUSAN S.[7], b. ——, 1812; m. 1857, R. Fisher.
479. CHARLES LINCOLN[7], b. 1815.
480. HANNAH[7], b. 1817; d. 1820.
481. TIMOTHY DWIGHT[7], b. 1819; m. 1840, Ellen M. Emerson.
482. GEORGE A.[7], b. 1824.
483. ISAAC H.[7], b. 1827; d. July, 1870.

[From the St. Lawrence Republican, March 3, 1880.]

Our columns to-day contain a notice of the death of Mrs. Timothy Morris. Augusta Shaw was born in 1778, at Sturbridge, Mass. She was married in 1804 to Timothy Morris. Ten children were born of the marriage, three of whom, John Barber of this place, Mr. George A. Morris, and Mrs. Susan Fisher of Wisconsin, survive her. In 1816 Mr. and Mrs. Morris removed to Depeyster, where they resided until the death of Mr. Morris in 1842.

Since his death Mrs. Morris has resided with her children. The last years of her life were passed with Mrs. Barber, where she received the utmost kind and filial regard and care. Mrs. Morris well deserved it. She was a sociable, kind, and good woman. She had an uncommon memory, and the numerous anecdotes she would occasionally relate of the earlier settlers of the county were amusing and entertaining. She was endowed with excellent sense and judgment. Her great age and feeble strength has for several years kept her confined to the house, but she knew and fully appreciated all that was passing, and loved and highly enjoyed the society of young people.

Another of the sturdy earlier settlers of St. Lawrence County is gone. How rapidly their ranks are broken and pass away.

200. HANNAH MORRIS, 1st daughter of Jonathan (95), born Dec. 26, 1783, in Sturbridge. Married, 1st, Dr. Freeman Allen of Sturbridge, April 18, 1802. One child:

484. WALTER MORRIS ALLEN[7], b. Aug. 10, 1802. Dr. Allen died ———.

Mrs. Allen married, 2d, Peter Boyden of Sturbridge, April 20, 1808. One child.

485. ELIOT E. BOYDEN[7], b. April 4, 1810.

Mrs. Boyden died Oct. 16, 1811.

201. MATILDA MORRIS, 2d daughter of Jonathan (95), born Feb. 23, 1786. Married Jesse McCurdy of Boston, June 2, 1811. She died Feb. 16, 1871, at Depeyster, N. Y.

202. JONATHAN MORRIS, 2d son of Jonathan (95), born in 1789. Married ———; died in N. Y. city, May, 1826, leaving one daughter.

203. LINCOLN MORRIS, 3d son of Jonathan (95), born at Sturbridge in 1790; died at Ogdensburgh, Jan. 7, 1860, aged 70. Married Eliza W. Dallison of Lancaster, Mass. She died at Ogdensburgh, May 16, 1869, aged 79. Druggist. Lived at Ogdensburgh. Presbyterian. Whig. Children:

486. LINCOLN[7], b. 1812.

487. GEORGE R.[7], b. 1814.

488. ELIZA ANN[7], b. 1817; m. Dr. Hewitt, 1844; died in 1855. One child, Morris Hewitt, b. 1853; d. 1866.

489. ESTHER M.[7], b. 1818; m. Simeon Fitch, 1837.

490. CAROLINE AUGUSTA[7], b. 1821; m. Andrew J. Field, 1850.

491. JOHN C.[7], b. 1824; d. at Toledo, O., 1842.

492. HENRY M.[7], b. 1825.

493. WILLIAM B.[7], b. 1827.

494. WALTER[7], b. 1829.

204. WILLIAM MORRIS, 4th son of Jonathan (95) born in Sturbridge, Mass., July, 1792. Married Emma C., daughter of John Rice of Brookfield, Mass. He removed from Brookfield to Lebanon, Madison County, N. Y., in 1820. He lived in Lebanon forty years; in 1861 he removed to Johnson's Creek, Niagara County. His wife died Feb. 19, 1836. Shoemaker. Democrat. Children:

495. JOHN RICE[7], b. Jan. 20, 1816; d. July 25, 1817.

496 WILLIAM W.[7], b. April 18, 1817.

497. Catharine[7], b. May 20, 1819.
498. Mary Ann[7], b. May —, 1821.
499. John[7], b. Aug. —, 1823.
500. Willard[7], b. June —, 1825.
501. Cornelia[7], b. June, 1827; m. T. H. Foster.
502. Jonathan[7], b. April —, 1829.

205. HARVLIN MORRIS, 5th son of Jonathan (95), born at Sturbridge, May 20, 1794. Married, Feb. 22, 1822, Clarissa Bullard of Fairfield, Herkimer County, N. Y. She was born Sept. 6, 1796. Farmer and shoemaker. Lived at Depeyster, N. Y. Children:

503. Adeline A.[7], b. Oct. 27, 1824, at Depeyster; m. Cephas Smith, ———, 1824.
504. Volney W.[7], b. June 2, 1826.
505. Jonathan B.[7], b. Feb. 27, 1828.
506. Merrick D.[7], b. March 4, 1830.
507. Franklin W.[7], } twins, b. Aug. 25, 1823.
508. Frances A.[7], } d. June 13, 1854.
509. Orville O.[7], b. Aug. 22, 1835.
510. Lewis H.[7], b. April 28, 1837.

206. ANNA MORRIS, 3d daughter of Jonathan (95), born in Sturbridge, ———, 1797. Married Levi Fay of Brimfield, Mass., April 24, 1815. Died at Depeyster, N. Y., June 1, 1865, aged 69.

Mr. Fay was a native of Brimfield. In the winter of 1819 he removed to Depeyster, N. Y., and settled on a farm on which he lived fifty years. He was appointed Postmaster of Depeyster by President Jackson, and held the office for eighteen years, when he resigned. He was also a supervisor of the town. In 1869 he removed with his son Frederick to Springfield, Ill., where he died, Dec. 27, 1872, aged 81 years and 6 months. He was a Universalist in his religious belief, and a Democrat in his politics. Children — all born in Depeyster:

511. Harvlin Fay[7], b. Sept. 1, 1819; died at Terre Haute, Ind., in 1859, at the age of 40 years. He was a professor of music.
512. Laura Fay[7], b. Feb. 18, 1822; m. B. O. Hathaway.

513. JANE M. FAY[7], b. Nov. 19, 1824; m. Schuyler Judd of Ogdensburg. Died March 4, 1845.
514. LEVI L. FAY[7], b. Nov. 1, 1826; d. May 24, 1844.
515. EMELINE E. FAY[7], b. Feb. 14, 1829; m. L. D. Dean of Depeyster, Dec. 24, 1846; d. April 10, 1876.
516. FREDERICK W. FAY[7], b. June, 1832; m. Nov., 1856; removed to Springfield, Ill., 1869; now lives in Kossuth, Kan.
517. MARY E. FAY[7], b. Feb. 16, 1835; m., Dec. 25, 1855, Edward C. Rowe.
518. ADA FAY[7], b. June 8, 1841; d. April 10, 1852.

208. LAURA MORRIS, 4th daughter of Jonathan (95), born 1801. Married James Converse of Brookfield, in 1829. Children:
519. JAMES E. CONVERSE[7], b.
520. SARAH CONVERSE[7], b.
521. EMELINE CONVERSE[7], b.

209. LOVELL MORRIS, 6th son of Jonathan (95), born 1803. Married Alice Rounds of Depeyster. He is a farmer and lives in Depeyster. Children:
522. WALTER ELIOT[7], b. ———, 1827; m. in California in 1863.
523. MINER[7], b. ———, 1829.
524. HOMER[7], b. ———, 1831.
525. GEORGE[7], b. ———, 1833.
526. HANNAH[7], b. ———, 1835; m. ——— Todd.
527. JULIA[7], b. ———, 1844.

238. WALTER BOSTWICK MORRIS, son of Walter (101), born March 4, 1810. Died July 22, 1885, at Hartford, Conn. For many years he lived in Springfield, Mass. Married (1st) Phebe Cary. She died March 13, 1856, aged 36. Children:
528. JOHN W.[7], b. May 26, 1844, in Sturbridge.
529. JULIA J. C.[7], b. Sept. 17, 1854, in Springfield; m. June 27, 1872, W. H. Barnard, of Hartford. Printer. They have one child, Julia J. C., b. May 16, 1873.

Mr. Morris married 2d, Susan A. Hawley. She died Sept. 17, 1859, aged 40. He married 3d, Julia Stebbins. She died June 25, 1875, aged 44.

239. SARAH MORRIS, 2d daughter of Walter (101), born ———, 1817. Married Otis Twichell of Brookfield. Children:

530. GEORGE WARNER TWICHELL[7], b. March 16, 1835; d. July 1, 1835.

531. SARAH ANN TWICHELL[7], b. Feb. 7, 1840.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

277. JOHN CHANDLER MORRIS, 1st son of Sylvester (123), born at Whitestown, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1799. Married, ———, 1821, Abigail L. Amsden, who died in 1853. Farmer. Lived at Conesus Center, Livingston County, N. Y. Republican. Liberal religious views. Children:

532. LUCIA[8], b. Dec. 17, 1821; m. April 8, 1858.
533. WILLIAM C.[8], b. Aug. 23, 1823.
534. MINERVA[8], b. June 15, 1825; d. April 25, 1865.
536. ADELINE[8], b. Feb. 8, 1828; m. 1855; d. 1868.
537. BENJAMIN F.[8], b. Feb. 21, 1830.
538. GEORGE M.[8], b. Oct. 2, 1836.
539. JOEL[8], b. Nov. 7, 1838; d. in infancy.
540. PHEBE[8], b. May 11, 1842; d. 1846.

278. SYLVESTER MORRIS, 2d son of Sylvester (123), born at Whitestown, Nov. 30, 1801. Died of apoplexy at Conesus, Feb. 14, 1877. Married, ———, 1833, Mary Alger. Children:

541. SYLVESTER B.[8], b. Oct. 17, 1833.
542. ORNALDO W.[8], b. Aug. 18, 1835.
543. DAVENPORT A.[8], b. July 18, 1837.
544. JOSEPH B.[8], b. June 30, 1839; d. 1840.
545. MARY E.[8], b. Jan. 20, 1841.
546. JOHN D.[8], b. May 29, 1842.

281. MARSHALL S. MORRIS, 4th son of Sylvester (123), born at Watertown, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1809. Married, in 1833, Sarah Hoard of Conesus. Farmer. Lived at Conesus; removed to Jackson, Mich., in 1835; returned to Conesus in 1838. Enlisted in the Thirteenth Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, in the fall of 1861. He was killed in the Second Battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862. His widow removed to Doylestown, Columbia County, Wis. Mr. Morris was a Democrat. Children:

547. James H.[8], b. Nov. 21, 1833.
548. Elizabeth[3], b. Feb. 22, 1836.
549. Helen N.[3], b. Feb. 27, 1838.
550. Lester B.[3], b. Feb. 24, 1841.
551. Joseph S.[3], b. April 22, 1843.
552. Fulton R.[8], b. Nov. 21, 1845.
553. Sarah C.[8], b. Jan. 8, 1848.
554. Delos R.[3], b. April 30, 1850.
555. John C.[3], b. May 3, 1852; d. Sept. 15, 1854.
556. Charles M.[3], b. Feb. 7, 1855.

282. DARIUS MORRIS, 5th son of Sylvester (123), born at New Woodstock, N. Y., May 15, 1811. Died in 1867. Married, ———, 1837, Clarissa Johnson. One child.
557. Mary E.[3], b. May 16, 1847.

287. DARIUS MORRIS WOOD, 1st son of Betsey (Morris) (125) and Isaac S. Wood, born May 1, 1804. Died at Rodman April 19, 1849. Married ———. Had six children.

289. ORNALDO D. WOOD, 3d son of Betsey (Morris) (125) and Isaac S. Wood, b. Dec. 24, 1811. Died in Rodman in 1855. Married Harriet Urann of Boston, 1845. Mrs. Wood died in 1861. Two children.

290. ELIZABETH WOOD, daughter of Betsey (Morris) (125) and Isaac S. Wood, b. May 7, 1816. Died Sept. 30, 1873. Married Dr. William Christie of Watertown, N. Y. He died in 1843. Two children.

293. DARIUS MORRIS, 1st son of Captain Joseph (126), born at South Wilbraham, April 6, 1815. Graduated at Wesleyan University in 1841; passed two years at the Theological Institute of Connecticut; declined calls from churches at Willoughby and Toledo, O., on account of ill health. He went to California in 1849, and served as minister, conducting funerals and religious services in various places before the advent of any home missionary. He made extensive geological surveys in California and the Rocky Mountains, and published an outline of a system of geology. Congregationalist. He died at Ellington, Conn., August 31, 1864. Unmarried.

294. SYLENDA MORRIS, 4th daughter of Captain Joseph (126), born in South Wilbraham, Nov. 19, 1817. Died in Wakefield, March 19, 1869. Married Lucius Beebe of South Reading (Wakefield), Mass. He was born in Hebron, Conn., March 2, 1810, and died in Wakefield, April 15, 1884. Mr. Beebe was a tanner and leather merchant in Boston. Children:

558. LUCIUS MORRIS BEEBE[8], b. Sept. 25, 1837, in Ellington, Conn.
559. WILLIAM BEEBE[8], b. Aug. 24, 1839, in Marietta, O.; d. Aug. 30, 1839.
560. CHARLES STEWART BEEBE[8], b. May 1, 1842, in Wilbraham.
561. LOUISA BEEBE[8], b. July 15, 1844, in Cambridgeport, Mass.; d. July 30, 1866.
562. JOSEPH MORRIS BEEBE[8], b. Dec. 17, 1846, in Cambridgeport; d. Jan. 18, 1857.
563. CYRUS GILBERT BEEBE[8], b. Jan. 16, 1850, at Cambridgeport.
564. MARCUS BEEBE[8], } Twins, b. May 2, 1852, at Melrose, Mass.
565. DECIUS BEEBE[8], }
566. JUNIUS BEEBE[8], b. Oct. 8, 1854, at South Reading.
567. FREDERIC BEEBE[8], b. Sept. 1, 1857, at South Reading.
568. ALICE BEEBE[8], b. Sept. 1, 1860, at South Reading.
569. SYLENDA BEEBE[8], b. Nov. 23, 1863, at South Reading.

295. ROBERT RUSSELL MORRIS, 2d son of Captain Joseph (126), born April 2, 1821, at South Wilbraham. Died Dec. 10, 1845. Married, June 18, 1845, Martha Lewis of Farmington, Conn. No child.

296. SYLVESTER MORRIS, 3d son of Captain Joseph (126), born at South Wilbraham, Jan. 20, 1824. Married, May 23, 1848, Frances K. Carpenter of Wilbraham. Farmer. Lives in Ellington, Conn. Congregationalist. Democrat. Children:

570. ABBY FRANCES[8], b. Oct. 20, 1849.
571. DELIA MARIA[8], b. March 2, 1852; m. July 4, 1877, Frederick Pease, tutor in Yale College, now (1885) chemist for Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona, Pa.
572. FANNY KING[8], b. Oct. 28, 1855.
573. JOSEPH CARPENTER[8], b. March 19, 1858.
574. SARAH LOUISA[8], b. Aug. 10, 1860.
575. ROBERT RUSSELL[8], b. May 7, 1863.
576. HARRY SYLVESTER[8], b. Nov. 11, 1865.

577. Sylenda Beebe[3], b. Oct. 6, 1867.
578. Mary Robbins[3], b. Jan. 21, 1870.

297. JOSEPH CHANDLER MORRIS, 4th son of Captain Joseph (126), born at South Wilbraham, Nov. 19, 1827. Married March 10, 1863, Elizabeth C., daughter of Capt. Junius Beebe of New Orleans, La., a noted steamboat captain on the Mississippi River, who was killed in an accident on the river, Dec. 13, 1850. His age was 41. Mrs. Morris died ———, ———. Age 28.

Mr. Morris was for many years a merchant in New Orleans. Of late years he has been a prominent banker in that city. He is a Presbyterian. Children — all born in New Orleans:

579. Jennie[3], b. Jan. 6, 1864.
580. Louisa[3], b. Sept. 16, 1865.
581. Joseph Chandler[3], b. Dec. 4, 1867.
582. Sophia[3], b. April 20, 1869.
583. Junius Beebe[3], b. July 21, 1870.

298. SYLENDA MERWIN, 1st daughter of Rebecca Morris (127), and Jesse Merwin, born Oct. 12, 1811, at Rodman. Married Mar. 8, 1832, Almanson Alverson of Hermon, N. Y. He died Aug. 29, 1879. Children:

584. Miles T. Alverson[3], b. Jan. 26, 1833.
585. Milo D. Alverson[3], b. July 22, 1834.
586. Harrison S. Alverson[3], b. Oct. 17, 1837.
587. Charles W. Alverson[3], b. Dec. 1, 1840.
588. Harriet E. Alverson[3], b. May 5, 1844.
589. Anna S. Alverson[3], b. July 29, 1846.
590. George A. Alverson[3], b. April 24, 1848.

302. FANNY MERWIN, 3d daughter of Rebecca Morris (127) and Jesse Merwin, born Feb. 14, 1820. Married Oct. 23, 1840, George W. Smith of Rodman. He died Feb. 15, 1869. Children:

591. Zelia Smith[3], b. Oct. 13, 1841.
592. Reuben Smith[3], b. Feb. 17, 1844.
593. Emma Smith[3], b. June 11, 1851.
594. Ora T. Smith[3], b. April 6, 1857; d. Dec. 18, 1881.

CALVERT COMSTOCK.

313. MARY ADAMS, 1st daughter of Hannah (Morris) (131) and James Adams, born at Rodman, Oct. 6, 1846. Married May 24, 1838, Carson R. Cone of South Wilbraham. He died Aug. 8, 1883. Children:

595. SARAH ELIZABETH CONE[8], b. Aug. 25, 1839.
596. AMELIA BROWN CONE[8], b. Aug. 17, 1841.
597. MARY JANE CONE[8], b. Aug. 27, 1843.
598. TARTILLO CONE[8], b. May 15, 1845.
599. NATHAN CONE[8], b. Sept. 10, 1847.
600. LUCY AMELIA CONE[8], b. July 30, 1850.
601. MILLIE ADDIE CONE[8], b. Jan. 30, 1856.
602. HERBERT CARSON CONE[8], b. Feb. 14, 1859.

317. LAURA DAVIS, daughter of Polly (Morris) (133) and Roswell Davis, born June 18, 1801, in Springfield, Mass. She was lost in the woods when about two years old, and not found until the next day. Married Feb. 2, 1820, Gilbert Brinkerhoof of Boonville, N. Y. He was born Jan. 9, 1800. Children:

603. ALONZO BRINKERHOOF[8], b. Feb. 2, 1822.
604. SARAH THIRZA BRINKERHOOF[8], b. July 11, 1823; m. Silas Erwin of Boonville.
605. JOHN BRINKERHOOF[8], b. Aug. ———.

318. MORRIS DAVIS, son of Polly (Morris) (133) and Roswell Davis, born March 9, 1803. Married 1st, Anna Miller of Constableville, N. Y.

606. One daughter, ANNA[8].

Married 2d, ——— ———, and has a son.

324. CALVERT COMSTOCK, 1st son of Eunice (Morris) (135) Comstock and Albon Comstock, born in Western, N. Y., July 2, 1812. His father died when he was nine years old. He received his early education under the excellent training of his mother, and bravely began to make his way in the world from the first, beginning as a school teacher at the age of sixteen. In the interval of teaching and labor on the farm he fitted himself for Hamilton College, which he entered in 1831. After spending two years in college, he was compelled by his circumstances to leave and begin the active work of life. He began and finished his law studies with his cousin, Ichabod C. Baker, in Whitestown, with

whom, after his admission to the bar, in 1835, he formed a partnership for the practice of law, which continued until 1838, when Mr. Comstock was invited to Rome to fill a vacancy in the firm of Foster & Stryker, then, and after the admission of Mr. Comstock, the most famous and successful firm of lawyers in Oneida County. On the first of January, 1855, Mr. Comstock retired from the practice of law to assume, at the earnest solicitations of his friends, the charge of the *Albany Argus*. Those who urged him to this step were Horatio Seymour, Edwin Croswell, Erastus Corning, and other prominent leaders in the democratic party. The *Argus* had for many years been conducted by Edwin Croswell, who had for his great political antagonist in the Whig party the noted Thurlow Weed. Previous to going to Albany Mr. Comstock had gained a large editorial experience in his native county. From 1838 to the close of the exciting political campaign of 1840, which resulted in the election of General Harrison as President of the United States, Mr. Comstock had charge of the Rome *Sentinel*, discharging all the duties of its editorship while at the same time engaged in a large law practice. He became one of the proprietors of the *Sentinel* in 1847, the paper being edited by his brother Elon, who in 1852 became the sole proprietor. In July, 1852, Calvert and Elon Comstock started the Rome *Daily Sentinel*, the first daily paper published in Rome. This they conducted for three years and then sold it. While practicing law in 1845, Mr. Comstock was appointed District Attorney, and in 1847 was elected to that office under the new Constitution of the State. He held the office until 1850, when his large and increasing law practice compelled him to resign. In the winter of 1845 he served a term in the Assembly. Horatio Seymour was then Speaker of that body. A friendship was formed between the two which remained unbroken until the death of Mr. Comstock. While in the Assembly, Mr. Comstock won a State-wide reputation in connection with the Constitution of 1846. He was chairman of the select committee on that subject. He made an elaborate report, in which he took the ground that under the Constitution of 1821 the Legislature had no right to submit to the people the question of calling a Constitutional Convention. He framed such amendments to the Constitution as in his judgment were demanded, and urged their adoption by the Legislature, and their subsequent submission to the people. He was defeated by a combination of Whigs and Democrats, but in the end his judgment

was justified by the admission of statesmen and lawyers that the new Constitution, as a whole, was inferior to that of 1821. Mr. Comstock remained in connection with the *Argus* until 1866, when he was compelled by the sudden breaking down of his constitution to return to his old home at Rome. Here, as health permitted, he engaged in various enterprises. He had always shown the greatest interest in the prosperity of Rome, and gave largely of time and means to that end. He became interested in the plank roads leading from Rome in various directions, and in the building of the Rome, Watertown & Cape Vincent Railroad, and for twenty years he was a director of the Rome & Oswego Railroad. About 1870 he was chosen President of the Boston, Rome & Oswego Railroad, projected for the purpose of connecting with the Hoosic Tunnel, and personally superintended the entire survey of the line. He became interested in the purchase of suburban property and developing the growth of the town. He was chiefly instrumental in securing a city charter for Rome, and in 1872, in acknowledgment of his long services as a citizen, he was elected the first Mayor of the city of Rome. He also served some years as member and president of the Rome Board of Education. The following tribute to the memory of Mr. Comstock is from the pen of Mr. Ellis H. Roberts, editor of the Utica *Morning Herald*, a strong political opponent:

"Mr. Comstock's life was singularly active and singularly unobtrusive. He was a clear-headed lawyer, strong in his points and arguments before courts, convincing and influential before juries. One of his former law partners said of him that he was profoundly earnest and profoundly honest in his professions, — remarkable as a lawyer who never made any mistakes. Had he remained in his profession he would have stood at the head of the bar of Oneida County. As an editor he was crisp, direct, logical, caring little for ornate appeal, and never permitting any partizan emergency to carry him one inch outside of a profound regard for the rights and feelings of his opponents. As a politician, his counsels were sought by the Democratic leaders of the entire State. They were wise and moderate always; and he was willing that others should reap the advantage of his sagacity and forethought. As a citizen, he set an example of self-sacrifice and disinterested endeavor, and was always ready to drop his personal associations to labor for the good of the community. As a man, Mr. Comstock was above all reproach. He led a life of singular purity and simplicity. He hated all ostentation, shrank from all publicity, coveted no public station, countenanced no obliquity in business, was charitable in all judgment of men, was generous with all he had — too generous

for his own worldly welfare — and made all men who came in contact with him love and respect him. No man could have been taken out of the city of Rome, or the County of Oneida, who will be more generally missed or more sincerely mourned."

He died Oct. 10, 1876. Mr. Comstock married, April 27, 1836, Eliza Mann Sill, eldest daughter of General Theodore Sill of Whitesboro. She died Nov. 23, 1868. She was a lady greatly admired. Children:

608. Theodore Sill Comstock[3], b.
609. Eloise R. Comstock[3], b.
610. Elinor Comstock[3], b.
611. Cornelia Comstock[3], b.
612. Calvert Comstock[3], b.
613. Edward Comstock[3], b.
614. Lillian Comstock[3], b.

325. ELON COMSTOCK, 2d son of Eunice (Morris) (135) and Albon Comstock, born at Western, July 14, 1814. Died at Albany, ———, 1864. In early life he was a farmer after improved methods. He began literary work by editing the agricultural column of the Rome *Sentinel*, of which he afterwards became editor and proprietor in connection with his brother Calvert. After the sale of that paper in 1855, he became connected with other papers, one of which was the New York *Journal of Commerce*, of which he was political editor. He was a fluent writer and talker. He married, June 25, 1838, Eliza Allen of Floyd, N. Y. After Mr. Comstock's death she married again. Mr. Comstock had one child, a daughter:

615. Eliza Comstock[3], b. ———; d. of consumption at Clifton Springs, N. Y.

327. ELVIRA MORRIS, 1st daughter of Isaac (136), born in Monson, Mass., March 2, 1812. Married, Feb. 24, 1827, Humphrey H. Smith of Cottrellville, St. Clair County, Mich. Children:

616. Cornelia Smith[3], b. Aug. 20, 1827; d. Oct. 31, 1827.
617. Andrew Smith[3], b. Dec. 1, 1828.
618. Sylenda Smith[3], b. Oct. 21, 1831.
619. Harriet Smith[3], b. Sept. 28, 1833.
620. Charles M. Smith[3], b. May 4, 1835.
621. Edwin Smith[3], b. Sept. 30, 1837.

622. Louisa Smith[8], b. Oct. 5, 1839.
623. Aramantha Smith[8], b. Dec. 14, 1843.
624. Violette Smith[8], b. Feb. 6, 1846.
625. Leonard P. Smith[8], b. July 22, 1850.
626. Laura M. Smith[8], } Twins, b. Feb. 17, 1856.
627. Jane M. Smith[8], }

328. IRENE MORRIS, 2d daughter of Isaac (136), born Feb. 7, 1814. Died at Shelby, Mich., Feb. 1, 1860. Married James W. Dudley, Feb. 8, 1831. He died at Shelby, Oct. 14, 1854. Children:

628. Fanny J. Dudley[8], b. March 9, 1832.
629. Sally M. Dudley[8], b. July 1, 1833.
630. Jared Dudley[8], b. Nov. 5, 1834; d. Feb. 13, 1835.
631. Ezra Dudley[8], b. Dec. 4, 1835.
632. Laura J. Dudley[8], b. Nov. 5, 1837.
633. Lucy E. Dudley[8], b. Oct. 5, 1839.
634. James D. Dudley[8], b. Sept. 9, 1841.
635. Levi Dudley[8], b. May 4, 1843.
636. David Dudley[8], b. Jan. 19, 1848; d. Feb. 27, 1848.
637. Asel L. Dudley[8], b. Nov. 6, 1850.
638. Aurilla M. Dudley[8], b. Aug. 10, 1854; d. Feb. 26, 1855.

330. ALBERN COMSTOCK MORRIS, 2d son of Isaac (136), born March 18, 1818. Died March 4, 1884. Married, April 19, 1841, Mary A. Root. Farmer. Lived at Casco, St. Clair County, Mich. Free Will Baptist. Republican. Children:

639. Sarah[8], b. April —, 1843; m. George Reeder.
640. Fanny[8], b. Sept. 5, 1844; m. Norman Newbury.
641. Isaac[8], b. Dec. 2, 1845.
642. Nancy[8], b. Feb. 5, 1847; m. George Palmer, Sept. 8, 1861.
643. Miles[8], b. May 24, 1849; d. young.
644. Polly[8], b. June 9, 1851; d. young.
645. Elisha[8], b. May 23, 1856.
646. Alta[8], b. Jan. 24, 1861.

331. OLIVE MORRIS, 3d daughter of Isaac (136), born April 2, 1840. Married, Dec. 12, 1840, David Swift. Children:

647. Fanny E. Swift[8], b. Feb. 6, 1842.
648. Caroline A. Swift[8], b. March 8, 1844.
649. Emma M. Swift[8], b. Dec., 1848.

333. GEORGE ALEXANDER MORRIS, 3d son of Isaac (136), born April 19, 1825. Married, July 22, 1849, Cynthia Webster. Farmer. Lives in Clay, St. Clair County, Mich. Methodist. Republican. Children:

650. Silas[3], b. Sept. 4, 1850.
651. Chauncey[3], b. Nov. 10, 1854.
652. Fanny[3], b. Sept. 10, 1857.
653. Martha[3], b. June 1, 1860; m. Lorra Smith, Aug. 7, 1880.

334. HIRAM MORRIS, 4th son of Isaac (136), born April 11, 1828. Married, in 1864, Jane Richards. Lives in Lenox, Macomb County, Mich. Methodist. Republican. Children:

654. Genett[3], b. June 25, 1865.
655. Robert H.[3], b. March 23, 1867.
656. George W.[3], b. Dec. 11, 1868.
657. David D.[3], b. Jan. 21, 1870.
658. Mary A.[3], b. Jan. 4, 1874; d. April 20, 1874.
659. Manley A.[3], b. April 16, 1877.
660. Gertrude A.[3], b. Nov. 20, 1882.

335. SALLY MORRIS, 5th daughter of Isaac (136), born Dec. 30, 1830. Married, July 1, 1849, Eliphalet L. Webster. Farmer. Lives in Lenox, Macomb County, Mich. Children:

661. Eli A. Webster[3], b. July 23, 1850.
662. George L. Webster[3], b. Oct. 12, 1856.
663. Ida A. Webster[3], b. July 17, 1870.

337. ELSA ANN MORRIS, 6th daughter of Isaac (136), born June 11, 1833. Married Henry Shirky, June 14, 1848. Children:

664. Levi H. Shirky[3], b. March 9, 1850.
665. Josephine Shirky[3], b. April 11, 1851; m. George Brake of Marine City, in the town of Cottrellville, Mich.

Henry Shirky died in Marine City, Dec. 27, 1858. Mrs. Shirky married 2d, Smith Campbell, May 16, 1859. He died Nov. 20, 1870, at Marine City.

338. CAROLINE COMSTOCK, 1st daughter of Irene (Morris) (137) and Arnon Comstock, born Oct. 25, 1814. Married William

C. Field of De Pew, Wis., Feb. 16, 1857. She died Feb. 5, 1878, at De Pew. One child:

666. ARNON FREDERICK FIELD[8], b. Aug. 26, 1858.

339. SAMUEL COMSTOCK, 1st son of Irene (Morris) (137) and Arnon Comstock, born in Western, March 4, 1820. He was kicked by a horse Oct. 8, 1869, and died in three hours from the accident. He was a farmer and always lived on the farm on which he was born. He was an intelligent and successful farmer in easy pecuniary circumstances. He had in a large measure the esteem and confidence of the people among whom he had grown up. He was amiable and gentle in temper, genial in his personal and social relations, of strict integrity in business, kind and generous to those needing his sympathy and aid; liberal in all public enterprises; a valuable counselor and peacemaker among his neighbors and townsmen. Few men in the community in which he lived could have been more missed than he. Large numbers of people from his own and neighboring towns gathered at his funeral. His last words were: "I hope we all shall meet in heaven." He was unmarried, but was soon to have been married to Miss Margaret Bliss Goodrich of Waterville, formerly of Springfield, Mass.

340. CALVIN SMITH COMSTOCK, 2d son of Irene (Morris) (137) and Arnon Comstock, born Feb. 24, 1822. Married, March 12, 1845, Hannah Comstock Lyon of Sherburne, N. Y. She was born Sept. 21, 1823, and died at her maiden home in Sherburne, Feb. 15, 1872. Children:

666½. ARNON COMSTOCK[8], b. Dec. 13, 1845, in Western.

667. FREDERICK FOLLETT COMSTOCK[8], b. May 14, 1849, in Western.

Mr. Comstock married 2d, June 19, 1873, Rachel F. Bentley of Sherburne. She was born March 30, 1853. Arnon Comstock was a physician. He died in Illinois, Dec. 10, 1879, unmarried. Frederick Follett Comstock is a physician in Illinois. He married Alice Brande, June 3, 1874, and has two children:

Charles Hart Comstock[9], b. April 12, 1875.

Arnon Lyon Comstock[9], b. Feb. 27, 1880.

341. EUNICE COMSTOCK, 2d daughter of Irene (Morris) (137) Comstock and Arnon Comstock, born in Western, Sept. 14,

1823. She lives, unmarried, at the old homestead in Western, an intelligent and most excellent and useful woman, to whom the compiler is greatly indebted for facts in relation to his Comstock relatives.

342. MARY COMSTOCK, 3d daughter of Irene (Morris) (137) and Arnon Comstock, born Sept. 13, 1833. Married Addison Brill of Western, May 5, 1858. After marriage they continued to reside for several years in Western. Mr. Brill was a merchant, first in general business, then a lumber merchant. In 1866, he removed to Ilion, where he still lives, a prosperous business man. They are Methodists. One child:

667½. CHARLES COMSTOCK BRILL[8], b. Jan. 1, 1862; now a student in Syracuse University.

349. Judge HENRY MORRIS, 1st son of Judge Oliver B. (139), born in Springfield, June 16, 1814. Married May 16, 1837, Mary, daughter of Colonel Solomon and Mary (Bliss) Warriner of Springfield, a descendant of William Warriner, one of the early settlers of the town. She was born Feb. 11, 1814. Lawyer. Lives in Springfield. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1832. He represented Springfield in 1846 and '47. He was elected to the 34th Congress, Nov., 1854, but resigned before taking his seat, having been appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which office he held until the reorganization of the courts of the State in 1859. While at the bar, Judge Morris was considered an able lawyer and a candid and sincere counselor, and while on the bench, an upright and popular judge.

From two preceding generations he inherits a genuine historical taste. He has delivered addresses on various occasions and written a number of papers of great historical interest and value. He delivered the address on the occasion of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Springfield, May 24, 1886. His father had delivered the address at the two hundredth anniversary, May 24, 1836. He is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and President of the Connecticut Valley Historical Society. He has held the office of Deacon in the First Congregational Church. In politics he has been a Whig and a Republican. Children:

668. Mary[3], b. June 29, 1839; m. C. K. Calhoun.
669. Edward[3], b. Jan. 16, 1841.
670. Henry Oliver[3], b. July 9, 1844; d. May, 1845.
671. Charles Henry[3], b. April 5, 1846; d. Jan. 4, 1868.
672. Frederick William[3], } twins, b. May 2, 1850.
673. William Frederick[3], } twins, W. F. died March 20, 1856.
674. Helen[3], b. April 12, 1857; m. W. W. Gay.

A recent writer, sketching the members of the Hampden County bar, gives the following account of Judge Morris in the *Springfield Republican* of Feb. 20, 1887:

"Henry Morris, but recently retired from the active practice of his profession, is the most prominent link between the earlier and later history of the Hampden County bar. A Springfielder by birth and by life-long residence, he also links the present city with the village of Springfield, and through his family with earlier days, on which his historical researches have thrown so much light. The son of Judge Oliver B. Morris, he inherits from his distinguished father the antiquarian and historical tastes, the cultivation of which has specially distinguished his later years. Born in 1814, he studied at Monson Academy, entered Amherst, and graduated in 1832, in the class with Judges Lord and Perkins, with whom he was destined to be subsequently so much thrown. He and young Lord came to Springfield together and entered themselves as law students in the office of Judge Oliver B. Morris, in the little white, two-story building on State street, where the Institution for Savings now stands, and next the town hall, which was then the center of the political life of the town of Springfield, and where young Morris came afterward to preside over stormy town meetings as his father had done before him. Young Morris supplemented his studies in his father's office with a course at the Harvard law school, again meeting both his classmates and friends, Lord and Perkins. He was admitted to the bar in 1835, and began the practice of law in the State-street office of his father. From that date for fifty years there was no time except for his four years' service upon the bench of the Court of Common Pleas that he could not have been found for professional service within a stone's-throw of that spot.

"Such a man becomes intimately associated with the business and domestic life of his town, and under the conditions of Judge Morris's earlier career, of his county. Judge Morris has numbered among his clients many men whom he has known his whole life through, and men have sought his advice to whose fathers his father had rendered the same service. He has drawn more wills than any other lawyer in Hampden County, both for people in Springfield and in other towns, and it became the conventional joke in Wilbraham that no man there was willing to die unless he knew that Henry Morris would be the lawyer to settle his estate.

"There were giants in those days when Judge Morris began making his

way at the bar. Chapman, Ashmun, Morton, Bates, and Beach were in the full tide of success, and in practicing against them Morris became a good lawyer. He was a good lawyer rather than a great advocate. He had a judicial mind and a comprehensive knowledge of the law, so that his opinions were much sought in the stages of dispute before litigation begins. While he argued his cases well, it was always the case he argued and not extraneous matter calculated to influence court or jury. This made his work before the Supreme Court notable, and his service upon the Common Pleas bench, from 1855 to 1859, of much value. His judgeship ended then because the Court of Common Pleas was abolished, the Superior Court taking its place, and none of the judges from the old being appointed upon the new tribunal. The change created much feeling and criticism at the time. It was currently said to be a dodge to get rid of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of whom Chief Justice Mellen had made himself unpopular by peculiarities of manner. The cunning hand of Benjamin F. Butler, who hated Mellen, is said to have been in the plan, and lawyers anywhere in the State who disliked any of the judges turned in and helped the move along. Morris had little if any of this sort of personal animosity to meet, his rulings and attitude on the bench having been distinguished by impartiality and patience in the trial of cases, but in order to veil somewhat the real object of the move, and perhaps to make places for waiting men on the new court, a clean sweep was made. The friends of the old court protested vigorously, and, as its last sessions were held, resolutions of respect for judges, and sometimes only half concealing the opposition to the change, were adopted throughout the State. Judge Morris presided at the last term of the Court of Common Pleas held in this county in June, 1859. At its close resolutions were offered by Mr. Vose in a speech testifying the esteem in which the judge was held by the bar, and in the course of which he said:

"'Whatever changes may occur in the administration of justice in the State, either in the mode of conducting it, or those who are to administer it, I am sure the Commonwealth will be fortunate in finding judicial officers hereafter whose retirement from public life will cause such sincere regrets as are manifested at the close of your official career. The pride and satisfaction which your brethren in this county feel in your judicial life will cause them to welcome you back among them to a position in society as honorable, and I doubt not as satisfactory to you, as the one you now hold.'

"The resolutions read:

WHEREAS, by reason of a change in the construction of the courts of the Commonwealth, the Hon. Henry Morris is about to retire from the bench; and the members of the bar of Hampden County wish that their appreciation of his merits as a judicial officer be made a matter of record; therefore,

Resolved, That the Hon. Henry Morris, by his uniform courtesy, patience, and urbanity, in the discharge of his official duties, has merited and has

won the esteem of all who have been called to appear before him in practice.

Resolved, That by the correctness of his decisions and his discriminating ability, by his manifest impartiality and steady regard for justice, he has earned the title of a wise and upright judge.

Resolved, That as a gentleman and as a jurist, he has adorned the responsible station which he has filled; and that, though he is about to pass from public office to a private post, he will carry with him all the attainments and qualities which have made his judicial career at once honorable to himself and useful to the State.

"In speaking to these resolutions, E. B. Gillett, District Attorney, said:

"'In reference to your judicial administrations, so far as it relates to that branch of jurisprudence with which I am officially connected, I can speak confidently and with unstinted encomium. While the officers of government have never failed to receive any reasonable co-operation and facility at your hands, not one word of accusation or remonstrance have I ever heard from any defendant; but both parties were always assured that an even and impartial hand held the equilibrating balances. And when Justice has been most sternly vindicated, Mercy, mild and attempering, has stood silent by. All parties in court have uniformly borne willing testimony to your learning, integrity, fidelity, patience, courteousness, and varied judicial ability.'

"In reply Judge Morris said:

"'During the four years that I have held a place upon this bench, it has been my ambition and my aim to understand my duty and to perform it according to the best of my understanding and ability. If I have ever failed to do this, it has been a failure of the head and not of the heart. If any measure of success has attended my efforts, it has been in no small degree owing to the courtesy and kindness with which I have been treated by members of the bar in every part of the Commonwealth to which duty has called me. In all my intercourse with them I have nothing to remember in the slightest degree of an unpleasant character. To you, gentlemen of the bar of Hampden, I am under peculiar obligations, and shall ever cherish for you, individually and collectively, a peculiar regard. This county is endeared to me by the associations of my whole life. Here I was born, and here has always been my home. Here I studied my profession, and here, for twenty years before I was called to a seat upon this bench, I pursued the practice of it. I shall go next week to a distant county, there to complete my brief remaining term of judicial duty, and then I hope to return to meet you as brethren, — to resume again the practice of our profession in that sphere of duty which constitutes, after all, the truest field for the exercise of professional talent. In anticipation of a speedy reunion with you, and thanking you again for the expression of your regard, I bid you for the present, and this bench forever, farewell.'

"Similar resolutions were adopted by the bar of Bristol County two weeks later, when Judge Morris held his closing term of court there. The closing resolution ran:

"'That we heartily concur in the feeling of regard recently manifested toward the judge now presiding by our brethren of the Hampden bar. We remember that his first term of court was held with us, and now that his last term is closing with us we would express our appreciation of his high character, ability, and impartiality. We offer him our best wishes on his return to the bar, and trust that his career there may be as successful and distinguished as it has been upon the bench'

"Judge Morris has never been an active politician or office-seeker, and yet during the more active part of his career he has held many offices of trust, both political and other, among them the chairmanship of the committee on admissions to the Hampden bar for many years. In that capacity he has passed upon the qualifications of many men who are to-day the leaders of the bar, and though their hair is now as much touched with silver as his own, he not unnaturally regards these men as "boys" in the light of their earlier associations. He was chairman of the selectmen in 1845 and '46; representative to the Legislature in 1846 and '47, meeting at the State House his early friends Lord and Perkins; trustee of the lunatic hospital at Worcester in 1854 and '55. He was a Whig during his early life, but joined the American or "Know-nothing" party, and was by them elected to Congress with a rush in 1854. That was the big year for Know-nothings, and their Governor, Gardner, appointed Morris to the Court of Common Pleas before the session of Congress opened. Accepting the judicial office, Judge Morris never took his Congressional seat. In the same year, too, '54, he was made a trustee of Amherst College, and was made an LL.D. by that institution in 1869.

"Judge Morris has been connected with two criminal trials of special prominence, one as attorney for the defense and one as judge. The first was that of Eliza Norton of Monson, in 1840, who was twice tried for poisoning James P. Stanton, a young man who boarded with her, the jury failing to agree in both instances. Morris appeared as junior counsel with George Ashmun for the defense, making a speech of some three hours in length, which elicited warm praise from a correspondent of the Boston *Notion*, who came up to attend the trial, and reported it at great length. Of Morris he wrote, prefacing that he was not acquainted with the young lawyer personally:—

"'He is a very young man, and this was probably his first argument in a criminal case of much importance. His countenance is fair, open, and manly. His figure is good and his gestures easy and natural. His tone of voice is rich and agreeable. His mind appears to be capable of close, continuous thought and of severe analysis or light and ornate efforts. In the present case he was fully and carefully prepared for the task before him and performed the work in the most successful manner. I have probably heard as many good public speakers as any person in the country who has not heard all of them, and I assert unequivocally that the argument of Mr. Morris would bear a comparison, in all desirable points, with the speeches of the best of them. Few men conduct themselves so judiciously — few use such choice and elegant language.'

"That is very remarkable praise for the speech of a young man of 26. When Judge Morris was on the bench he tried the case of Lyman W. and James B. Aldrich at Greenfield, for manslaughter in killing A. J. Potter. Potter was a tenant of the Aldriches, whom they sought to dispossess. They obtained possession of the tenement peaceably, but by a trick, and undertook to keep Potter out. The latter attacked them viciously, and one of the Aldriches shot him, as the jury found, in self-defense. Rufus Choate appeared for the defense and George T. Davis for the State. Mr. Bowles reported the trial fully for the *Republican*. His abstract of Judge Morris's charge shows it to have been a singularly clear presentation of the legal principles applying to the case, and in commenting he said: 'The charge of Judge Morris was clear, comprehensive, and ably stated.'

"At the death of his father, who had been the leading historian and antiquarian of the town, Judge Morris inherited a valuable collection of publications and manuscripts bearing upon local history, and he has devoted much time and study during his recent years to historical research, becoming indeed the principal historical authority of the city. On June 22, 1875, he delivered an address on the history of the First Church of Springfield, which was, at the request of many leading men of the city, published in book form by his son, Frederick W. Morris, then a bookseller here. On the 16th of October in the same year he delivered an address upon the two hundredth anniversary of the burning of the town by Indians. This covered not only the burning but a careful history of the town from its foundation in 1636 down to 1675, and likewise was published in a volume. Judge Morris was also a prime mover in the formation of the Connecticut Valley Historical Society in 1876, its first chairman and president, which latter office he has ever since retained. He read at the first meeting, October 2, 1876, an introductory address on the objects of the society, in which he pointed out that, though the history of the wars and some of the more momentous events through which Springfield had passed had been written, the society had a legitimate field in clearing up less known, though perhaps not less important, points of local history. 'I apprehend,' said he, 'that there are many interesting details to be gathered and localities to be marked which have never yet been preserved in a form that shall insure their transmission to those who shall come after us.' To the volume of the proceedings of this society, published in 1881, Judge Morris was the most frequent contributor, furnishing papers on 'The Old Main Street Jail and House of Correction in Springfield,' 'Elizur Holyoke,' 'The Old Pynchon Fort and its Builders,' 'The Old Whipping-Post and Stocks,' and on 'Miles Morgan.' He fittingly rounded out his historical labors by his able and careful historical address on the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Springfield, which is still fresh in the memory of the local public. He married, in 1837, Mary, the daughter of Col. Solomon Warriner of Springfield, and later established his present well-known home on Maple street, on the lot so long occupied by his father. Four of his children are living, — Edward Morris and Mrs.

Calhoun of this city, Frederick W. in New York, and Mrs. W. W. Gay of Chicago."

350. GEORGE BLISS MORRIS, 2d son of Hon. Oliver Bliss Morris (139), born Nov. 12, 1818; died July 7, 1874, of consumption. He was a graduate of Amherst College and Cambridge Law School; admitted to the Hampden bar in 1840. Married, Aug. 23, 1842, Elizabeth, daughter of Wells and Catherine (Bontecou) Lathrop of South Hadley, Mass., a great granddaughter of Rev. Joseph Lathrop, D.D., of West Springfield. She was born April 28, 1821. Children:

675. GEORGE BLISS[3], b. Nov. 5, 1843.

676. ROBERT OLIVER[3], b. Oct. 18, 1846.

677. CAROLINE[3], b. Sept. 18, 1848.

The following notice is taken from the *Springfield Republican:*

"DEATH OF GEORGE B. MORRIS.

"Mr. George B. Morris, for almost twenty years Clerk of the Courts in this county, died quite suddenly, Sunday morning, at his home on School street. He has been more or less an invalid for a year or two, although able, until within a few months, to attend most of the time to his official duties. Recently, however, he fell a prey to quick consumption, but so lately as Wednesday of last week was able to return from Branford, Conn., where he had spent a week in the hope of being benefited by the sea air. While eating his breakfast, Sunday, he was attacked by hemorrhage from the lungs, and in five minutes was dead. Mr. Morris was a native of Springfield, and Springfield has always been his home. He was one of the two sons of the late Judge Oliver B. Morris, Mr. Henry Morris being the other. He fitted for college in this city, was graduated at Amherst in 1837, studied law with his brother, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. After that time he practiced law, in partnership with his brother or separately, until 1853, when he was appointed Clerk of the Courts *pro tempore* on account of the ill-health of the clerk, Richard Bliss. On Mr. Bliss's resignation, a few months later, Mr. Morris was appointed by the Supreme Court to hold the office for life. In 1856 the office was made an elective one, and Mr. Morris was chosen by the people to fill it. He has also been thrice re-elected, and was chosen last year for another term of five years. His courtesy and efficiency in the transaction of all the business of his office have made him popular alike with the bar and the people, and his death is the county's loss of a faithful officer. Mr. Morris was 54 years of age, and leaves a wife, two sons, and a daughter. Of the sons, the elder, Mr. George B. Morris, Jr., is a lawyer at New York, and the younger, Mr. Robert O. Morris, is Clerk of the Courts *pro tempore*, having been appointed since his father's illness."

352. SARAH FLYNT MORRIS, 1st daughter of Edward (140), born in South Wilbraham (now Hampden), June 19, 1810, and died there June 4, 1884, aged 74. She was a woman of great amiability of character and possessed a great love for her family and friends. Married, May 9, 1833, Daniel D. Chaffee of Wilbraham, a descendant of Thomas Chaffee, Hingham, 1637. He died Sept. 26, 1870, aged 70. Children:

678. CATHERINE NEWELL CHAFFEE[7], b. Jan. 25, 1835; d. Nov. 12, 1873.

679. LUCY MORRIS CHAFFEE[7], b. Nov. 20, 1836.

353. Deacon CHARLES MORRIS, 2d son of Edward (140), born in South Wilbraham, June 6, 1812; died at Keeseville, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1875. Married in New York city, by Rev. Charles G. Finney, April 6, 1837, to Sarah Maria, daughter of Isaac Smith, ship chandler, formerly of Huntington, L. I. She was born Oct. 13, 1815, and died at Keeseville, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1852. Married, 2d, at Springfield, Mass, Dec. 1, 1859, Harriet (Bontecou), widow of Henry Morris; she died Jan. 28, 1872. Merchant tailor in New York from 1834 to 1843; removed to Keeseville October, 1843. Congregationalist. Whig, original Abolitionist, and Republican. Children:

680. SARAH MARIA[8], b. March 22, 1838.

681. CHARLES[8], b. Oct. 12, 1842.

The following notice is from the *Essex County Republican:*

"DEACON CHARLES MORRIS.

"Deacon Morris has been ill at the Ausable House for some weeks, with varying prospects from day to day. On Monday inquirers were informed that he had had a good night, and appeared to be improving. Tuesday morning when we came on to the street we learned he was dead.

"He was a most amiable man, and a true and consistent Christian gentleman. At all times and on all occasions he illustrated his worth and steadfastness in the prompt discharge of every known duty, and gave the world an example of what Christian love and purity of character will do in making our earthly homes and pilgrimages happy. Few such men have lived among us. None would be more missed."

The funeral services took place at two o'clock P. M. on Sunday, January 31st. Prayer was offered in the room which Mr. Morris

had occupied at the Adirondac House, by Rev. H. E. Butler, pastor, after which the body of the deceased was borne to the Presbyterian Church, followed by the relatives present: Charles Morris of Memphis, Tenn., Mrs. Sarah M. Adams of Warren, O., the only son and daughter of Mr. Morris; a sister from Massachusetts, a brother and nephew from Connecticut, and a number of intimate and cherished friends.

A congregation which filled the church had assembled to pay their tribute of respect to the memory of their dead brother and friend.

The services in the church were conducted by the pastor, assisted by Rev. M. A. Wicker of the Methodist Church, and Rev. S. D. Moxley of the Baptist Church. A discourse was given by the pastor, from which the following extracts are taken:

"We are following to the grave to-day a rare spirit. We are surrounded to-day with memories as sweet, and fragrant, and holy as ever clustered about the men of whom we have learned to speak as saints. If this man had lived in mediæval times I should not fear to place his name among the sainted, nor should I now, though in this exceedingly dusty, busy world the material of which saints are made is voted to be very rare.

"I almost fear to express my own feelings in regard to him, it seems and sounds so very extravagant. I surely mean at such a solemn hour as this to say only what is clearly within bounds. Not merely to honor the man, but to honor the thing which gave him honor, I say that in qualities of goodness, he of all men whom I ever knew stands *facile princeps*.

"We were startled the other morning when we were told that at the midnight hour the soul of our brother had taken its flight from the body. Then we began to talk of our loss and of his worth. We went to his room, and it was to look upon a prince among men, — a hero slain with all his armor on, — dead with his face to the foe, and a smile upon his lips, as if he had just sang victory and died.

"It was not, however, because the head of an old and honored family was taken that our mourning became almost too deep for tears. Not a drop of his blood runs in the veins of one whose home is permanently with us. There were no bitter tears at his bedside from devoted child and loving wife, and faithful sister and dutiful brother. The wife was dead, the son was ignorant of the lonely hour and the dying struggles; the daughter could not wipe the falling dews and kiss the stiffening lips.

"At no fireside in our midst would there be a vacant place, at no glad home would there be one less that morning to speak good cheer. His home was a public inn, his dearest many miles away.

"It was not that a king of business, with numerous dependents and

manifold alliances, was stricken. There is mourning when these are taken, and their place is sometimes hard to fill. It was not that great riches had lost their master, great enterprise its head, great power in civil life its hand and tongue and heart. Politicians did not crave his name to put upon their tickets as an element of success, even for the poorest office. His character, by the rules which govern such matters, was not held to balance the shrewdness of unscrupulous plotting for success. Bankers did not seek his name for their directing boards, or upon their notes. Capital did not kneel to him with petition that he would take and use its hoards.

"No, not these, but what is more, what is better, what lasts through life, what has not been lost and never will be, what staid when alone he sought his room, and what held when all else crumbled, faded, died, — his goodness.

"There is no reason but *that*, why we so peculiarly should grieve. There is nothing but *that* which so marks him off from a thousand others for observation. There is no claim to pre-eminence, no reason for which we should so honor him with our respect, our reverence, our love, none for which the bitter sense of loss should come to us with such wave-like power and depth, in comparison with this. If we weep it is because the godly man has ceased; if we mourn it is because the halo of that example shall live only in memory; if we are dumb from the paralyzing of our hearts, it is because this poor, poor, lost world, wants — Oh! how sadly — the light and power, the sweet influence, the holy reproof, the benign blessing which comes from godly living. It is not because of the man, but because of the character in and by which the man expressed himself.

"His life as it has gone on among us is well understood. In all those qualities which make one a wise father, a devoted husband, a forbearing friend, a conscientious citizen, he was pre-eminent.

"Nor were these, as some have supposed, the result of mere physical temperament and absence of temptation. Possibly in these respects he was to a little degree more fortunate than some, but not more than thousands of others who have not as yet won his godly reputation, by adding to the grace of natural character, which of itself is a grand possession, that grace of religion which completes the grandeur of human character. His patience was not stoicism. He had tears for pains, grief for afflictions, and confessed repentance for the uprisings of a sinful disposition. He felt keenly. Nor was it the absence of trial. Business ventures gave him trouble, and the long and severe sickness of his loved, tested the substance of which he was made.

"It was the heart anchored to God, which gave him patience amid the furnace heat. No man ever said that he was cold, and therefore did not feel, or complain.

"It was the Lord, felt to be his shepherd, the Lord whom he knew, and in whom he had believd, it was the endurance proceeding from the seeing of things unseen, and eternal, that enabled him to feel the smart

but to meet it with patience, and amid the fires of affliction to praise God for His mercy.

"Nor was his goodness a disposition merely; where there is no fire there may be no heat, but in such a case goodness is merely negative. It was self-control, the heart holding itself to the right, and determined that the good should rule.

"I have seen the fires in his soul; I have marked the keenness with which he felt the uprisings of passion, but I have seen at the same time the control of the Christian who resolutely sets his face toward Zion and will not be betrayed even by himself.

"It is the testimony of those who had been in his employ or associated with him for a score of years, that while they have seen him in positions that were a severe trial, and great source of annoyance, they never heard a single rough, passionate word from his lips.

* * * * * * * * * .

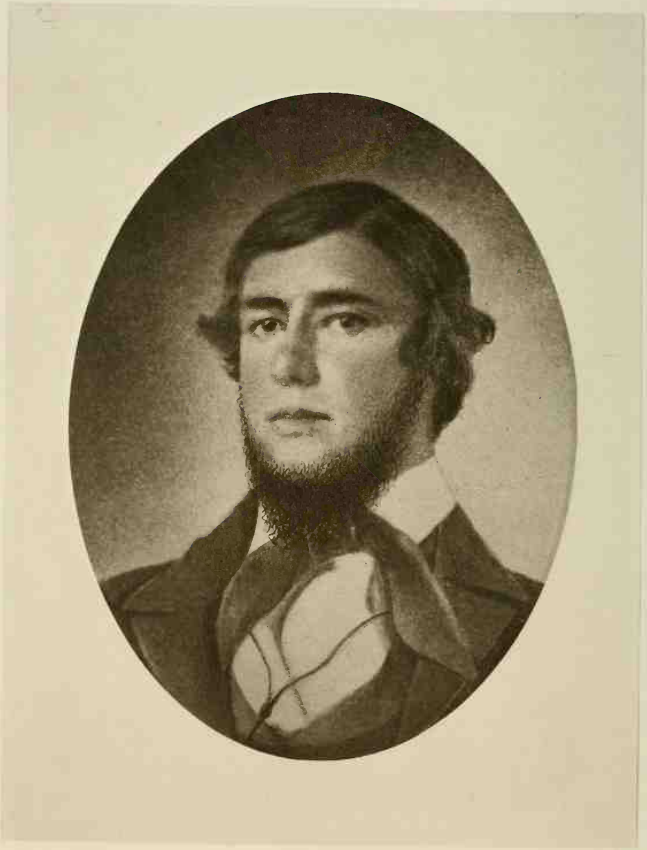
"At the age of sixteen he made a profession of religion. When he went to New York, his piety, instead of being relaxed and frittered away, as is the case with so many young men when they go to the city, was deepened and made more intense.

"He connected himself with the Chatham Street Chapel, then under the care of the celebrated Dr. Charles G. Finney, and afterward with the Broadway Tabernacle, so famous for awhile in the history of New York churches, and then with the Allen Street Church, of which Rev. Dr. Geo. B. Cheever was pastor. In those early years the church was a main object of interest and affection. Whatever else was neglected, the church and its needs were sure to be remembered.

"In 1844 his church relation was removed to this place, where it has since remained. In 1853 he was elected a deacon of the church, and in that capacity, or as Superintendent of the Sabbath-school, or member of the Standing Committee, or Trustee, he gave his strength, and thought and prayer, to every extent within his power.

"In the earlier period of his life he became associated with men whose memory lives in the nation's history in connection with the movement which subsequently resulted in the emancipation of the slave and his elevation to political rights. He imbibed the opinions and became the friend and associate of such men as Arthur and Lewis Tappan, Theodore Weld, and Joshua Leavitt, and became known along with these as an Abolitionist, when that name was one full of the keenest reproach. At first these men were crowned with thorns, now they are crowned with gold, and the gems grow brighter with growing years."

354. Deacon GEORGE FLYNT MORRIS, 3d son of Edward (140), born at South Wilbraham, May 6, 1814. Married, May 15, 1839, Sarah Ann Morse, daughter of Daniel and Polly (Wood) Morse of Belchertown, Mass, originally of Foxborough, Mass.



CAPTAIN HENRY MORRIS.

Mr. Morris is a wagon-maker, and lives in Monson, Mass. He is a man greatly respected for his moral worth. Children:

682. EDWARD FLYNT[8], b. July 25, 1840.
683. HENRY[8], b. Oct. 30, 1849; lives in Monson, unmarried.
684. FRANK EVERETT[8], b. Aug. 2, 1853.
685. ARTHUR[8], b. March 2, 1859; d. Sept., 1859.

356. Captain HENRY MORRIS, 4th son of Edward (140), born in Belchertown, Feb. 25, 1819. When he was five years old his father died, and he went with his mother and younger brother to live with his maternal uncle, Rufus Flynt, in Monson, and afterwards with his grandmother in Wilbraham. At the age of ten he went to live with his uncle Richard Morris in Springfield. After being at school a few years he was placed in the bookstore of G. & C. Merriam, — the well-known publishers of Webster's Dictionary, where he remained for two or three years. He had entertained for a long time a strong desire to go to sea, but his wishes were strongly opposed by all his friends. His desire became uncontrollable, and, at last, on a cold day in March, 1835, he ran away from home to accomplish his long-cherished purpose. He took the direction of Hartford, intending to go to New York. His absence was discovered, and its purpose suspected. One of his uncles started in pursuit, and overtook him at Hartford. Approaching him without being seen by him, he placed his hand on his shoulder and said, "Henry, had you rather go to sea now, or go home and be fitted out?" He replied, "I had rather go home and be fitted out?" He went home and was "fitted out," and sent to New York, and a berth found for him. He shipped as cabin-boy on the ship *Vesper*, Captain Hunt, bound to Belfast, Ireland. While in that port he was often sent on errands to the office of the consignees of the vessel. These gentlemen noticed Henry's appearance and manner, and offered him a position in their counting-room. He declined it; he had not yet seen enough of the sea to cause him to abandon his cherished purpose. After this he made voyages to the Gulf of Mexico, to Europe, South America, and the West Indies, during which he passed through every grade of seamanship, until at the age of twenty years he became a shipmaster. He was a thorough seaman, and fond of his profession. He made navigation his study from the day he first went to sea. The writer recalls an incident to which he was a most gratified witness. Henry had

returned to New York from a voyage on which he had been mate, and was looking for another berth. Just at this time the *Vesper* arrived in port. Henry proposed to make a call on his old commander, and invited the writer to accompany him. On boarding the ship, the mate happened to be on deck and near the cabin. On being asked if Captain Hunt was on board, he replied that he was in the cabin. Henry went down there. Hardly a minute passed before Captain Hunt came up on deck, and calling to the mate said, "Mr. Adams, Mr. Adams, come here! here's Harry, the boy I've told you about, who knew more about navigation at sixteen than half the mates that ever sailed!"

He was a seaman for several voyages on the barque *Isaac Ellis*, Captain John H. Spring, a brother of the Rev. Gardiner Spring, D.D., of New York. One of these voyages was from New York to Edenton, N. C.; from thence to Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton. When about a thousand miles from Edenton, the vessel encountered a terrific gale at night. Henry was sent aloft, with others, to take in sail; he was out on the end of a yard, when the sail was split by the force of the wind, making a tremendous report, and nearly capsizing the vessel. The concussion threw him off the foot rope; he lost his hold and fell; but, throwing out his hands at random in the darkness, he fortunately caught the bolt rope of a sail and was saved. His last voyage in the *Isaac Ellis* was from New York to the Mediterranean and to Monte Video, South America, and back to New York, where the vessel was chartered again for a like voyage. Not caring to make the voyage again, he decided to leave the vessel and find another berth. He had made the voyage as second mate.

Captain Spring was noted not only for seamanship, but also for his high character as a gentleman, and he appreciated these qualities in others. As Mr. Morris was about to take away his sea-chest from the vessel and to take leave of Captain Spring, the latter met him on deck and handed him a paper, at the same time remarking, "Mr. Morris, here is a paper for you. It is what I never gave any one before; but you deserve it." It was a recommendation — certifying to his ability as a seaman and his character as a man.

Captain Morris was a skillful navigator, and had the full confidence of his owners. On the occasion of a prolonged voyage, and his vessel was anxiously looked for, the owners expressed their confidence that all was right on saying, "If it was anybody else

but Captain Morris we should be alarmed for the vessel's safety." He was also a strict disciplinarian; but he was not in the habit of beating his crew with either a capstan bar or a belaying-pin. He was a stout, broad-chested man, and possessed great muscular power; few men could handle him. Crews generally liked him and made consecutive voyages with him; but on one voyage — the writer thinks it was when he assumed command of the *William Neilson* — a strange crew had been shipped; a portion of them were inclined to insubordination, and one day, as the writer was informed by the steward of the vessel, who was a witness to the scene, came aft in a body to make some demand of the captain. The leader made his complaint and demand. Without making any reply, Captain Morris seized the leader by his shirt-collar and the slack of his trowsers and threw him overboard, and turning to the astonished crew, gave the order, "Man the boat and pick him up!" The order was obeyed with alacrity, and in a few minutes the man was on board again. The sea was still at the time, and the vessel nearly becalmed, so the man had not drifted away, and was easily reached. This summary and singular way of treating insubordination put an end to any further manifestations of it.

Captain Morris was a gentleman in all his ways and manners, uniformly kind and courteous. He was liked and beloved by all who knew him. He had established a high character; he had grown up into manhood free from the petty vices and follies of youth. He had always a rebuke for profanity or any indecency. On the occasion of his marriage he told the writer the story of his life; his great desire to go to sea; the opposition of his friends; their fear that his going to sea would be at the risk of loss of character; that, like too many sailors, he might become dissolute, and profligate "But," said he, "I had no idea of that result. I had taken all that into consideration; I thought I should like the sea, and should like navigation; I should see something of the world; besides, I had my aspirations. Now I have been to sea since I was fourteen; I have passed through every grade of seamanship and was in command of a vessel before I was twenty-one years old, and during all this time I have never drank a glass of grog; never smoked a cigar or pipe; never chewed a quid of tobacco, nor sworn a profane oath." He was indeed a model man. Had he lived and continued in his profession he would have reached a high position and obtained a wide fame; but

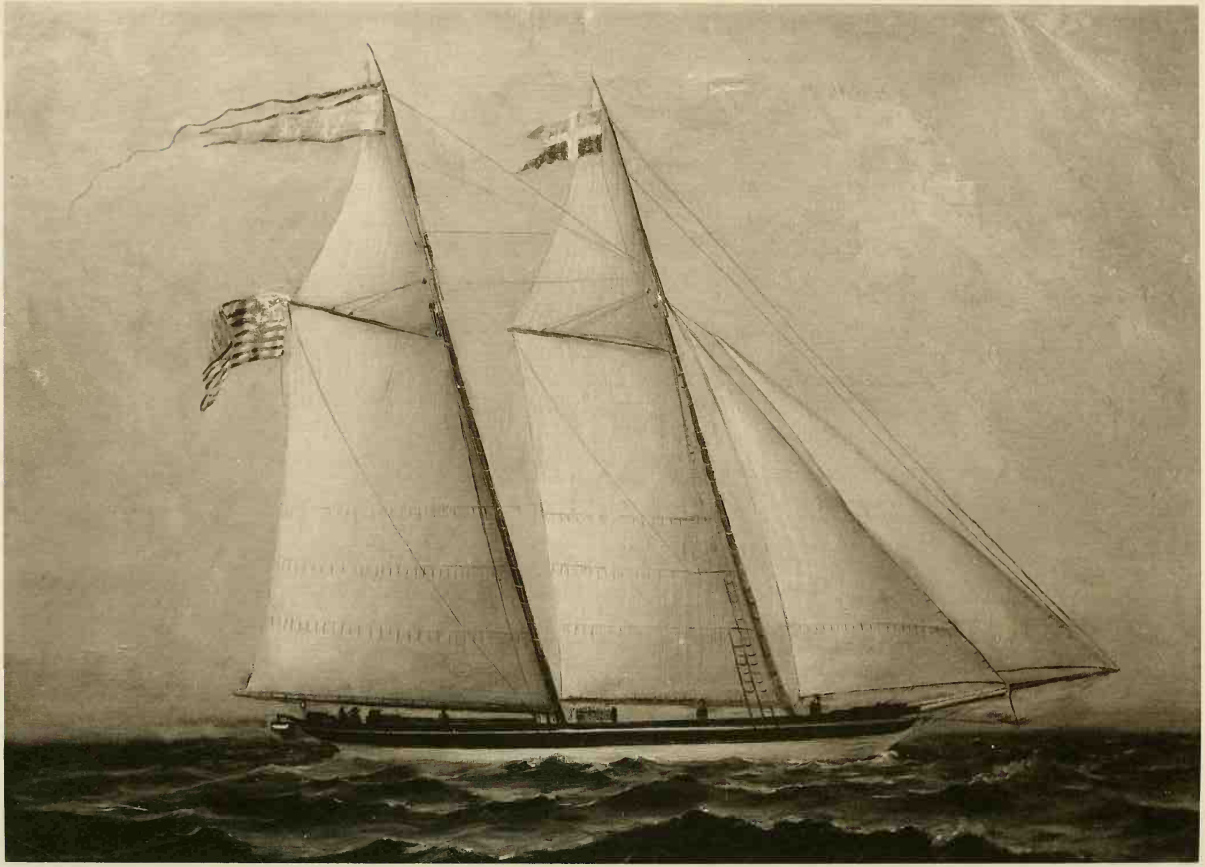
he was cut off from life just at the age of twenty-five. His first command was the schooner *Julia Ann*, in the New York and Haytian trade. He afterward commanded the brigs *Henry Delafield* and *William Neilson* in the same trade, making voyages to Port au Prince. He was part owner in the latter vessel, but left it in July, 1843, to engage in trade for himself. He chartered the schooner *Mary Bright*, Capt. Bright of Baltimore, and loaded it with a cargo for Port de Paix, Hayti. The vessel made three voyages to that port, and on the third voyage sailed from there January 22, 1844, for New York. The vessel encountered a heavy gale in the Gulf stream, in which it was nearly lost. Captain Bright, alarmed at the situation, requested Captain Morris to take command of the vessel. He did so, and took the helm, ordered the vessel under proper sail, weathered the gale, and took the vessel in safety into Norfolk, Va. Here he left the vessel for New York, overland, Capt. Bright taking the vessel around to New York. The *Mary Bright* was a "Baltimore clipper," built for bay and coast navigation. Captain Morris was dissatisfied with her as not fit for ocean voyages. He sought for another vessel, but they were scarce, and charters high. He again chartered the *Mary Bright* for the fourth voyage, and sailed from New York on the 29th of February, 1844, Captain Bright in command. The vessel was never afterwards heard from. A severe storm raged along the coast the day after she sailed, in which she was probably capsized and lost with all on board. In the month of August following, a Provincetown vessel fell in with a capsized vessel, bottom up, which, from its peculiarity of build, was supposed to be the *Mary Bright*.

Captain Morris was at Port au Prince in the *William Neilson* at the time of the great earthquake in Hayti, May 7, 1842, in which so many towns were ruined and so many lives were lost, and was the first one to bring the news to the United States.

He married, August 23, 1842, Harriet, youngest daughter of Daniel Bontecou of Springfield. She was half-sister of the wife of his uncle Richard Morris. She was born in Springfield, Oct. 9, 1818, and was a descendant of Pierre Bontecou, a Huguenot refugee from France to New York in 1684. After the loss of her husband, Mrs. Morris remained a widow until December 1, 1859, when she married Charles Morris, her husband's brother. She died at Keeseville, N. Y., Jan 28, 1872, and was buried there.

Captain Morris had one child:

686. John Emery[8], b. Nov. 30, 1843.



THE "MARY BRIGHT."

JONATHAN FLYNT MORRIS.

357. JONATHAN FLYNT MORRIS, 5th son of Edward (140), born March 20, 1822, at "Kentfield place," Belchertown, Mass. After the death of his father in 1824, he lived with his maternal uncle, Rufus Flynt, in Monson, until 1836. In April of that year he went to New York City, where he attended school, and filled clerkships until October, 1843, when he went to sea as supercargo of a vessel engaged in the Haytian trade. He sold his cargo at Port de Paix, and went around to Gonaives, and took in a cargo of coffee and logwood for New York. In January, 1844, he returned to Hayti and engaged as clerk in the commercial house of Elie & Coles, afterwards Charles J. Coles & Co., at Port de Paix, an English house, in which he became chief and confidential clerk, with full power of attorney. A branch house having been established in Gonaives in 1846, he went there in April, 1847. In July he was taken down with yellow fever; before he had fully recovered, a fellow clerk was taken with the fever, and he was compelled to return to the counting room. He suffered a relapse, which left him in such a weak condition that he was compelled to seek a change of climate, and returned to New England.

In 1844, while with Coles & Co. at Port de Paix, he made a voyage to New York, on business for the house, and on his return took passage, December 1st, in the brig *James A. Marple*, at Philadelphia for Port au Prince. A Mr. Barrett was also a passenger. On the night of the 16th of December, while making the Caicos passage, the vessel was wrecked on a reef, about three miles off the north Caicos. At daybreak the wreck was discovered by a few people on shore, who at once came to the aid of the vessel. All hands were saved, and eventually a good portion of the cargo, and some of the sails and rigging. The officers, crew, and the two passengers, Morris and Barrett, found their way to Turks Island, a distance of ninety miles. From here all the crew but one were sent back to the United States by the U. S. consul, who at the same time refused to do anything in aid of the passengers, Morris and Barrett. They not finding any way of prosecuting their voyage or of getting away from Turks Island, except by returning to the States, bought the small boat which belonged to the brig, and provisioned it with the purpose of sailing over to San Domingo or Hayti, one hundred miles to the south, intending if possible to put in to Cape Haytian. They hired a sailor to go with them, and started on their voyage. They were three days

and nights on the passage, during which they encountered a severe gale, a "norther," in which Morris and the sailor were kept busy bailing the boat. For thirty-six hours no land was to be seen, nor did they see a single sail. After passing through three stormy, gloomy nights and suffering from wet and cold, and barely escaping shipwreck on some one of the numerous islets and reefs which line the northern coast of Hayti, they finally landed on it about two leagues westward of Port de Paix.

It was a foolhardy undertaking, for which Morris was afterwards severely rebuked by an old sea-captain who had navigated these seas for many years. They had however been somewhat incited to it by the statement of the black captain of a sloop to whose family they were indebted for hospitalities after being wrecked on the Caicos: that in the days of slavery some slaves had taken boats and were known to have obtained their freedom in that way. Doubtless it was a feasible and safe thing to do in fine weather, by taking time and putting into the harbors of some small islands on the route, as the captain instructed them to do, but as the "norther" came on suddenly after they left Turks Island, and the gale blew so fiercely, that "when the ship was caught they could not bear up into the wind, they let her drive."

After his return to New England, and he had recovered his health, he sought temporary employment. This he found in the cashier's department of the Western Railroad,—now Boston & Albany, at Springfield. Here he remained until March, 1850, when he was offered the teller's position in the Tolland County Bank at Tolland, Conn., which he accepted. He remained at Tolland until chosen cashier of the Charter Oak Bank at Hartford, September 13, 1853. He entered upon the duties of his new position on the first opening of the bank, October 3, 1853, and remained in it until chosen president, September 3, 1879, which position he continues to fill.

In his church connection he is a Congregationalist; in politics he has been a Whig and a Republican. With the latter party he continues to act. He was one of the nine persons who met in Hartford, February 4, 1856, to take the first step toward the formation of the Republican party in Connecticut. The others were Hon. John M. Niles, ex-Senator of the United States; Hon. Gideon Welles, afterwards Secretary of the Navy during the administration of Abraham Lincoln; Messrs. Joseph R. Hawley, Calvin Day,

Mark Howard, David F. Robinson, James M. Bunce, and Nathaniel Shipman. Of these gentlemen, only General Hawley, now Senator of the United States, Judge Shipman of the United States District Court, and Mr. Morris are now living.

Mr. Morris is a member of the Connecticut Historical Society, and for many years has been its treasurer.

He married, May 8, 1855, Harriet, youngest daughter of Samuel and Alpha (Gillett) Hills of Springfield, Mass. Mr. Hills was a descendant of William Hills and Phillis Lyman, daughter of Richard Lyman, both of whom were settlers of Hartford under Rev. Thomas Hooker, in June, 1636.

Mrs. Morris, for many years an invalid, died March 3, 1879. Children:

687. ANNA[8], b. Jan. 24, 1856. [See Addenda.]
688. ALICE[8], b. Nov. 18, 1858; m. Rev. Charles S. Mills.

358. CAROLINE BLISS MORRIS, 1st daughter of Deacon John Bliss Morris (142), born Sept. 9, 1818, at the old Bliss-Morris homestead, where six generations have lived and where she still lives, unmarried, keeping the old home as the resort of numerous nieces, grandnieces, and grandnephews, for whom its doors are always open.

359. FRANCES GRANGER MORRIS, 2d daughter of Deacon John Bliss Morris (142), born March 28, 1821. Married, June 7, 1848, Isaac P. Olmstead of New York City; now lives in Hampden. Children:

689. ELIZABETH MORRIS OLMSTEAD[8], b. July 18, 1849.
690. LUCIA GRANGER OLMSTEAD[8], b. April 10, 1851.
691. HENRIETTA FLOWER OLMSTEAD[8], b. Nov. 22, 1852; d. Sept. 12, 1868.
692. JOHN MORRIS OLMSTEAD[8], b. March 24, 1855; d. Sept. 5, 1855.
693. ANNIE MORRIS OLMSTEAD[8], b. Oct. 1, 1857; d. Jan. 4, 1874.
694. LOUISA FRANCES OLMSTEAD[8], b. April 1, 1860.
695. CHARLOTTE RAYMOND OLMSTEAD[8], b. Feb. 3, 1864; d. June 30, 1864.

360. WILLIAM PIERPONT MORRIS, son of Deacon John Bliss Morris (142), born Oct. 11, 1822. Married, Dec 4, 1868,

Helen B. Pressey of Mercer, Me. She died Jan. 25, 1887. Farmer. Lives in Hampden. No children:

361. ELIZABETH LUCIA MORRIS, 3d daughter of Deacon John Bliss Morris (142), born Dec. 25, 1832. Married, Oct. 4, 1872, James E. McIntire. Lawyer, of Springfield, Mass. No children:

362. DIXON DEFOREST UFFORD, 1st son of Dr. Daniel and Lucy (Morris) Ufford (143), born Sept. 3, 1813. Married Harriet Gould of Ridgefield, Conn. Children:

696. CHARLES UFFORD[3], b. ———
697. EDWARD UFFORD[3], b. ———
698. JOSEPHINE UFFORD[3], b———; m. — Sessions, Worcester, Mass.

363. LUCIEN MOREAU UFFORD, 2d son of Dr. Daniel and Lucy (Morris) Ufford (143), born Aug. 9, 1816. Married Esther Kellogg of South Hadley, Mass., —, 1834. Manufacturer. Lived at Amherst, Mass. Children:

699. AMASA UFFORD[3], b. ———.
700. JOSEPHINE UFFORD[3], b. ———; d.
701. ISAAC UFFORD[3], b. ———.
702. LUCY MORRIS UFFORD[3], b. ———.
703. HENRY UFFORD[3], b. ———.

365. MARY GOODRICH UFFORD, 2d daughter of Dr. Daniel and Lucy (Morris) Ufford (143), born April 22, 1823. Married, Dec. 1, 1847, Luke Pease of Longmeadow. Farmer. He died May 4, 1885. Mrs. Pease now lives in Hampden. Children:

704. MARY ELEANOR PEASE[3], b. Nov. 14, 1848.
705. EDWARD L. PEASE[3], b. Jan. 17, 1850; d. Dec. 5, 1864.
706. FRANK G. PEASE[3], b. Oct. 13, 1855.
707. ROLLO C. PEASE[3], b. July 10, 1858; d. Dec. 5, 1864.

366. THIRZA MORRIS UFFORD, 3d daughter of Dr. Daniel and Lucy (Morris) Ufford (143), born April 13, 1825. Married, Jan. 14, 1846, Milo Chapin of Springfield. Farmer. Lives at "Sixteen Acres," in Springfield. Children:

708. LUCY MORRIS CHAPIN[3], b. Nov. 7, 1846; m. Amasa Gardner.
709. ABBIE ROLLO CHAPIN[3], b. Sept. 21, 1850; m. Farnsworth Sawin.

367. EDWARD WYATT UFFORD, 3d son of Dr. Daniel and Lucy (Morris) Ufford (143), born May 31, 1831. Died Jan. 15, 1871. Married Mary Williams of New York City. No children.

368. RICHARD BONTECOU MORRIS, son of Richard D. (146), born Aug. 3, 1833. Married, June 20, 1859, Mary, daughter of John B. Ripley of Adrian, Mich. Civil engineer. Beginning in Ohio in 1849, and afterwards connected with railroads in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Missouri, and Kansas. He removed to Kansas in 1866. and settled at Atchison. In 1883, was appointed Insurance Commissioner for Kansas. Democrat. Delegate to Democratic National Conventions in 1872, 1876, and 1880. Member of Democratic State Central Committee since 1870. Vestryman in Trinity Church, Atchison. Children:

710. RICHARD HUNT[8], b. April 4, 1860, at Adrian, Mich.
711. EDWARD RIPLEY[8], b. Nov. 20, 1861, at Springfield, Mass.
712. JOHN BAKEWELL[8], b. Dec. 7, 1868, at Atchison.
713. MARY LEE[8], b. Oct. 6, 1870, at Atchison.

370. HARRIET MORRIS, daughter of Richard D. (146), born May 19, 1840. Married, Dec. 25, 1862, Ransom W. Dunham of Chicago, formerly of Springfield, Mass. Mr. Dunham is of the firm of Wm. Young & Co., grain brokers. He has been president of the Chicago Board of Trade. In 1882, he was elected representative to Congress from the first district in Illinois, and reëlected in 1884 and 1886. One child:

714. WILLIAM DUNHAM[8], b. Oct. 13, 1865.

371. CATHERINE SYBIL MORRIS, 2d daughter of Richard D. (146), born Nov. 18, 1851. Married Frank Reed, Feb. —, 1870. They have lived in Springfield, Mass., Bridgeport, Conn., New York city, and at present (1885) live in Chicago, where Mr. Reed conducts a large clothing house. Children:

715. RAYMOND REED[8], b. July, 1871.
716. KITTY REED[8], b. Dec. 31, 1875.
717. CHARLES BLISS REED[8], b. Feb. 1, 1882; d. July 30, 1882.

373. MARY ANN CLARK, 1st daughter of Chester Morris Clark (149), born April 9, 1810. Married, Feb. 11, 1835, Otis

Webster of Sangerfield, N. Y. He was born March 4, 1807, at Burlington, Otsego County, N. Y. Now lives in Sangerfield. Children:

718. Helen Clark Webster[3], b. Aug. 1, 1839; d. Jan. 29, 1840.
719. Ella Clark Webster[3], b. April 3, 1840; m. April 5, 1865, Edward Mott. Children:
Annie W., b. Aug. 25, 1866.
William E., b. Sept. 16, 1870.
Otis Webster, b. Aug. 6, 1871.

399. CHESTER WALES MORRIS, 1st son of James (165), born July 6, 1826. Lives in Melmore, Seneca Co., O.; unmarried.

400. ESTHER MORRIS, 1st daughter of James (165), born June, 1827. Married Henry Howe, Rochester, Vt. Farmer. Lives in Granville, Vt. Children:

720. May Howe[3], b. Oct. 15, 1862.
721. ——— Howe[3], b. June 14, 1867.

401. CHARLES GREEN MORRIS, 2d son of James (165), born Sept. —, 1822. He is a grocer, and lives in Leroy, Calhoun Co., Mich. He is married, and has one son:

722. ——— ———, b. June, 1872.

402. JANE E. MORRIS, 2d daughter of James (165), born Oct., 1834. Married Wilbur Ford of Rochester, Vt. Children:

723. Wilbur Ford[3], b.
724. Julius Ford[3], b.
725. Minnie Ford[3], b.
726. Nellie Ford,[3] b.

410. LINDORF MORRIS, 1st son of Leonard M. (171), born at Holland, Mass., Sept. 17, 1813. Married Lavinia M. Snow, Dec. 22, 1840. He settled at St. Johnsbury, Vt., in 1836. He is a sash and blind maker. Congregationalist. Whig and Republican. Children:

727. Nancy J.[3], b. Dec. 13, 1841; m. George Bonett of Waterford, Vt., Sept. 4, 1865.
728. Walstein L.[3], b. Jan. 2, 1843; m. Jane Bonett of Waterford, May 1, 1870.
729. Julia M.[3], b. Feb. 7, 1848.

411. WALSTEIN F. MORRIS, 4th son of Leonard M. (171), born Oct. 13, 1817. Lives in St. Johnsbury. Millwright. Married 1st, Aug. 29, 1842, Isabel Shearer of Barnet, Vt. She died April 19, 1859. Married 2d, Oct. 18, 1861, Ellen Shearer, sister of Isabel. One child by Isabel:

730. ELLEN[3], b. July 21, 1853.

Congregationalist. Whig and Republican.

414. HANNAH PADDOCK MORRIS, daughter of Leonard M. (171), born Sept. 22, 1822. Married March 1, 1848, George P. Stebbins of Springfield, Mass. Printer. Foreman for the *Springfield Republican*. He represented Springfield in the Legislature in 1882. Democrat. Children:

731. GEORGE MORRIS STEBBINS[3], b. Nov. 30, 1848.
732. LOUISE FIEDER STEBBINS[3], b. Dec. 7, 1850; d. Sept. 21, 1874.
733. EMMA JANE STEBBINS[3], b. Oct. 13, 1859; d. Sept. 13, 1863.
734. LEONARD SAMUEL STEBBINS[3], b. April 7, 1861.

415. LEONARD C. MORRIS, 5th son of Leonard M. (171), born in Holland, Mass., July 1, 1827. Married May 21, 1850, Lucy H. Snow of St. Johnsbury. She died Dec. 17, 1862. Sash and blind maker, St. Johnsbury. Congregationalist. Whig and Republican. Children:

735. LILLIAN L.[3], b. May 31, 1852; d. at Springfield, Mass., in 1872.
736. ABBIE J.[3], b. Dec. 9, 1855.
737. GEORGE S.[3], b. June 23, 1858.
738. KATIE L.[3], b. Aug. 5, 1862.

416. EDWIN L. MORRIS, 6th son of Leonard M. (171), born Aug. 6, 1837. Married Mary Collyer of Springfield, Mass. He died March 29, 1863, in Springfield. Millwright and armorer. One child:

739. LEONARD D.[3], b. Jan. 18, 1861.

446. SUSAN JACKSON MORRIS, 2d daughter of Sylvester (185), born at Randolph, Vt., July 23, 1825. Married July 13, 1847, Edmund B. Kellogg, civil engineer. Mr. Kellogg was employed in the construction of railroads in Illinois, and died at

Galesburgh. Mrs. Kellogg lives at Norwich, Vt., taking the care of her father, now (1886) in his 89th year. Children:

740. Arthur Morris Kellogg[8], b. May 24, 1848; d. May 9, 1859.

741. Susan Weston Kellogg[8], b. July 11, 1852; m. Jan. 14, 1885, Dr. William T. Smith of Hanover, N. H., where they reside.

742. Edmund Brush Kellogg[8], b. June 10, 1854; m. Josephine Martin, May 11, 1881. He is a bookseller in New York.

448. EDWARD WESTON MORRIS, 2d son of Sylvester (185), born in Strafford, Vt., Dec. 5, 1865. Married May 31, 1865, Martha Frye. Mr. Morris is a chair manufacturer at White River, Vt. Congregationalist. Republican. One adopted child — Grace Bowen.

449. EPHRAIM MORRIS, 3d son of Sylvester (185), born in Strafford, May 11, 1832. Married Alice M. Nickerson, Sept. 14, 1854. Mr. Morris is a woolen manufacturer at White River, Hartford, Vt. Congregationalist. Republican. Children:

743. Kate Eugenie[8], b. Sept. 9, 1857; m. Feb. 16, 1883, Charles M. Cone of Hartford, Vt.

744. Annie Louise[8], b. March 1, 1870.

452. Professor GEORGE SYLVESTER MORRIS, 5th son of Sylvester (185), born Nov. 15, 1840. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1861. Took the degree of A.M. in 1864, and Ph.D. Honorary from University of Michigan in 1881. He served as Corporal in Company K, Sixteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, in nine months' service in 1862 and '63. After leaving the army he was tutor in Dartmouth College. From September 1864, to February, 1866, he was a student in Union Theological Seminary, New York City. Studied Philosophy in Europe from February, 1866, to August, 1868. Professor of Modern Languages and Literature in the University of Michigan from September, 1870, to February, 1880. Appointed non-resident lecturer in Ethics and History of Philosophy in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, in 1878. Appointed Professor of Ethics and History of Philosophy and Logic in University of Michigan, in 1881. He has published translations of Ueberwegs' "History of Philoso-

phy" (2 vols. octavo, 1872–4). "British Thought and Thinkers," 1880. Kants' "Critique of Pure Reason" — a critical exposition — 1882. "Philosophy and Christianity," 1883; and articles in *Bib. Sacra, New Englander, Princeton Review*, etc., and papers for Victoria Institute, London.

Married, June 2, 1876, Victoria, daughter of Charles and Mary Rogers Celle of Newburgh, N. Y. She was born June 1, 1850. Children:

745. ROGER SYLVESTER[8], b. Sept. 24, 1877, at Ann Arbor, Mich.
746. ETHEL CELLE[8], b. March 31, 1880, at Ann Arbor, Mich.

453. JULIA AMANDA FLYNN, 1st daughter of Amanda Morris (186) and Asa C. Flynn, born April 7, 1824. Married, March 29, 1846, Amos Hayden of Bethel, Vt. He is a sash and blind maker. Lives in Clinton, Iowa. He is a Congregationalist. Children:

747. LAURA AMANDA HAYDEN[8], b. Dec. 13, 1847.
748. WILLIAM FLYNN HAYDEN[8], b. Aug. 13, 1849.
749. FRANK MORRIS HAYDEN[8], b. Aug. 5, 1857; d. Nov. 15, 1869.
750. FLORA AUGUSTA HAYDEN[8], b. Dec. 30, 1861.
751. ARTHUR HARRY HAYDEN[8], b. Dec. 23, 1863.
752. CARRIE ANNA HAYDEN[8], b. Oct. 24, 1866.

Laura A. Hayden m. April 29, 1867, Edwin C. Stewart, bookseller, Clinton, Iowa. One child, Bertha, b. Oct. 22, 1869.

454. ELIZA P. FLYNN, 2d daughter of Amanda Morris (186) and Asa C. Flynn, born Nov. 15, 1825. Married, Oct. 26, 1847, Ezekiel Parmelee of Lockport, N. Y. Children:

753. JANE WISNER PARMELEE[8], b. Jan. 4, 1852.
754. WILLIAM HEZEKIAH PARMELEE[8], b. Jan. 10, 1854; d. Sept. 2, 1855.
755. ELIZA FLYNN PARMELEE[8], b. Jan. 21, 1858.
756. WILLIAM HEZEKIAH PARMELEE[8], b. Dec. 10, 1860.
757. LAURA BELLAN PARMELEE[8], b. Oct. 25, 1863.

455. ELLEN FRANCES FLYNN, 3d daughter of Amanda (Morris) (186) and Asa C. Flynn, born ———. Married, Feb. 29, 1848, Franklin Belcher Salisbury of West Randolph, Vt. Furniture manufacturer. Children:

758. WILLIAM FRANKLIN SALISBURY[8], b. Sept. 2, 1849.

759. Albert Philander Salisbury[8], } Twins, b. June 12, 1857.
760. Hubert Belcher Salisbury[8], }
761. Edgar Thomas Salisbury[8], b. Nov. 13, 1870.

William F. Salisbury m. Mary Bass, Oct. 5, 1869.

463. EDWARD CROSBY MORRIS, son of Edward (187), born June 18, 1844, at Norwich, Vt. Married, Nov. 2, 1872, Julia M. Porter of Boston, Mass. She was born in Boston, Dec. 12, 1849, and died there April 6, 1878. Mr. Morris is of the well known firm of Morris & Ireland, manufacturers of iron safes, Boston. Children:

762. Walden Porter[8], b. March 20, 1874; died at West Lebanon, N. H., July 27, 1875.
763. Helen Billings[8], b. Nov. 11, 1875.

467. LEWIS CONVERSE LILLIE, 1st son of Lewis and Mary (Morris) Lillie (191), born at Woodstock, Vt., March 22, 1837. Married, May 8, 1861, Julia Fry of Troy, N. Y. Safe and iron dealer, Newark, N. J. Children:

764. Mary Amelia Lillie[8], b. April 2, 1862, at Troy.
765. Lewis Lillie[8], b. Oct. 13, 1863, at Troy.
766. George R. Lillie[8], b. March 9, 1865, at Troy.
767. Julia Lillie[8], b. July 26, 1866; d. at Newark, July 31, 1867.

468. MARY CORNELIA LILLIE, daughter of Louis and Mary (Morris) Lillie (191), born at Pittsford, Vt., April 9, 1843. Married, Feb. 13, 1866, William Wallace Baxter of Troy. Wholesale grocer, Norfolk, Va. Children:

768. Louis Sidney Baxter[8], b. Jan. 29, 1867, at Salem, N. Y.
769. Mattie Maria Baxter[8], b. Oct. 1, 1869, at Castleton, Vt.

474. EMELINE MORRIS, 1st daughter of Timothy (199), born in 1804. Married Socrates Hopkins in 1830. She died in California in 1857. Children:

770. Charles Morris Hopkins[8], b. 1831.
771. Emeline Hopkins[8], b. 1834; d. 1837.
772. George Hopkins[8], b. 1840; d. 1843.

475. AUGUSTA MORRIS, 2d daughter of Timothy (199), born in 1807. Married Isaac H. Gray in 1827. Died in 1857. Children:

773. LUMON M. GRAY[8], b. 1829.
774. TIMOTHY GRAY[8], b. 1832.
775. ISAAC H. GRAY[8], b. 1834.
776. FRANCIS A. GRAY[8], b. 1836.
777. FRANCES AUGUSTA GRAY[8], b. 1838; m. Andrew Jones; d. ———, 1859.
778. VIRGINIA GRAY[8], b. 1840; d. 1860.
779. SYLVESTER GRAY[8], b. 1842; d. 1860.
780. PRESTON KING GRAY[8], b. 1844; d. 1865.

476. JULIA A. MORRIS, 3d daughter of Timothy (199), born at Sturbridge, ———, 1810. Married, ———, 1838, John Barber of Ogdensburg. Mr. Barber died April 11, 1875. No children.

The following notice is from the *St. Lawrence Republican:*

JOHN BARBER.

Died at his residence in this city, Sunday morning, John Barber, aged sixty-four years. Mr. Barber has been a resident of Ogdensburg for the last forty-three years, and one of its most enterprising and successful business men. He was born at Wardsboro, Windham County, Vt. He learned the baking business at Boston, Mass. He came to Ogdensburg in 1832, and worked two years for A. W. Woolley. He commenced business on his own account on the stand now occupied by the Ogdensburg Bakery, forty-one years ago. By industry, economy, enterprise, and integrity, he won a good name, the respect of his fellow-citizens, and a competency. He always kept a large number of men employed, and belonged to the class of whom it may truthfully be said, "He left our city and the world the better for having been in them." His enterprise was not confined to the bakery business. He had a decided taste for improvements and invested his means in the purchase of lots and erection of buildings. He built the Ogdensburg Bakery, the stores occupied by F. B. Baldwin & Company, and E. Spooner, that occupied by the Montreal Telegraph Company and Grand Trunk Railway office, the new block of three stores on the south side of Ford street, near Caroline street, the brick building in which he was doing business at the time of his death, and at least half a dozen dwellings, all of which stand as monuments of his efforts to make Ogdensburg a more respectable appearing place. He was modest, aspiring to no public position, though once compelled by the people to serve as an alderman, and satisfied to mind his own business. He led an honest, upright, and consistent Christian life. He was a member of St. John's Episcopal church, and one of the vestry at the time of his death.

His disease was pneumonia, and his illness of but short duration. His funeral services will take place at St. John's church at 2 P. M. to-morrow.

To Mrs. Barber the compiler is indebted for much of the information concerning the family in St. Lawrence County.

479. CHARLES LINCOLN MORRIS, 1st son of Timothy (199), born at Depeyster in 1815. Married, in 1867, Hannah J. Parshall of Tannersville, N. Y. Died at Caledonia, Wis., January, 1874. She died March 27, 1875. Children:

782. JULIA[8].
783. MARY AUGUSTA[8].

481. TIMOTHY DWIGHT MORRIS, 2d son of Timothy (199), born at Depeyster in 1819. Married Ellen M. Emerson in 1843. Farmer. Lives at Racine, Wis. Children:

784. GEORGE S.[8], b. 1844.
785. HENRY[8], b. 1846.
786. FRANK[8], b. 1848.
787. HARVEY[8], b. 1850.
788. JOHN[8], b. 1852.
789. BYRON S.[8], b. 1854.
790. ELLEN AUGUSTA[8], b. 1857.
791. WILLIAM[8], b. 1861.

482. GEORGE A. MORRIS, 3d son of Timothy (199), born at Depeyster in 1824. Married in 1854. Farmer. Lives in Berlin, Wis. Children:

792. ORVILLE[8], b. 1860.
793. HOMER[8], b. 1862.

483. ISAAC HENRY MORRIS, 4th son of Timothy (199), born at Depeyster in 1827. Married Jane Secor of Racine, Wis., in 1848. He was a farmer, and lived at Berlin, Green Lake County, Wis., of which place he was a pioneer settler. He held the office of Sheriff. He was said to have borne a character "without spot." He died July 7, 1870. Children:

794. CHARLES[8], b. 1849.
795. DELOS[8], b. 1851.
796. BURT[8], b. 1853.
797. MARY[8], b. 1859.
798. A son[8], b. 1868.

486. LINCOLN MORRIS, 1st son of Lincoln (203), born in 1812, at Ogdensburgh. Died July 19, 1858. Married in 1840, Miss Morrison of New York city. Druggist. Lived at Ogdensburgh. No children.

487. GEORGE R. MORRIS, 2d son of Lincoln (203), born in 1814, at Ogdensburgh. He was killed by Indians while engaged in locating lands in Lower California, in 1857. Unmarried.

492. HENRY M. MORRIS, 4th son of Lincoln (203), born at Ogdensburgh, March 4, 1825. Married Feb. 8, 1858, Eliza Park Howle of Washington, D. C. She belonged to an old Maryland family which once owned a large part of the land now in the city of Washington. Mrs. Morris died at Denver, Col., Nov. 19, 1874. Mr. Morris is an importer of Spanish tobacco in New York city. In religion he is a Roman Catholic; in politics, Democrat. Children:

799. HENRY IGNATIUS[8], } twins, Henry I. d. July 22, 1859.
800. HOWLE GEORGE[8], } twins, b. June 12, 1859.
801. REBECCA M.[8], b. March 14, 1862.
802. HENRY D.[8], b. Sept. 18, 1863.
803. CAZENAVE I.[8], b. Jan. 4, 1865; d. Nov. 10, 1866.
804. MAY I.[8], b. Aug. 7, 1867.
805. ANNA Z.[8], b. March 6, 1869.
806. LOUISIN F.[8], b. June 13, 1871.

493. WILLIAM B. MORRIS, 5th son of Lincoln (203), born in 1827. Merchant at Tahiti, Pacific Ocean. Unmarried in 1874.

494. WALTER MORRIS, 6th son of Lincoln (203), born 1829. Died at Silver City, California, 1853.

496. WILLIAM W. MORRIS, 2d son of William (204), born April 18, 1817, at Brookfield, Mass. Married Jan. 16, 1844, Sarah L. Stafford, who was born at Solon, N. Y., April 19, 1821. Farmer. Lives at Lyndon, Whiteside County, Ill. Children:

807. EMMA M.[8], b. Oct. 7, 1844, at Lebanon, Madison Co., N.Y.
808. ADON S.[8], b. Feb. 8, 1846, at Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y. d. May 1, 1855.

809. George C.[8], b. Feb. 25, 1849; d. May 1, 1855.
810. Lillie S.[8], b. June 11, 1858, at Lyndon; d. June 20, 1870.

499. JOHN MORRIS, 3d son of William (204), born at Lebanon, N. Y., Aug., 1823. Lives in Munnsville, N. Y. Married Feb. 23, 1848, Laura Ann Taylor of Eaton, N. Y. Children:

811. Laura Maria[8], b. Aug. 23, 1851; m. Sept. 21, 1870, John H. Watkins of Lenox, N. Y.
812. Clara Ann[8], b. Feb 27, 1853; m. March 22, 1872, John Hamilton of Vernon, Oneida Co.
813. Adon Smith[8], b. March 23, 1855.
814. Jennie Belle[8], b. July 26, 1866.
815. Emma Rice[8], b. Nov. 24, 1869.

500. WILLARD MORRIS, 4th son of William (204), born at Lebanon, N. Y., June 1825. Married Sept. 25, 1856, Adaline C. Leonard of Lebanon. Farmer. Removed to Lyndon, Whiteside Co., Ill., in 1847, and to Mount Pleasant in the same county in 1861. Children:

816. Addie L.[8], b. Aug. 5, 1858, at Lyndon.
817. Ella M.[8], b. May 24, 1860, at Lyndon.
818. Josephine E.[8], b. May 27, 1862, at Mt. Pleasant.
819. Walter L.[8], b. May 23, 1864, at Mt. Pleasant.
820. Frank E[8], b. July 31, 1867, at Mt. Pleasant.
821. Gertrude N.[8], b. Feb. 2, 1869, at Mt. Pleasant.
821½. Lynn R.[8], b. Nov. 27, 1871, at Mt. Pleasant.

502. JONATHAN MORRIS, 5th son of William (204), born at Lebanon, April —, 1829, Married Nov. 17, 1855, Frances D. Crain. She died in 1859. Married 2d, Nov. 24, 1864, Sarah A. Hildebrant, who died in 1869. Children:

822. Frederick D.[8], b. Dec., 1865.
823. Dwight[8], b. March, 1867.

Married 3d, Mrs. Mahalia Lane. One child:

824. Edward J.[8], b. Feb. 3, 1871.

504. VOLNEY W. MORRIS, 1st son of Harvlin (205), born June 2, 1826. Married Olive A. Barrel, Jan. 1, 1850. She was born in 1828. Children:

825. Bower Jay[8], b. June 9, 1852.

826. WALTER A.[8], b. 1855; d. 8 months old.
827. FRANCES J.[8], b. July 7, 1856.

505. JONATHAN B. MORRIS, 2d son of Harvlin (205), born Feb. 27, 1828. Married Abby J. Carter, 1855. She was born in 1831. Children:
828. FRANK D.[8], b. 1856.
829. FREDERICK H.[8], b. 1861.

506. MERRICK DUANE MORRIS, 3d son of Harvlin (205), born March 4, 1830. Married April 23, 1856, Maria H. Sheldon. She was born Nov. 12, 1832. Farmer. Lives in Gouverneur, N. Y. Children:
830. GRACE N.[8], b. Jan. 6, 1868.
831. MAY C.[8], b. Sept. 8, 1872.

507. FRANKLIN W. MORRIS, 4th son of Harvlin (205), born Aug. 25, 1832. Married April 10, 1860, Lucina Flack. Lives in Brownville, Nebraska. Children:
832. CLARA BELLE[8], b. April 7, 1861; m. Wm. Bailey, April 4, 1881.
833. CORA[8], b. Feb. 29, 1864.
834. FRANCES S.[8], b. July 30, 1866; d. Nov. 30, 1872.
835. EMMA L.[8], b. Jan. 7, 1871; d. Dec. 10, 1872.

509. ORVILLE O. MORRIS, 5th son of Harvlin (205), born Aug. 22, 1835. Married 1st, Feb. 22, 1864, Randilla Whitford. She was born in 1836, and died April 5, 1870. Married 2d, Cornelia Whitford, born in 1844. Miller. Lives in Peoria, Ill. Children:
836. LEWIS O.[8], b. July 4, 1873.
837. GERTIE[8], b. 1876; d. 1880.
838. A son[8], b.

510. LEWIS H. MORRIS, 6th son of Harvlin (205), born April 28, 1837. Married Calista Sheldon, July 3, 1860. She was born March 19, 1841. Live near Brownville, Neb. Children:
839. DORA A.[8], b. June 17, 1861; d. 1870.
840. WALTER[8], b. Aug. 31, 1862.
841. WILLIE V.[8], b. 1864; d. 1866.
842. DUANE[8], b. Nov. 12, 1866.

843. Ida Mary[8], b. 1869.
844. Fred[8], b. 1871.
845. Frances[8], b. 1873.
846. Kate[8], b. 1879.

512. LAURA FAY, 1st daughter of Anna (Morris) (206) and Levi Fay of Depeyster, N. Y., born Feb. 18, 1822. Married in Ogdensburgh, Dec. 2, 1844, to B. Othniel Hatheway of Ogdensburgh. One child:

846½. Emma Hatheway, b. June 22, 1851. Married J. T. Newell, dentist, Jan. 23, 1879; d. March, 1880.

523. MINER MORRIS, 2d son of Lovell (209), born in Depeyster in 1829. Married Josephine Witherell, Feb., 1861. Farmer. Lives in Depeyster. Children:

847. Thomas[8], b. d.
848. Lula[8], b. Jan. 12, 1864.
849. Benjamin[8], b. May 25, 1866.
850. Frank[8], b. Aug. —, 1868.
851. Flora[8], b. ——, ———.

524. HOMER MORRIS, 3d son of Lovell (209), born at Depeyster in 1831. Married 1st, Huldah Henning. Married 2d, Emily Nelson. Farmer. Lives in Depeyster. Children:

BY HULDAH.

852. Delia[8], } twins, b. in 1866.
853. Addie[8], }

BY EMILY.

854. Charles[8], b. 1871.
855. George[8], b.
856. Lucy[8], b.

525. GEORGE MORRIS, 4th son of Lovell (209), born at Depeyster in 1833. Married Frances Austin in 1856. Farmer. Lives in Depeyster. Children:

857. Clarissa[8], b. 1858.
858. Walter[8], b. 1860.
859. Mary[8], b. 1865.
860. Raleigh[8], b. 1873.

EIGHTH GENERATION.

533. WILLIAM C. MORRIS, 1st son of John Chandler (277), born at Conesus, Aug. 23, 1825. Married Sarah Washburn, April 28, 1853. Farmer. Lives in Conesus. Universalist. Republican. Children:

861. Heman Wright[9], b. March 3, 1854.
862. Addie[9], b. March 12, 1858.
863. Jessie F.[9], b. June 25, 1861.
864. Lillian G.[9], b. Sept. 9, 1866.
865. Mabel[9], b. May 15, 1869.
866. Vivian[9], b. Dec. 18, 1871.

537. BENJAMIN F. MORRIS, 2d son of John Chandler (277), born Feb. 21, 1830, at Conesus. Married June 25, 1862, Mary Annis. Farmer. Lives in Salt River, Mich. Universalist. Democrat. Children:

867. Jennie[9], b. Dec. 28, 1867; m. 1886, Albert Struble of Salt River, Mich.
868. Carrie[9], b. Sept. 15, 1871.

538. GEORGE M. MORRIS, 3d son of John Chandler (277), born in Conesus, Oct. 21, 1836. Died Feb. 24, 1868. He enlisted April 12, 1861, in the 13th Regiment, N. Y. Vols.

541. SYLVESTER B. MORRIS, 1st son of Sylvester (278), born in Conesus, Oct. 17, 1833. Married June 1, 1868. Lives in President, Venango Co., Pa.

542. ORNALDO W. MORRIS, 3d son of Sylvester (278), born in Conesus, Aug. 18, 1835. Teacher and surveyor.

543. DAVENPORT A. MORRIS, 3d son of Sylvester (278), born July 18, 1837. Married in 1872. Lives in Mitchellville, Polk Co., Iowa.

546. JOHN D. MORRIS, 5th son of Sylvester (278), born May 29, 1842. Married Feb. 11, 1872. Farmer. Lives in Conesus.

547. JAMES H. MORRIS, 1st son of Marshall S. (281), born Nov. 26, 1833. Married, 1872, Susan Parshall of Andover, Allegany Co., N. Y. Went to California in 1857. Returned to Andover, 1871. Harness-maker. Methodist.

548. ELIZABETH MORRIS, 1st daughter of Marshall S. (281), born in Conesus, Feb. 22, 1836. Teacher. Went to Tomah, Wis., 1867. Married L. J. Kenyon of Tomah, in 1869. Congregationalist.

549. HELEN N. MORRIS, 2d daughter of Marshall S. (281), born Feb. 27, 1838. Teacher. Went from Andover to Michigan, 1865. Married William Mansfield of Clinton, Macon Co., Mich., Oct. 10, 1865. Farmer. Methodist. Children:

Two sons and two daughters.

550. LESTER B. MORRIS, 2d son of Marshall S. (281), born in Conesus, Feb. 24, 1841. Married, 1863, Augusta Bond of Andover, N. Y. Blacksmith and machinist. Lives in Canisteo, Steuben Co., N. Y. He enlisted in the 13th N. Y. Vols. at the breaking out of the Rebellion, and was at the first battle of Bull Run. Methodist. Has two daughters.

551. JOSEPH S. MORRIS, 3d son of Marshall S. (281), born April 22, 1840. Unmarried in 1875. He served the United States in several of the Southern States during the Rebellion. Hardware merchant in Doylestown, Wis.

552. FULTON R. MORRIS, 4th son of Marshall S. (281), born Nov. 21, 1845. Married, 1874, Elenora Austin. He served in the Commissary Department in Tennessee during the Rebellion. Grain and produce dealer in Doylestown, Wis. Episcopalian. Has one son and one daughter.

553. SARAH C. MORRIS, 3d daughter of Marshall S. (281), born Jan. 8, 1848. Unmarried, 1875. Lives with her mother in Doylestown.

554. DELOS R. MORRIS, 5th son of Marshall S. (281), born April 30, 1850. Machinist in Wausau, Wis. Unmarried in 1875.

556. CHARLES M. MORRIS, 7th son of Marshall S. (281), born Feb. 7, 1855. Produce dealer, Doylestown. Unmarried in 1875.

608. THEODORE SILL COMSTOCK, 1st son of Calvert Comstock (324), born ——, ——. Married Nov. 23, 1864, Anna W. Wright. Children:

869. THEODORE SILL COMSTOCK[9], b.
870. MARIE COMSTOCK[9], b.
871. ANNE COMSTOCK[9], b.

611. CORNELIA COMSTOCK, 1st daughter of Calvert Comstock (324), born ——, ——. Married John H. Wardwell, Oct. 20, 1859. Children:

872. EMILY WARDWELL[9], b.
873. GERTRUDE WARDWELL[9], b.
874. LEWIS WARDWELL[9], b.
875. CORNELIA WARDWELL[9], b.
876. CALVERT WARDWELL[9], b.
877. THEODORE WARDWELL[9], b.

613. Major EDWARD COMSTOCK, 2d son of Calvert Comstock (324), born at Rome ——, ——. Married Mary F. Hulett, Jan. 25, 1871. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1861. Entered the service of the United States as Adjutant of the 146th N. Y. Vols. Served two years in infantry and cavalry. Breveted Major.

He was elected mayor of Rome, N. Y., 1881, and again in 1885. Lumber dealer. Children:

878. EDWARD HULETT COMSTOCK[9], b.
879. FRANCES ELOISE COMSTOCK[9], b.
880. MARGERY COMSTOCK[9], b.
881. RICHARD MORRIS COMSTOCK[9], b.
882. GRACE SILL COMSTOCK[9], b.

614. LILLIAN COMSTOCK, 3d daughter of Calvert Comstock (324), born ——, ——. Married S. N. D. North, July 8, 1875. Children:

883. Edward North[9], b.
884. Gladys North[9], b.
885. Eloise North[9], b.

650. SILAS MORRIS, 1st son of George A. (333), born Sept. 4, 1850. Married Sophronia Swartwout, Dec. 24, 1874. Children:

886. Adelia I.[9], b. Nov. 15, 1875.
887. Homer A.[9], b. April 2, 1877.
888. Archibald B.[9], b. April 1, 1879.
889. George A.[9], b. Jan. 25, 1881.

668. MARY MORRIS, 1st daughter of Henry (349), born at Springfield, June 29, 1839. Married, June 21, 1876, Charles K. Calhoun, son of Hon. William B. Calhoun of Springfield, member of Congress and Secretary of State of Massachusetts. Mrs. Calhoun and her sister, Mrs. Gay, are distinguished for their accomplishments, fine social qualities, and musical attainments. Children:

890. Charles Morris Calhoun[9], b. July 20, 1877.
891. Margaret Calhoun[9], b. Sept. 16, 1879.

669. EDWARD MORRIS, 1st son of Henry (349), born Jan. 16, 1841. Lawyer. Lives in Springfield. Admitted to the Hampden bar in 1864. He served in the 49th Reg., Mass. Vols., in the Rebellion.

672. FREDERICK WILLIAM MORRIS, 4th son of Henry (349), born May 2, 1850. Bookseller. Lives in New York city. Married, Nov. 18, 1886, Lucy Gray, daughter of George M. Ryerson of Newton, N. J.

674. HELEN MORRIS, 2d daughter of Henry (349), born April 12, 1857. Married, June 3, 1885, William W. Gray, son of Theodore Gay, M.D., of Malone, N. Y. He is a graduate of Middlebury College, Vt. Mr. Gay is a journalist, and has been connected with the *Springfield Republican* and *Chicago Tribune*. Child:

891½. Eleanor Gay, b. March 12, 1886, at Chicago.

675. GEORGE BLISS MORRIS, 1st son of George Bliss (350), born Nov. 5, 1843. Graduated at Amherst College in 1864.

Studied law at Cambridge Law School. Admitted to the Hampden bar in 1867. Removed to New York city, where he practices his profession. Republican.

676. ROBERT OLIVER MORRIS, 2d son of George Bliss (350), born Oct. 18, 1846. Married, Nov. 27, 1872, Elizabeth, daughter of George Cadwell of Springfield. Lawyer. Lives in Springfield. Admitted to the bar in 1873. Succeeded his father as clerk of the courts of Hampden County in 1874, which office he has continued to fill. A courteous, popular, and efficient public officer. No children.

680. SARAH MARIA MORRIS, daughter of Charles (353), born in New York city, March 22, 1838. Married, at Keeseville, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1863, Charles Clinton Adams, of Warren, Trumbull County, O., a cousin of Horace Greeley. He was born at LeRoy, N. Y., May 27, 1838. He has been in the clothing trade in Warren. Mrs. Adams possesses by inheritance from both father and mother the most amiable traits of character. Children:

892. JENNIE MARIA ADAMS[9], b. April 2, 1866.
893. MARY ADAMS[9], b. Aug. 26, 1869.

681. CHARLES MORRIS, son of Charles (353), born in New York city, Oct 12, 1842. Married, Aug. 31, 1865, Fannie Haywood Cox, of Clintonville, N. Y., daughter of Edward B. and Arvilla (Bruce) Cox of Fair Haven, Vt. Accountant. Lived a number of years at Memphis, Tenn. Now lives in St. Louis, Mo. Congregationalist. Republican. No children. Minnie (Daniels) adopted, b. Dec. 25, 1867, at Alton, Ill.

682. EDWARD FLYNT MORRIS, 1st son of George Flynt (354), born at Monson, Mass., July 25, 1840. Married, Oct. 25, 1866, Louise Brown, adopted daughter of Isaac B. Clapp of Easthampton, Mass. Banker. Cashier of Monson National Bank. Congregationalist. Republican. Children:

894. ALICE AMELIA[9], b. July 7, 1867.
895. LOUISE[9], b. April 1, 1869.
896. EDWARD LYMAN[9], b. Oct. 23, 1870.
897. FLORA EDITH[9], b. July 22, 1876; d. March 8, 1877.

684. FRANK EVERETT MORRIS, 3d son of George F. (354), born Aug. 2, 1853, in Monson. Married, Sept. 5, 1877, Jennie F. Davis, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Davis of Enfield, Mass. She was born in Ware, Mass., Dec. 17, 1856. Mr. Morris is teller of the Monson National Bank, and also engaged in the insurance business. Congregationalist. Republican. Children:

898. FRANK ARTHUR[9], b. Oct. 8, 1878.

899. RALPH[9], b. March 19, 1882.

686. JOHN EMERY MORRIS, son of Captain Henry (356), born Nov. 30, 1843. Married, May 15, 1867, Mary Pamelia Felt, daughter of Festus C. and Sarah (Lincoln) Felt, and granddaughter of Levi Lincoln of Hartford. She was born in New York City, Jan. 1, 1848. Mr. Morris is assistant secretary of the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford. He served as corporal in Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, in the Rebellion. Congregationalist. Republican. Children:

900. HENRY LINCOLN[9], b. Feb. 6, 1868.

901. EDWARD BONTECOU[9], b. Aug. 16, 1875.

902. JOHN FELT[9], b. Oct. 29, 1877.

Mr. Morris has compiled genealogies of the Bontecou and Resseguie families.

687. ANNA MORRIS, 1st daughter of Jonathan F. (357), born at Hartford, Jan. 24, 1856. Married, April 13, 1887, Rev. Alfred Tyler Perry of Ware, Mass. He is the son of George Bulkley Perry and Louisa (Tyler) Perry of North Adams, Mass., and was born at Geneseo, Ill., Aug. 19, 1858, to which place his grandfather, Alfred Perry, a physician of Stockbridge, Mass., removed in 1838. Mr. Perry graduated at Williams College in 1880; practiced civil engineering in Pennsylvania; studied theology four years at Hartford Theological Seminary; supplied the pulpit in Bristol, Conn., 1885; assistant pastor at Memorial Church, Springfield, Mass., 1886, and was ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational Church in Ware, Dec. 29, 1886. He is a descendant of Arthur Perry, one of the early settlers of Stratford, Conn., and of William Pynchon the first settler of Springfield, Mass. His great-grandfather, Rev. David Perry, was for forty years minister at Richmond, Mass. He is also a descendant of Rev. Charles Chauncey, the second president of Harvard College, also of

Rev. Peter Bulkeley, first minister of Concord, Mass., through his son, Rev. Gershom Bulkeley of New London and Wethersfield, noted not only for his ability as a preacher, but also for his skill as a physician, and his grandson, Rev. John Bulkeley of Colchester, Conn., a distinguished scholar, noted in his time as one of the three men most distinguished for genius and mental power which New England had produced.

Miss Morris was an early member of the "Saturday Morning Club," a society of young ladies of Hartford, formed in 1876, for literary and social culture, and was for three years successively its president.

688. ALICE MORRIS, 2d daughter of Jonathan F. (357), born at Hartford, Conn., Nov. 18, 1858. Married, June 17, 1885, Rev. Charles Smith Mills of Andover, Mass. He was born at Brockton, Mass., Jan. 17, 1861, and was graduated at Amherst College in 1882. Studied theology at Hartford and Andover Seminaries, and was ordained to the ministry, and installed pastor of the Congregational Church in Springfield, Vt., July 2, 1885. His maternal grandfather was the late Peter Smith of Andover, Mass., a native of Brechin, Scotland, who came to this country in early manhood, and by his industry and integrity accumulated a large estate. He was a self made, self educated man, with the most sterling qualities of character, and universally respected. A man of true piety and benevolence, and a great benefactor of Phillips Academy and Andover Theological Seminary. His father, Rev. Charles L. Mills, was born in Morristown, N. J., in 1812, was graduated at Yale College in 1835. He was an earnest and effective preacher, a laborer in and pastor over a number of churches. He died at Andover, Oct. 3, 1884. Rev. Charles S. and Alice Morris Mills have one child:

903. MARGARET MORRIS MILLS[9], b. March 22, 1886, at Springfield.

689. ELIZABETH MORRIS OLMSTEAD, 1st daughter of Frances Granger (Morris) (359) and Isaac P. Olmstead, born July 18, 1849. Died at Hampden, Mass., Feb. 21, 1882. Married, July 26, 1869, John Potter Stockton, junior, grandson of Commodore Robert F. Stockton of the United States Navy, and great-great-great-grandson of Richard Stockton of New Jersey, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Mrs. Stockton and her sisters

Lucia and Henrietta, in their girlhood were noted for their great beauty of features and persons, and when together were styled by many of their admiring friends as "the three Graces." Mr. Stockton lives in New York city. Democrat. Children:

904. Henrietta Stockton[9], b. Aug. 26, 1870.
905. Elizabeth Olmstead Stockton[9], b. April 14, 1872.
906. Annie Morris Olmstead Stockton[9], b. Oct. 27, 1873.
907. Richard Stockton[9], b. Oct. 30, 1875.
908. Amy Caroline Stockton[9], b. Feb. 13, 1877; d. Aug. 27, 1877.
909. Frances Louise Stockton[9], b. Jan. 23, 1879.
910. John Potter Stockton 3d[9], b. Jan. 30, 1881.

690. LUCIA GRANGER OLMSTEAD, 2d daughter of Frances Granger (Morris) Olmstead (359) and Isaac P. Olmstead, born April 10, 1851. Married, Nov. 28, 1876, Carlton Walworth Nason of New York. She died in the city of New York, Dec. 7, 1885. No children.

Mrs. Nason was a woman of great beauty of person and character, and was universally admired and beloved.

694. LOUISA FRANCES OLMSTEAD, 5th daughter of Frances Granger (Morris) Olmstead (359) and Isaac P. Olmstead, born April 1, 1860. Married, Oct. 22, 1879, Frank Stockbridge Smith, woolen manufacturer, Hampden, Mass. Children:

911. Raymond Stockbridge Smith[9], b. Dec. 24, 1881.
912. Hinsdale Stockbridge Smith[9], b. June 29, 1883.

710. RICHARD HUNT MORRIS, 1st son of Richard B. Morris (368), born April 4, 1860, at Adrian, Mich. Married, Feb. 16, 1885, Nellie Brown of Atchison, Kan. He is engaged in the wholesale hardware trade in Atchison.

741. SUSAN WESTON KELLOGG, daughter of Susan Jackson (Morris) Kellogg (446), born July 11, 1852. Married, Jan. 14, 1885, William T. Smith, M. D., of Hanover, N. H., son of Rev. Asa D. Smith, formerly president of Dartmouth College. Child.

913. Morris Kellogg Smith[9], b. March 18, 1886.

NINTH GENERATION.

861. HEMAN WRIGHT MORRIS, 1st son of William C. (533), born at Conesus, March 3, 1854. Married, May 31, 1883, Emma Hobart, daughter of John H. H. and Emma (Tindall) Perkins of Utica, N. Y. Mr. Morris was graduated at Syracuse University in 1872; taught in Gouveneur Seminary in 1873; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1876, and is of the firm of Sullivan & Morris in Rochester, N. Y. His church connection is with the Universalists. In politics he is a Republican. Children:

914. EDWARD ERNEST[10], b. May 4, 1884.

915. GEORGE WILLIAM[10], b. Jan. 15, 1887.

862. ADDIE MORRIS, 1st daughter of William C. (533), born March 12, 1858. Married, March 23, 1883, Charles Swarts, Sparta, Livingston County, N. Y. Child:

916. MORRIS SWARTS[10], b. Oct. 1, 1884.

SECOND BRANCH.

LIEUT. EBENEZER MORRIS,

AND HIS

DESCENDANTS.

[SECOND BRANCH.]

SECOND GENERATION.

6. Lieutenant EBENEZER MORRIS, 3d son of Lieutenant Edward (1), born at Roxbury, April 14, 1664. He was one of the thirteen pioneers which left Roxbury in the spring of 1686, for the settlement of Woodstock. In the division of land he drew lot No. 7, on the west side of "Plaine Hill," and lot No. 4, in the meadow land. He was associated with his brother Edward, as selectman, for nine years, viz.: 1703, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1709, 1712, 1713, 1715, and 1716. During some of these years he was also assessor. A record of March 2, 1701–2, says he was "appointed to look after the meeting-house, and keep it clean for the benefit of the town," — a duty which, after his death, seems to have been performed by his widow, as on Jan. 4, 1720–1, the town voted "8 shillings to Widow Morris for looking after the meeting-house." He was married by Captain Sewell, Sept. 1, 1692, to Sarah, daughter of Joseph Davis of Roxbury. She was baptized Feb. 22, 1673, and admitted to the church in September, 1690. He was admitted in May, 1693; probably before the formation of the church in Woodstock. He died at Woodstock, Feb. 26, 1717–18, aged 54. He left an estate of £605 16*s.* 5*d.*, as appears by the Probate records of Suffolk County. [See Appendix G.] Mrs. Morris died April 18, 1741, aged 70. The gravestones to both are standing in the grave yard at Woodstock. They had the following children:

1. SARAH[3], b. June 29, 1693; living in 1731, unmarried.
2. MARY[3], b. March 23, 1694–5; m. Seth Paine.
3. MARGARET[3], b. March 22, 1696–7; m. Joseph Griffin.
4. EBENEZER[3], b. Feb. 26, 1697–8.
5. JOSEPH[3], b. Nov. 6, 1701.
6. JOSHUA[3], b. Sept. 6, 1703; d. Nov. 2, 1703.
7. JOSHUA[3], b. Oct. 7, 1704; d. Dec. 10, 1731.
8. ELIZABETH[3], b. Dec. 25, 1706; m. Amos Sexton.
9. MEHITABLE[3], b. Dec. 23, 1709; was living in 1731, unmarried.
10. ANNA[3], b. Dec. 18, 1711; m. Thomas Child.

THIRD GENERATION.

2. MARY MORRIS, 2d daughter of Lieutenant Ebenezer (6), born March 23, 1694–5. Married, April 16, 1718, Seth Paine of Pomfret, son of Samuel Paine of Rehoboth and Woodstock, and a descendant of Stephen Paine, one of the early settlers of Rehoboth. Seth Paine was born in Rehoboth, Aug. 20, 1690. He was one of the leading men in Pomfret; a patron of schools, and also of Yale College, at which his son Joshua graduated in 1759. He was a subscriber to the Pomfret Library. He died Jan. 18, 1772, in his 82d year. His wife died May 7, 1762, in her 68th year. They were buried in Pomfret grave-yard. Children:

11. SETH PAINE[4], b. May 21, 1719.
12. MARY PAINE[4], b. May 31, 1721; m. Colonel Ross; d. 1805.
13. HANNAH PAINE[4], b. June 10, 1722; m. Thomas [?] Bass.
14. ELIJAH PAINE[4], b. Sept. 13, 1724.
15. JOSEPH PAINE[4], b. Feb. 9, 1726.
16. SARAH PAINE[4], b. June 14, 1728–9; d. Jan. 17, 1778.
17. MARGARET PAINE[4], b. March 28, 1733; m. Deacon Isaac Bennett of Hampton, Sept. 9, 1784, his 2d wife; she died in 1815.
18. JOSHUA PAINE[4], b. March 18, 1734.
19. JUDITH PAINE[4], b. Feb. 18, 1737–8; m. Stephen Williams

3. MARGARET MORRIS, 3d daughter of Lieutenant Ebenezer (6), born in Roxbury, March 22, 1696–7. Married, March 15, 1721, Joseph Griffin of Pomfret. He was born in Roxbury, Jan 21, 1695, and died at Pomfret, Dec. 3, 1731. His father, Joseph Griffin of Roxbury, was one of the twelve original purchasers of Pomfret, May 1, 1686. This purchase was 15,100 acres of land on the Mashamoquet river at "Wabbaquasett Hills," in the "Nipmuck Country, south of Woodstock." The settlement was called Mashamoquet until it was made a town in 1713 under

the name of Pomfret. Joseph Griffin, senior, was a soldier under Captain Turner in the Falls fight in 1676. He removed to Pomfret about 1720, and died in 1723. He is said to have been the first person buried in the burial ground in Pomfret. The children of Margaret (Morris) and Joseph Griffin, junior, were:

21. JOSEPH GRIFFIN[4], b. Jan. 23, 1722; probably died early.
22. SARAH GRIFFIN[4], b. July 7, 1724; d. Oct. 27, 1740.
23. JOSEPH GRIFFIN[4], b. Nov. 24, 1727.
24. SAMUEL GRIFFIN[4], b. March 15, 1729; d. Nov. 12, 1740.
25. MARY GRIFFIN[4], b. March 16, 1731; d. Nov. 10, 1740.

The three children died within sixteen days of each other.

4. Sergeant EBENEZER MORRIS, 1st son of Lieutenant Ebenezer (6), born Feb. 26, 1698–9. Married Sarah, daughter of James Killam of Somers. Intentions published April 19, 1725. Husbandman. Lived on his father's place in Woodstock, which he sold March 13, 1728–9, "Mansion House, and 40 acres of land" to John Chaffee of Barrington, Bristol County, for £700, "money paid," and removed to Somers. He also sold, March 4th, the same year, 100 acres of land to his brother Joshua. Dec. 28, 1730, he was chosen one of a committee to build the meeting-house in Somers. Dec. 27, 1731, the town voted to pay him "8 shillings for rum provided at the raising of the meeting-house." He was chosen selectman in the years 1731, 1734, and 1738, and sometimes was moderator. He was assessor in 1741, 1742, 1745, and 1746. Jan. 26, 1746, he sold land to Amos Sexton and Charles Sheldon of Deerfield, and April 9, 1753, he again sold land, to James Dickman of Somers, after which time no further record is found of him, and he is supposed to have removed from Somers, but whither is unknown, his wife, however, was living Feb. 14, 1761, as appears by her father's will of that date, but perhaps she was then a widow. Children:

26. EBENEZER[4], b. April 19, 1726, at Woodstock.
27. JAMES[4], b. Feb. 28, 1727–8, at Woodstock; bap. March 3.
28. SARAH[4], b. June 27, 1730, in Somers; bap. Aug. 9, 1730.
29. JOSHUA[4], b. Oct. 10, 1732; bap. Oct. 16; d. Oct. 17.
30. JOSHUA[4], b. Oct. 19, 1733; bap. Oct. 28; d. Sept. 10, 1753.
31. MARY[4], b. April 5, 1736; bap. April 18.
32. JOSEPH[4], b. Oct. 25, 1738; bap. Dec. 31; d. April 21, 1739.
33. HULDAH[4], b. March 3, 1741; bap. May 3.

34. Rhoda[4], b. July 15, 1743; bap. Aug. 9.

35. Anna[4], b. Oct. 23, 1745; bap. Feb. 9, 1746.

With the exception of James and Sarah, there is no further record found of this family.

5. JOSEPH MORRIS, 2d son of Lieut. Ebenezer Morris (6), born Nov. 6, 1701. Married and settled in Boston. He was a tailor. There are several entries of cases in the records of the courts in Boston, in which he appeared either as plaintiff or defendant, mostly petty cases. One curious case the compiler quotes: In February, 1727, Thomas Armstrong, a shopkeeper, brought a suit against him for assault. The complaint was that "said Morris, on the 10th of November last past, at Boston, with force and arms entered into plaintiff's house, assaulted and beat his wife, and so terrified her that he had lost her good company and help ever since, through illness of body occasioned thereby, and took and carried away the plaintiff's 'Flyer of his Jack' and 'Flute' of the value of six pounds, against the peace and to the damage of s[d] Thomas Armstrong (as he saith) to the value of Twenty pounds." The defendant appeared by Robert Auchmuty, his counsel, and made defense that "the assault was on the part of the plaintiff's wife, he only gently threw her from him, and that he had a good right to take and carry away the things." The judgment of the court was that he should deliver the things in good order, within six days, or in default thereof Armstrong should receive the sum of £2 10*s.* and costs. The case was appealed to the higher court, where the judgment was sustained: Costs, £10 10*s.* 6*d.*, and execution ordered.

The date of his death is unknown, but it was before April 1, 1734; as on that date Thomas Child of Woodstock was appointed guardian of his daughter Sarah, aged seven years. One child.

36. Sarah[4], b. about 1727.

7. JOSHUA MORRIS, 4th son of Lieutenant Ebenezer (6), b. Oct. 7, 1704; died Dec. 10, 1731; leaving an estate of £500. By his will, proven in April, 1734, he made his mother his executrix, and gave her £120 for life. He gave to his brother Ebenezer, and his sisters, Sarah Morris, junior; Elizabeth (Morris) Sexton; Mehitable Morris; Anna (Morris) Child; Dorothy Morris; and his niece, Sarah Morris, the only child of his brother Joseph, £38 each.

8. ELIZABETH MORRIS, 4th daughter of Lieut. Ebenezer (6), born Dec. 25, 1706. Married Amos Sexton of Enfield, Oct. 28, 1731. Children, all born in Somers:

37. Lucy Sexton[4], b. Feb. 17, 1735.
38. Mehitable Sexton[4], b. April 24, 1738.
39. Mary Sexton[4], b. Feb. 6. 1742.
40. Dorothy Sexton[4], b. July 30, 1740.
41. Margaret Sexton[4], b. Jan. 19, 1744.
42. Elizabeth Sexton[4], Feb. 15, 1746.
43. Exskie Zeroviah Sexton[4], b. June 8, 1749 (Somers' records).
44. Ebenezer Sexton[4], b. June 27, 1751.
45. Amos Sexton[4], b. Sept. 27, 1753.

10. ANNA MORRIS, 6th daughter of Lieut. Ebenezer (6), born Dec. 18, 1711. Married Nov. 24, 1729, her cousin, Deacon Thomas Child of Woodstock, by John Chandler, Esq. He was one of seven brothers who emigrated from Roxbury to Woodstock. He died July 19, 1762, aged 59. She died Aug. 11, 1806, in her 95th year. Children, all born in Woodstock:

46. Alithea Child[4], b. Aug. 12, 1730; bap. Aug. 20; d. Aug. 26, 1730.
47. Margaret Child[4], b. July 28, 1731; bap. Aug. 29, 1731; d. July 26, 1742.
48. Sybil Child[4], b. March 3, 1733; m. March 16, 1756, Edward Ainsworth of Woodstock.
49. Anna Child[4], b. Aug. 17, 1734; bap. Aug. 18, 1734.
50. Alithea Child[4], b. Aug. 4, 1736; m. Thos. Peake, Nov. 19, 1761.
51. William Child[4], b. May 15, 1738; bap. July 4, 1738; d. Feb. 6, 1752.
52. Dorothy Child[4], b. April 3, 1740; m. 1st, Solomon Atherton, 1763; m. 2d, Joshua Child, Feb. 26, 1766.
53. Lois Child[4], b. June 18, 1742; m. Joseph May, Nov. 17, 1768.
54. Thomas Child[4], b July 15, 1744; m. Lucy Gage, Jan. 26, 1775.
55. Lemuel Child[4], b. July 17, 1747; m. Nov., 1768, Dorcas Perry.
56. Huldah Child[4], b. Nov. 9, 1749; m. Stephen Skinner, April 28, 1769.
57. William Child[4], b. Dec. 4, 1752; m. Susanna Corbin, Dec. 29, 1784.

FOURTH GENERATION.

11. SETH PAINE, 1st son of Seth and Mary (Morris) Paine (2), born May 21, 1719. Married Mabel Tyler of Pomfret, Nov. 1, 1749. He was a leading man in Pomfret, and represented the town in the General Assembly several years. He was a member of the Convention, called in January, 1788, to ratify the Constitution of the United States, and voted in favor of that instrument. He was a merchant and farmer.

He and his wife were admitted to the Congregational Church, Jan. 1, 1758. He died Feb. 24, 1762, in his 72d year. His wife died Feb. 21, 1762, in her 68th year. Both were buried the same week in the old Brooklyn grave-yard. They had six sons and three daughters.

14. Dr. ELIJAH PAINE, 2d son of Seth and Mary (Morris) Paine (2), born Sept. 13, 1734. Married Mary White of Hadley, who died in 1804, aged 74. He settled in Williamsburgh, Mass., where he died in 1814, in his 90th year. He had three sons and six daughters.

15. JOSEPH PAINE, 3d son of Seth and Mary (Morris) Paine (2), born Feb. 9, 1726. Married June 7, 1750, Sarah Morris (36) in Pomfret. He was a captain in the French war in 1756–7. He died March 18, 1761. He had three sons and one daughter.—See **36.**

19. Rev. JOSHUA PAINE, 4th son of Seth and Mary (Morris) Paine (2), born March 18, 1734. Graduated at Yale College, 1759. He was ordained and installed minister at Sturbridge, Mass., June 17, 1761. He was greatly esteemed and beloved for his consistent Christian life, for his ardent patriotism during the Revolutionary War, serving as chaplain two years, and relinquishing a portion of his salary at that time for the relief of the people and to

set them an example of self-sacrifice for the cause. He made efforts to promote the cause of education, and on an annual salary of $222 he exercised a rigid economy in order to carry his two sons through Harvard College. One of these sons became a minister at Cambridge; the other a lawyer. During his ministry of more than thirty-eight years he wrote more than three thousand sermons. He was of a most industrious, genial, hopeful, and happy temperament.

He married Nov. 11, 1762, Mary Mosely, daughter of Rev. Samuel Mosely of Hampton, Conn. She was born Nov. 13, 1743, and died May 28, 1810. He died Dec. 28, 1799. Both were buried in the grave-yard in Sturbridge. Children:

58. Joshua Paine[5], b. Dec. 5, 1763.
59. Mary Paine[5], b. July 29, 1765.
60. Amaryllis Paine[5], b. July 5, 1767.
61. Elizabeth Paine[5], b. Oct. 30, 1769.
62. John Paine[5], b. July 2, 1778.

27. JAMES MORRIS, 2d son of Ebenezer (4), born in Somers Feb. 28, 1728–9. Married Deborah ———. Children:

63. Ebenezer[5], b. Aug. 23, 1752; d. Oct. 19, 1752.
64. Egitha[5] (daughter), b. Aug. 26, 1753, in Brookfield, Mass.

James Morris removed from Somers to Brookfield, Mass., in 1753, and was living there in 1754, since which date the compiler has found no trace of him or of his family, nor of his brother Ebenezer, or his sisters Mary, Huldah, Rhoda, and Anna.

28. SARAH MORRIS, 1st daughter of Ebenezer (4), born at Somers, June 27, 1730. Married May 23, 1752, Joseph Hitchcock, son of Ebenezer and Mary (Sheldon) Hitchcock. Children, all born in Ludlow, Mass.:

65. Anna Hitchcock[5], b. March 7, 1759.
66. Joseph Hitchcock[5], b. Sept. 17, 1760.
67. Ebenezer Hitchcock[5], b. Nov. 13, 1762.
68. Sarah Hitchcock[5], b. Oct. 27, 1764.
69. Ambrose Hitchcock[5], b. July 16, 1767.
70. Clay Hitchcock[5], b. June 17, 1770.

36. SARAH MORRIS, only surviving child of Joseph (5), born in Boston about 1727. Married June 7, 1750, her cousin, Joseph Paine, 3d son of Seth and Mary (Morris) Paine of Pomfret.

He was born in 1726, and died March 18, 1761, in his 35th year. His estate was appraised at £168 16*s.* 9*d.* He was a captain in the French War. Children:

71. Joseph Paine[5], b. Oct. 6, 1750; bap. Dec. 27; d. before 1778.
72. Asa Paine[5], b. Dec. 28, 1752. Supposed to have removed to Windsor County, Vt., and to have been living in 1778.
73. Solomon Paine[5], b. July 20, 1755; bap. Dec. 27. Supposed have died before 1778.
74. Hannah Paine[5], b. Aug. 29, 1759; bap. Sept. 2. Living, 1778.

54. THOMAS CHILD, Jr., 2d son of Anna (Morris) (10) and Deacon Thomas Child, born July 15, 1744. Married Lucy Gage, Jan. 26, 1755. Children, all born in Woodstock:

75. Walter Child[5], b. Nov. 15, 1776.
76. Anna Child[5], b. Sept. 1, 1778.
77. Asa Child[5], b. Sept. 17, 1780.

55. LEMUEL CHILD, 3d son of Anna (Morris) (10) and Deacon Thomas Child, born July 12, 1747. Married Dorcas Perry, Nov. 16, 1768. He died May 6, 1808. Children:

78. Huldah Child[5], b. Aug. 19, 1769; d. Feb. 27, 1855.
79. Thomas Perry Child[5], b. Dec. 20, 1770; d. Nov. 27, 1773.
80. Stephen Child[5], b. Feb. 24, 1772; d. Oct. 19, 1783.
81. Rowena Child[5], b. Dec. 3, 1775; m. Alba Abbott, Nov. 26, 1795.
82. Nancy Child[6], b. May 20, 1778; m. Willard Abbott, Jan. 7, 1799.
83. Perry Child[5], b. Oct. 6, 1780.
84. Dolphus Child[5], b. March 25, 1785; m. Chloe Jackson, Dec. 1, 1808. They had three sons and three daughters.

THIRD BRANCH.

SAMUEL MORRIS,

AND HIS

DESCENDANTS.

[THIRD BRANCH.]

SECOND GENERATION.

9. SAMUEL MORRIS, 4th son of Lieutenant Edward Morris (1), born at Roxbury, April 19, 1671. Died at "Myanexit Farm" in Thompson, Conn., Jan. 9, 1745, aged 74.

He was fifteen years old at the time of his father's removal to Woodstock, where he accompanied him. Of his life in Woodstock at this time we have no account. We only know that after his father's death, in September, 1690, he became possessed of lands in Woodstock, which, in part at least, he received from his father's estate.

In 1694, we find him back in Roxbury, having, on October 24th of that year, bought his father's old homestead of his sisters, Grace and Elizabeth Child, and their husbands, Benjamin and Joshua Child, for £120. To this homestead of twenty-four acres he added by purchase of adjoining property thirty-six acres, making in all sixty acres. He also bought of the Childs twelve acres more of swamp and upland, which had probably also been a part of his father's estate, as had also four other acres of land which he owned. In January and March, 1706–7, he bought land in Marlborough, to which town he may have already removed, as we find him described in those purchases as "of Marlborough." He did not, however, dispose of his property in Roxbury until some years later.

In 1682, Governor Joseph Dudley and Colonel William Stoughton, as has been stated in the sketch of Edward Morris, bought of the Indians a part of their reserve of five square miles of land in Killingly. Three thousand acres of this land lay on the banks of the Myanexit, or Quinnebaug River, and was divided equally between them. Governor Dudley held his share of this land — fifteen hundred acres — until December 18, 1714, when he sold it to Samuel Morris. The items of the deed are as follows :

"The Honourable Joseph Dudley of Roxbury in the county of Suffolk, in His Majesties Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England, Esquior. In consideration of the sum of Five hundred pounds current money in hand paid by Samuel Morris of Marlborough in the County of Middlesex, yeoman, gives, grants, bargains, sells &c to said Morris, a certain quantity or parcel of land lying in the Collony of Connecticut near Woodstock containing by estimation Fifteen Hundred acres lying upon a certain river called by the name of Myanexit river bounded by land of Colonel William Tailor on the north, on land of Colonel William Dudley on the East, on land laid out to Josiah Colton on the South partly, and partly on land of John Chandler, and on the West by the east line of the Town of Woodstock, being the moiety or half of the Three Thousand acres of land formerly laid out by Mr. John Gore to the said Joseph Dudley and the Honourable William Stoughton Esq and since divided by Josiah Chapin and John Chandler by order of the said Joseph Dudley"— this 18th day of December 1st year of our sovereign Lord George by the Grace of God and Great Britain and so forth; King; Defender of the Faith, Anno Domini 1714.

Thomas Bacon } Witnesses J. Dudley.
John Chandler } Rebekah Dudley."

On the same day with the foregoing transaction Samuel Morris and Dorothy, his wife, gave a deed of the old homestead in Roxbury to Colonel William Dudley for £500 "current money." The property is described as "a certain messuage or tenement of land containing a dwelling, outhouse, and, by estimation, sixty acres of land upon or near a certain place commonly called Weedy Plaine, bounded Northwest by country road from Roxbury to Dedham, Northeast by Town highway, Southeast by Capt. John Bowles, partly, and partly by Jamaica school land, Southwest by Isaac Newell, Thomas Mayo, and Jamaica school land." The deed also includes two acres of marsh land at "Gravelly Marsh," and two acres of marsh land "at a place called the "Salt Pans."

The price named in each transaction, "£500," current money, indicates "an even trade," Samuel Morris exchanging the old homestead of his father in Roxbury with Governor Dudley for fifteen hundred acres of land at Myanexit. The transaction was probably made at Roxbury, as the deed to Colonel Dudley was recorded in Boston the day following. The purchase was probably made by Governor Dudley for his son Colonel William Dudley — then twenty-eight years of age — who, within a few years after the transaction, built upon the property a fine mansion, in which he lived until his death, in 1743. In January, 1775, both of Colonel Dudley's sons having died, the property was sold. It was then

described as "a mansion house and thirty acres of land both sides of the road to Dedham, seven miles from Boston Town House." It has since been in the possession of the Bradford family. To the banks of the Myanexit, or Quinnebaug, Samuel Morris soon removed. His land lay on the west side of the river. Here, opposite where now is the village of New Boston, or Quinnebaug, he built a house with fortifications. The Nipmuck Indians still remaining in the vicinity made precautions and defenses necessary for a time. Mr. Morris soon gained influence and authority over them, and was dignified by the title of "Governor." A blast of a conch-shell, it was said, could rally an hundred Indians to the aid of "Governor" Morris. He was a man of much public spirit, and won the respect of the inhabitants of the surrounding country. In 1718, he built the first bridge ever built over the Quinnebaug River; this he kept in repair for many years. It was located at the fording place on the old Connecticut path. More than a mile of this road ran through his land, and was kept in order by him. He also built two bridges over smaller streams in the vicinity. For these public services he petitioned the General Assembly, in 1721, to be exempt from taxation so long as he should keep the bridge in repair, and also for the privilege of attending public worship at Woodstock, where he had already contributed toward the building of the meeting-house and the support of the minister; there being no other place within the Colony nearer than Killingly or Pomfret. The Assembly granted his petition, and he was freed from taxes for ten years. [See Appendix I.] In 1730, he petitioned again for the same privileges, which were granted.

In 1728, the parish of Thompson, in Killingly, was created, and a new meeting-house built, and Mr. Morris being within the parish limits, was assessed parish rates; but he had protested against the location of the meeting-house as not being placed so as to accommodate himself and his neighbors. In 1732, the town of Dudley was organized, and a meeting-house built toward which he had contributed. In 1737, he petitioned the General Assembly again, and says "the old bridge is carried away," and he "has got out timber for another one," and asks for release from taxes and church rates, and leave "to go to Dudley two and a half miles; or to Woodstock four and a half miles to meeting." He says "the old bridge has cost me £100." His petition was not granted. In 1742, he again petitioned the Assembly for relief, and was released

from paying county rates and one half of parish rates, on condition that he and his heirs shall maintain and keep the bridge in good repair.

The story of the trouble with Thompson parish is told as follows in Miss Larned's *History of Windham County:*

"The remarkable harmony enjoyed by Thompson Parish during this period was only interrupted by an unfortunate controversy with Mr. Samuel Morris, the builder of the first bridge across the Quinebaug, agent for Thompson and other non-residents, and nominal 'governor' of the remaining Nipmucks. Mr. Morris had settled on a tract of land, bought of Governor Dudley before its assumption by Connecticut and united with the church in Woodstock, and for many years was allowed to worship there without molestation; but after the erection of Thompson Parish he was bound by Colony laws to do his part in establishing and maintaining religious worship in that society. The heavy land-tax first assessed was paid by him without remonstrance, but when the society committee proceeded to call upon him as a resident for the minister's salary and ordinary expenses Mr. Morris demurred. All his associations and interests were with the Massachusetts Colony, and at his time of life he could not think of leaving the church of his fathers to worship with a new people at so great a distance. To pay for religious services which he could not attend seemed to him a great injustice, but the collector of Thompson Parish, unmoved by his protestations and refusal, took forcible possession of sufficient goods to satisfy his demand. The only remedy for this grievance was from the General Assembly, and thither Mr. Morris resorted, May 13, 1731, with his neighbors, William Chandler, Edward Bugbee, and others, showing:—

"'That we were laid out to Thompson Parish; live seven miles away; way very rough; have never attended service there, and never shall; live some miles nearer Woodstock, and have attended there till last winter, when we, with some others, obtained a young gentleman to preach with us, and cheerfully went through with the great charge thereof, that so our families might have the benefit of christian instruction, and not live like heathen; that we have paid a full tax and helped build a meeting-house in Thompson, which house does not accommodate us, being very much one side of the parish, and pray to be excused from paying anything more.'

"This request was refused, on the ground that Thompson had not been properly notified. In October, Mr. Morris further represented to the Assembly:—

"'That he could not, even in summer, attend worship in Thompson with any tolerable convenience, nor in the winter without extreme peril; that he had helped contribute generously to the meeting-house in Woodstock, and paid charges there; that he had kept up bridges and roads to great public benefit, yet, notwithstanding all these public services, the North Society of Killingly now came upon him for great sums of money

to support the charges of said society, where it was impossible for him to secure any benefit, they having placed their meeting-house so far east that, in process of time, it would be inevitably necessary to build another.'

"Mr. Simon Bryant and Joseph Cady were summoned to answer these charges, and a slight abatement ordered. Encouraged by this, Mr. Morris continued his pleas in October, 1732: 'That to be obliged to travel such a distance over bad ways to Thompson meeting-house would have a tendency to discourage religious inclinations; that a great part of holy time would be spent in very servile labor, both to man and beast, by the practice, and that the great public charges he had borne in making bridges ought to exempt him from further payment.' Again were Bryant and Cady summoned, and, having considered the circumstances, the Assembly decided, that though the attendance of Mr. Morris upon public worship in Thompson would be 'very difficult in the winter part of the year, yet it is not farther than many people live from the place of public worship in other parishes, and he must therefor pay half rate.'

"Against this decision Mr. Morris most indignantly protested. He could not go to Thompson even in summer, because of mountains and rocks to go over and many swamps to go through. He had a very great regard for the excellent Mr. Cabot, and would like to sit under his ministry, but it was not possible, and were there no other place of worship he should count it a less evil to stay at home and read good books than to go through so much difficulty and hazard to attend at Thompson Parish. The General Court says: 'Others go as far to church, but,' continues Mr. Morris, 'I durst challenge the whole Government to find another person in like circumstances in two respects. I. In not being annexed with Woodstock to the Bay. II. In being annexed to Thompson, where I have not, nor cannot receive any benefit, and count it very hard to be annexed to a parish, to do deeds of charity, and maintain the gospel where it is impossible for me to attend, and if I cannot be allowed, with my family, to worship out of Connecticut, allow me to hire preaching in my own house, with those of my neighbors in like circumstances; that I, with those on my farm, may pay my ministerial dues where we may have the Word preached to us.'

"Despite the urgency of this plea, and many following, the Government persistently refused to release Mr. Morris from his parochial obligations. Annexation to some accessible *Connecticut* parish would have been acceded, but to remit lawful 'ministerial dues' in favor of *Massachusetts*, was a height of magnanimity not then attained by the Connecticut Assembly.

"That Thompson authorities should refrain from collecting this tax was equally out of the question. Laws, they supposed, were made to be enforced, and the half-rate allowed must be secured to the uttermost farthing. The character and standing of Mr. Morris only made the duty more imperative, and thus the young parish was involved in a controversy with its most distinguished inhabitant.

"Again and again were the people called together, 'to consider how to

proceed in our difficulties with Samuel Morris.' Simon Bryant, Joseph Cady, Sampson Howe, and other leading men were sent successively to represent the society, and answer the memorials. Attorneys were employed to plead their cause at great expense, and so unwelcome was the service of collecting this obnoxious tax that the society was obliged to enact: 'That every person chosen collector and refusing to serve should be prosecuted in the law.' As Mr. Morris refused to pay, his goods or lands must be distrained, and so the contest went on year after year, to the great annoyance and expense of both parties.

"At length, after Mr. Morris had connected himself with a new church in Dudley, much nearer his residence than Woodstock, he again petitioned, May, 1742, 'that he might be exempted from paying parish rates to Thompson, where he never had and never could attend worship, and be allowed to pay where he did attend, at Dudley, and had helped build a meeting-house there and maintain a minister, being sensible that Thompson was more able to maintain their own minister than the memorialist to help maintain *two*, and for him to pay so much money to Thompson for nothing was more than God does, or more than man can, reasonably, require of their fellow creatures.' Release from the payment of county taxes and *one-half* of all parish taxes, provided he maintained a good and sufficient bridge over Quinnebaug River, and allowed a free road to pass through his farm over this bridge, was thereupon granted.

"No further exemption was ever attained, but Mr. Morris was compelled through life to submit to this unjust taxation."

In "seating" the meeting-house in Woodstock, according to rank and dignity, as was the custom of those days, Mr. Morris was assigned to the second seat, Mr. John Chandler, the greatest dignitary of the town, having the first one. How he was seated in the Dudley meeting-house is shown by the following record of that town. At a town meeting held on the 20th day of February, 1738–9, it was "Voted that Mr. Samuel Morris Sen^{r} shall have that pewe adjoining to the east end of the pulpit, upon Cornol Dudley refusing the same, the s^{d} Mr. Morris and his heirs enjoy this pewe upon there paying what is behind toward the charges of our meeting-house in proportion to what another has paid that has a pewe of like Dignity, and also so long as they shall pay toward the charges referring to finishing the meeting-house and the ministers rates; and if the said Mr. Morris or his heirs shall neglect or refuse to pay these proportions of the s^{d} charges then the s^{d} pewe is to return to the town again."

"Mr. george robinson, James corbin, Joseph putney, nathan Denis, Sam^{ll} Corbin, paul' robinson, and Nathan ramsdill, these persons abovenamed, now at this meeting, do hear enter there

desent against this vote relating to the Morrises having a pewe in our meeting-house." On the 13th of September, 1739, the town voted, "not to reconsider the vote in regard to Mr. Morris's having a pewe for himself and heirs."

Samuel Morris's troubles in regard to the worship of God seem now to be ended. Through the remainder of his declining years he probably traveled the short distance to the top of Dudley Hill and worshiped undisturbed. He died at "Myanexit Farm," Jan. 9, 1745, aged 74. He was twice married. His first wife was Mehitable Mayo, daughter of John and Hannah (Graves) Mayo, and sister of Hannah Mayo, who married his brother Isaac Morris. She was born in Roxbury, Jan. 6, 1669, and baptized the 28th of February following, and admitted to full communion in the church Oct. 28, 1688. She died in Roxbury, Feb. 8, 1702–3. The place of her burial is not known, but was most probably in the old burying-ground at the corner of Washington and Eustis streets. By her Samuel Morris had the following children:

1. Samuel[3], b. Aug. 13, 1695, in Roxbury.
2. Benjamin[3], b. Oct. 18, 1696, in Roxbury.
3. Mehitable[3], b. June 25, 1698, in Roxbury; m. Philip Newell.
4. Rebecca[3], b. Sept. 15, 1699, in Roxbury.
5. Hannah[3], b. Nov. 9, 1700, in Roxbury; m. Clement Corbin.
6. Dorothy[3], b. Feb. 7, 1701–2, in Roxbury; m. Samuel Perrin.
7. Prudence[3], b. Jan 31, 1702–3, in Roxbury, m. Moses Marcy.

Nothing is known of the second marriage of Samuel Morris other than that the name of his wife was Dorothy, who died at "Myanexit Farm," July 28, 1742. She was probably a Roxbury woman. By her Samuel Morris had one child:

8. Abigail[3], b. Feb., 1704–5, in Roxbury; m. John Perrin.

The death of Samuel Morris, as also that of his second wife, is recorded in the Woodstock records, but the place of their burial is unknown; it was probably at Dudley, but it may have been at "Myanexit Farm," possibly at Woodstock Hill.

By the will of John Mayo of Roxbury, brother of the first wife of Samuel Morris, her children were to receive one-third of his estate after the marriage, or death of his wife, out of which portion Rebecca Morris was to have £100. The reason for this special gift was probably that Rebecca was named for a sister, perhaps a favorite, who died at the age of twenty-one. Little is

known as to the manner of the settlement of the estate of Samuel Morris, as the records of Killingly, where the settlement would have been made, were very early destroyed by fire. Probably his oldest son, Samuel, was executor or administrator, and received his "double portion," but in whatever way it may have been settled, it was followed by litigation, suits having been brought against the executor by the other heirs for partition of certain lands. [See Samuel Morris. Third Generation and Appendix K.]

[THIRD BRANCH.]

THIRD GENERATION.

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1. SAMUEL MORRIS, 1st son of Samuel (9), born in Roxbury, August 13, 1695. Intended marriage with Abigail Bragg of Bristol, R. I., published Sept. 7, 1728. He succeeded his father at "Myanexit Farm," and established business as a "trader," buying up the produce of the neighboring country and exchanging it for goods in Boston. The contest in regard to taxation, so long maintained by his father, was renewed and continued by him. [See Appendix J.] In 1751, he petitioned the General Assembly for relief. He said in his petition that he had kept up the bridge over the Quinnebaug, and that it had cost him £300. His petition was not granted, and he petitioned again the next year, and was released from paying rates to Thompson parish, and allowed to unite with the first society in Woodstock, that town now having come under the jurisdiction of Connecticut.

He seems to have had considerable litigation in order to collect the debts due to him, and many suits brought by him are recorded in the court records of Suffolk, Worcester, and Windham counties. He had also litigation in regard to his settlement of his father's estate. In May, 1749, he petitioned the General Assembly, representing that Samuel Perrin of Pomfret (his brother-in-law), and Dorothy, his wife, Benjamin Morris of Killingly (his nephew), and divers others of the children and heirs of his father had by their writ, dated June 11, 1746, brought an action against him demanding the partition of sundry tracts of land lying in Thompson Parish, in such sort that there should be set out to him (the petitioner) $\frac{3}{8}$, and to the said Benjamin Morris, who was the only child and heir of Benjamin Morris, deceased (his brother), $\frac{1}{8}$, and to the rest of the plaintiffs $\frac{1}{8}$ each of said lands, and that the action came to a final trial at the Superior Court, held in Windham in September, 1747, upon the general issue; and that there was a verdict found

and judgment for the plaintiffs, partition to be made as demanded, which was carried into execution and partition made. He complained that he was sick at the time of the court and unable to attend it or to confer with his attorneys, or to give in any evidence in his defense; that injustice had been done him, especially as his father had given to his son Benjamin 500 acres of land, and said Benjamin (nephew) ought not to have set out to him any part of said land; he prayed for a reverse of judgment and for a new trial. A new trial was ordered at Windham the third Tuesday of September, 1749. At this trial the decision of the court was reversed, with costs in his favor, and there is found on record, under date of Sept. 13, 1750, a quit-claim deed from Samuel Perrin and his wife and all the heirs of Samuel Morris (the father), of all the property, real and personal, belonging to his estate. And on Nov. 30, 1750, Benjamin Morris gave his uncle a quit-claim of the 500 acres of land. Another suit growing out of the settlement of the foregoing, was brought by Mr. Morris against his brother-in-law, Moses Marcy, in October, 1755. [See Appendix K.] Marcy also brought suits against him for the payment of sundry notes.

In the fall of 1755, he sold a large part of "Myanexit Farm" to Benjamin Wilkinson of Smithfield, R. I., for £20,000 (old tenor), and removed to Smithfield, where he soon died, June 13, 1756, aged 61. He widow, Abigail Morris, and Andrew Waterman were appointed to administer on his estate, which contained a large amount of personal property as well as land. [See Appendix L.] It is probable that all his family did not remove with him to Smithfield. It was the period of the French and Indian war, and in 1756 his two oldest sons, Samuel and Henry, were soldiers in Lieut.-Col. Nathan Payson's company from Woodstock, at Lake George. Soon after the death of Mr. Morris his widow removed to Woodstock, where she died July 29, 1790. She was buried in the old burial-ground on Bungee Hill, West Woodstock. Children:

9. Mehitable[4], b. Dec. 25, 1729; d. Jan. 7, 1729–30.
10. Samuel[4], b. March 18, 1730–1; bap. March 31.
11. Mehitable[4], b. Feb. 17, 1731–2; d. May 17, 1750.
12. Henry[4], b. April 18, 1734; bap. April 24.
13. John[4], b. Sept. 5, 1735.
14. Lemuel[4], b July 29, 1737; bap. July 31.
15. Anne[4], b. March 13, 1739; bap. March 18; m. J. Bugbee.

16. WILLIAM[4], b. Nov. 28, 1740; bap. Nov. 30.
17. ABIGAIL[4], b. April 29, 1742; bap. May 2; m. E. Lillie.
18. SUSANNA[4], b. Sept. 1, 1743; bap. Sept. 4; d. before 1768.
19. EDWARD[4], b. Aug. 19, 1745.
20. ELIZABETH[4], } b. May 16, 1747 [town record].
21. HANNAH[4], } bap. May 31, 1747 [church record].
22. LUCRETIA[4], b. ——, ——; bap. June 4, 1749; d. June, 1750.

2. BENJAMIN MORRIS, 2d son of Samuel (9), born at Roxbury, Oct. 18, 1696. Married Jan. 3, 1727–8, Hannah Hosmer of Killingly. He lived at Myanexit Farm with his father. He was deputy sheriff of New London County before the formation of Windham County in 1726. A few days before his marriage his father gave him a deed of one-third of the farm — 500 acres. The tenor of the deed is as follows:

"Samuel Morris living on a farm called or known by the name of Myanexit in the county of Windham and Collony of Connecticut in the consideration of my good will and affection which I have for my well beloved son Benjamin Morris of the aforesaid farm and Colony, yeoman, and also in consideration of his settlement and advance in ye world and a part of his portion of such worldly estate as it may please God to bestow upon me and in consideration of the good service he has done for me in sundry years past with which I freely acknowledge myself fully satisfied and contented — part of Myanexit Farm five hundred acres — January 10, 1728.

Samuel Morris
Dorothy Morris."

Benjamin Morris died April 15, 1729, leaving a posthumous child:

23. BENJAMIN, b. June 3, 1729; for whom his uncle Samuel Morris was guardian.

Benjamin Morris was buried in the old burial-ground in Woodstock. His widow married Capt. Thomas Amsdell of Dudley, whom she probably survived. She died Dec. 8, 1786, at the home of her son Benjamin Morris, in Dudley, aged 88, and was buried in the burial-ground on Dudley Hill.

3. MEHITABLE MORRIS, 1st daughter of Samuel (9), born June 25, 1698, at Roxbury. Intention of marriage published in Woodstock records, October, 1728, as follows: "Philip Newell and Mehitable Morris, both of the parish of Woodstock." The record of marriage is as follows: "Philip Newell of Kekamoo-

chaug and Mehitable Morris near Quinebaug, Connecticut, Dec. 25, 1728."

Mehitable Morris was the person mentioned in the introduction as having been brought before the Court of Windham County, charged with "unseemly conduct," and sentenced to pay a fine of ten pounds or be whipped ten stripes on her naked body," as stated in the introduction. The compiler does not know the nature of the offense, but believes it to have been contempt of authority. Philip Newell was a companion of her childhood. He was the son of Isaac Newell of Roxbury, and was born March 26, 1693. His father's farm in Roxbury and that of her father joined, and now they had both settled near each other in the Indian territory between the bounds of Woodstock and Dudley.

Mehitable (Morris) Newell did not long survive her marriage, and probably died without child. There is no record of her death; but the records of Woodstock contain the notice of the intention of Philip Newell's marriage to Hannah Edmonds of "Kekamooadchaug," Oct. 15, 1731, and their marriage Nov. 19, 1731; and again the marriage of Philip Newell of Dudley [that town having been organized in 1732] to Abigail Scarborough of Woodstock, March 13, 1743.

5. HANNAH MORRIS, 3d daughter of Samuel (9), born at Roxbury, Nov. 9, 1700. Married Clement Corbin of Woodstock, by Rev. Josiah Dwight, Nov. 7, 1726. They removed to Dudley. Children:

24. Hannah Corbin[4], b. June 17, 1727, in Woodstock.
25. Mehitable Corbin[4], b. July 3, 1728, in Woodstock.
26. Dorcas Corbin[4], b. June 8, 1731, in Woodstock.
27. Clement Corbin[4], b. May 1, 1733, in Dudley.
28. Margaret Corbin[4], b. Jan. 2, 1734–5; m. Benj. Morris, July 16, 1755.
29. Ezra Corbin[4], b. Aug. 17, 1736, in Dudley.
30. Elijah Corbin[4], b. Dec. 1, 1738, in Dudley.
31. Lucy Corbin[4], b. March 9, 1740; d. Dec. 1, 1740.

6. DOROTHY MORRIS, 4th daughter of Samuel (9), born at Roxbury, Feb. 7, 1701–2. Married Ensign Samuel Perrin of Pomfret, July 14, 1724. She died May 8, 1790, in Pomfret, where he also died, Dec. 7, 1765. He was of the third descent from John Perrin, who came from England in the ship "Safety"

in August, 1635, and settled first at Braintree, Mass., and then at Rehoboth, where, with the Rev. Samuel Newman and his church from Braintree, he was one of the earliest settlers, and where he died. His wife's name was Ann.

Samuel Perrin was born in Woodstock, March 13, 1697. He removed with his father to Pomfret in 1714. His father built a fine mansion, long known as the "old Perrin House." The place is still in the possession of one of his descendants. Mrs. Perrin was said to have been of strong mind and body, and that one season, during her husband's absence in military service in the French and Indian wars, she raised a crop of carrots, with which she kept a stock of cattle from starvation, during a long and severe winter. Children:

32. Samuel Perrin[4], b. Aug. 20, 1725.
33. Lucy Perrin[4], b. Nov. 1, 1726; d. Dec. 5, 1736.
34. Hezekiah Perrin[4], b. April 4, 1728; d. May 31, 1766.
35. Jedediah Perrin[4], b. Oct. 22, 1729; was living in 1794.
36. Dorothy Perrin[4], b. Sept. 10, 1731; m. Benjamin Leavens.
37. Prudence Perrin[4], b. Sept. 28, 1733; d. Dec. 5, 1736.
38. Chloe Perrin[4], b. June 8, 1735.
39. Hannah Perrin[4], b. Aug. 8, 1738.
40. Abraham Perrin[4], b. March 16, 1740; d. May 2, 1798.
41. Daniel Perrin[4], b. July 26, 1741.

7. PRUDENCE MORRIS, 5th daughter of Samuel (9), born Jan. 31, 1702–3, in Roxbury. Married, Aug. 19, 1723, Moses Marcy, son of John Marcy of Woodstock. Their intentions of marriage were published Aug. 3, 1723, and they were married by John Chandler, Esq. Mrs. Marcy died at Sturbridge, March 28, 1779. Children:

42. Dorothy Marcy[4], b. Nov. 18, 1723; probably died in Woodstock.
43. Jedediah Marcy[4], b. Sept. 1, 1725; m. Mary Healy of Dudley, Dec. 31, 1747.
44. Martha Marcy[4], b. July 1, 1727; d. Sept. 11, 1736.
45. Moses Marcy[4], b. July 1, 1730; d. unmarried.
46. Elijah Marcy[4], b. July 1, 1732; m. Sarah Stacy, Feb. 19, 1754.
47. Prudence Marcy[4], b. Sept. 9, 1734; m. Wm. Plympton, Jr., Nov. 23, 1754.

48. Mary Marcy[4], b. Aug. 23, 1736; m. Meshach Remington, July 9, 1755.
49. Daniel Marcy[4], b. June 14, 1737; m. Hannah Morris, March 3, 1768.
50. Martha Marcy[4], b. Aug. 27, 1741; m. Gershom Plympton, March 2, 1758.
51. Mirriam Marcy[4], b. Nov. 20, 1743; m. Timothy Newell, Jan. 1, 1767.
52. Mehitable Marcy[4], b. Aug. 17, 1745; m. Jonathan Newell, May 12, 1771.

Colonel Moses Marcy was the son of John Marcy, one of the earliest settlers of Woodstock. He was born April 18, 1702. He removed to Sturbridge in 1732, which town was then an unorganized district, called "New Medfield," and settled on the banks of the Quinnebaug River, where now is the Central village of Southbridge. Here he acquired four hundred and fifty acres of land and built the first saw-mill on the river. He became the most prominent man in that section of the country. He filled the office of town treasurer eight years; town clerk, eighteen years; and selectman, thirty-one years, sometimes holding all these offices at the same time. He was moderator of seventy town meetings, and was the first representative chosen by the town to the General Court. He was also the first justice of the peace in the town and kept a list of the persons married by himself, which, in twenty-one years, ending in 1762, numbered fifty-five, some of whom were his own children. During the French War he fitted out men, several times, at his own expense; but was remunerated afterwards by the town. He died, Oct. 9, 1777, aged 72 years, leaving an honorable name, a large estate, and a numerous posterity.

8. ABIGAIL MORRIS, 6th daughter of Samuel (9), born at Roxbury, Feb. 1704–5. She was the only child of his 2d wife, and married John Perrin of Woodstock. The notice of intention of marriage is as follows: "John Perrin of Woodstock and Abigail Morris of Myanexit, Dec. 28, 1725." He was brother of Samuel Perrin, who married her sister Dorothy. Children:

53. Benjamin Perrin[4], b. April 7, 1726.
54. Elizabeth Perrin[4], b. April 23, 1728.
55. John Perrin[4], b. Aug. 11, 1729.
56. Abigail Perrin[4], b. Sept. 11, 1731.

56½. JOSEPH PERRIN[4], b. Dec. 10, 1733.
57. ELIJAH PERRIN[4], b. March 28, 1738.
58. MOSES PERRIN[4], b. Feb. 16, 1739–40.
59. ISAIAH PERRIN[4], b. Feb. 8, 1741–2.
60. STEPHEN PERRIN[4], b. Feb. 19, 1743–4.
61. PETER PERRIN[4], b. April 21, 1749.

Mr. John Perrin was born March 18, 1701, and died April 5, 1770. Mrs. Perrin died, June 14, 1787. Both were buried in the old burying ground in West Woodstock.

[THIRD BRANCH.]

FOURTH GENERATION.

10. SAMUEL MORRIS, 1st son of Samuel (1), born at "Myanexit Farm," March 18, 1731. Died at Woodstock, Dec. 20, 1801. Married Hannah Child, May 3, 1754. She died, Feb. 27, 1823. One son.

62. HAVILAND[5], b. Sept. 17, 1770, in Dudley.

Samuel Morris seems in some way to have been connected with the settlement of his father's estate. The Smithfield, R. I., records say that, Nov. 24, 1756, he conveyed to Andrew Waterman "a Mansion House and improvements with 113 acres of land, situated in the township of Glocester; also another tract, situated in Smithfield, containing by estimation 200 acres, in consideration of £16,000, in consequence of contract previously entered by him with my father, Samuel Morris deceased." Another deed of same date conveyed to said Andrew Waterman, for £1,000, all the interest he had as heir to his father's estate. He served in both the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars. In October, 1756, he was clerk of Lieutenant-Colonel John Payson's Company in General Phineas Lyman's regiment, at Fort William Henry. His brother Henry was in the same company. He joined in the march from Woodstock at Lexington alarm in April, 1775, and served twenty-two days. He enlisted again, May 10th, as Sergeant in the Seventh Company, Third Regiment, and was discharged Dec. 12th. He served again in 1777. He was familiarly known in Woodstock as "Master Morris," from his having taught school for many years. He was for some time teacher at the school at Jamaica Plains, Roxbury. His gravestone in the burying-ground at West Woodstock bears the following inscription:

"In memory of Mr. Samuel Morris, who departed this life Dec. 20, A.D. 1801, in the 71st year of his age.

"He fought honorably, and bled for his country in the war, and was also an approved instructor of youth in morals and the rudiments of learning.

"Enough that nature fills the space between
Proved by the end of being ——— been."

12. HENRY MORRIS, 2d son of Samuel (1), born April 18, 1734, at "Myanexit Farm." He served in the French and Indian War; was Corporal in Colonel John Payson's Regiment, in the same company in which his brother Samuel was clerk. In 1758 he was a sutler at Lake George. He and one Cary contracted to supply the troops under Colonel Putnam in the campaign against the Indians, but in consequence of the exorbitant prices paid for army stores in New York they failed. May 7, 1775, he enlisted and was made Corporal in the Seventh Company, Third Regiment, Connecticut troops, and afterwards Sergeant, and was discharged December 3d. He served afterwards in the Continental Army. He was a great pedestrian and jumper. It was said of him that while in the army he was sent with a message from Crown Point to "No. 4," Charlestown, N. H., and accomplished the feat in twenty-four hours, a distance of sixty-five miles. At the age of seventy he could clear an ordinary fence at a bound without touching his hand. Married Hannah Frizzell of Woodstock. He removed about 1790, to Concord (now Lisbon), N. H., where he died in 1808, and where Mrs. Morris died in 1828. He was a Congregationalist and a good man. Children:

63. LUCRETIA[5], b. Sept. 2, 1762; d. at the age of 13.
64. LUCINDA[5], b. Sept. 27, 1763; m. David Young, and removed to Minerva, N. Y. Had several children, none of which lived to adult age.
65. HENRY[5], b. ———; died a prisoner of war on the *Jersey*.
66. SIMEON P.[5], b. ———; was a midshipman on the *Randolph*.
67. BENJAMIN[5], b. ———; disappeared in the war of 1812.
68. WILLIAM[5], b. ———; d. young.
69. ADOLPHUS[5], b. ———; d. young.
70. SAMUEL[5], b. May 19, 1774.
71. EBENEZER[5], b. April 19, 1778.

13. JOHN MORRIS, 3d son of Samuel (1), born at "Myanexit Farm," Sept. 5, 1735. Married Rebecca Gore, daughter of Elijah Gore of Dudley, June 16, 1763. Children:

72. REBECCA[5], b. June 3, 1764, in Dudley; m. Silas Hayden in 1785.
73. ELIJAH GORE[5], b. April 7, 1767, in Dudley.
74. MARVIN[5], b. Sept. 14, 1769, in Dudley.

The time of the death of John Morris is unknown; but his widow probably married Lieutenant William Smith, Feb. 27, 1799.

14. LEMUEL MORRIS, 4th son of Samuel (1), born July 29, 1737, at "Myanexit Farm." Married, Jan. 14, 1762, Lydia, daughter of Benjamin Wilkinson, great-grandson of Captain Lawrence Wilkinson, of Lanchester county, Durham, England. He was an officer in the royal army during the civil war in England; taken prisoner at the fall of Newcastle. His estates were sequestered by order of Parliament, and he came to America about 1644, and died at Providence, R. I., in 1692. Lydia Wilkinson was born in Scituate, R. I., Sept. 3, 1744. In 1755, her father was living in Smithfield, R. I. In that year he bought "Myanexit Farm" of Samuel Morris, removed to, and lived upon it about ten years. The house had always, since built by the first Samuel Morris, been kept as a tavern or place of entertainment for travelers. In 1765, an apparent "straggler" of that time, or tramp of these later days, stopped at the house, and, while there, casually asked Mr. Wilkinson what he would sell his farm for. Mr. Wilkinson named the price. A few days afterwards the "straggler," who proved to be John Holbrook of Woodstock, reappeared with a bag of gold and silver, and claimed a deed of the property. Mr. Wilkinson removed to Thompson Hill, and there kept an excellent tavern for many years. He was an enterprising man, and left many tokens of his public spirit. Lemuel Morris lived some years in Thompson, then removed to Scituate, and afterwards to West Woodstock, where he was made a freeman, or voter, in 1777. His wife died June 18, 1794, in her fiftieth year, and was buried in the old graveyard in West Woodstock. In 1792, he probably became embarrassed in his affairs and mortgaged his farm to Brown, Rogers & Brown of Providence, to secure a debt of £370, payable in gold and silver. Dec. 17, 1793, he sold his farm to his brother-in-law, Ebenezer Lillie, and after the death of his wife removed to the State of New York, where he made his home with his son Samuel, who had settled at Fly Creek, about six miles west of Coopertown, in Otsego County. He died March 16, 1813, and was buried in the family burying-ground on the farm. Children.

75. CHARLES[5], b. April 24, 1763, at Thompson.
76. GEORGE[5], b. Dec. 29, 1764, at Gloucester, R. I.
77. SAMUEL[5], b. Aug. 3, 1767, at Thompson.
78. RUFUS[5], b. Feb. 4, 1772, at Scituate, R. I.
79. NOADIAH[5], b. June 5, 1774, at Scituate.

80. PARDON[5], b. Oct. 4, 1776, at Thompson.
81. LYDIA[5], b. April 4, 1779; d. June 22, 1793, at West Woodstock.
82. ROBERT[5], b. Oct. 23, 1781, at Woodstock; d. Aug. 25, 1782.
83. LEMUEL[5], b. Aug. 11, 1783, at Woodstock.
84. MARY[5], b. March 22, 1786, at Woodstock; m. Ezek Steere.

15. ANNA MORRIS, 3d daughter of Samuel (1), born at Myanexit Farm, March 13, baptized March 18, 1739. Married James Bugbee, Junior, of Woodstock, Jan. 16, 1765. They removed to New Hampshire, where it is supposed the following children were born, as there is no record of any children on the records of Woodstock. The order of birth is not known:

85. MORRIS BUGBEE[5], b.
86. HAVILAND BUGBEE[5], b.
87. NEHEMIAH BUGBEE[5], b.
88. POLLY BUGBEE[5], b.
89. ANNA BUGBEE[5], b.
90. SUSAN BUGBEE[5], b.

Morris Bugbee had five children, viz.: George Washington Lafayette, Willard, Charles, Caroline, Eliza.

Haviland Bugbee had two sons, who lived at Springfield, Mass., viz.: David and James.

Nehemiah Bugbee had three sons.

Charles Bugbee the son of Morris, was said to have been the most bold and successful express rider in the war with Mexico in 1846–7. He was killed by Mexican guerrillas, having been shot in the groin while sitting on the seat of a stage.

16. WILLIAM MORRIS, 5th son of Samuel (1), born Nov. 28, 1740, at Myanexit Farm. Married Feb. 5, 1778, Sarah Bowman. He was clerk of the company which marched from Woodstock at the Lexington alarm, in April, 1775, and afterwards served in the war in Captain B. Lyon's company. He removed to West Fairlee, Vermont, where he died. Children:

91. PARACLETE[5], b. Feb. 7, 1779.
92. LETITIA[5], b. Oct. 2, 1780; m. Darius Child.
93. HELOTIA[5], b March 17, 1782.
94. WILLIAM MUNROE[5], b. Aug. 25, 1783.
95. PARK[5], b. Sept. 22, 1785.
96. AUGUSTUS[5], b. July 11, 1787

97. Godfrey[6], b. April 7, 1789.
98. Sally Sumner[6], b. Feb. 21, 1791.
99. Royal[5], b. April 30, 1793.
100. Betsey[5], b. Dec. 20, 1795.

17. ABIGAIL MORRIS, 4th daughter of Samuel (1), born April 29, 1742; bap. May 2 Married Dr. Ebenezer Lillie of Dudley, Dec. 9, 1762. No children recorded. They, however, adopted and had baptized, Feb. 14, 1768, Susanna, an illegitimate child of Susanna Morris, next younger sister of Mrs. Lillie, the unfortunate mother being dead — a most loving, Christian act.

19. Lieut. EDWARD MORRIS, 6th son of Samuel (1), born Aug. 19, 1745, at Myanexit Farm. Died in Southbridge, Aug. 10, 1821, aged 75. Married March 23, 1771, Dorcas Corbin of Dudley. She died in Southbridge, March 10, 1817, aged 66. Mr. Morris was a farmer. He lived in Dudley and Southbridge. He was an honest, hard-working man, and maintained the respect of his townsmen. Children:

ALL BORN IN DUDLEY.

101. Elisha[5], b. Feb. 3, 1772; d.
102. Sally[6], b. Dec. 9, 1776; d. Oct. 8, 1794.
103. Elisha[5], b. May 11, 1778.
104. William[5], b. Sept. 5, 1779.
105. Edward[5], b. —— ——, 1783.
106. Lyman[5], b. Sept. 27, 1784.
107. Alfred[5], b. —— ——, 1786.
108. Moses[5], b. —— ——, 1788.

20. HANNAH MORRIS, 6th daughter of Samuel (1), born May 16, bapt. May 31, 1747. Married Daniel Marcy of Sturbridge, March 3, 1768. He was her cousin, and was the son of Col. Moses Marcy. He died at Sturbridge, Dec. 31, 1806, aged 68. The time and place of Mrs. Marcy's death has not been ascertained. Children:

109. Susanna Marcy[6], b. Dec. 26, 1767; d. July 28, 1768.
110. Dorothea Marcy[5], b. Oct. 4, 1770.
111. Daniel Marcy[5], b. April 28, 1772.
112. Dolphus Marcy[5], b. Dec. 14, 1775.
113. Morris Marcy[5], b. ———; m. Sally Morse.

114. Maria Marcy[5], b.; m. ——— Richards of Boston.
115. David Marcy[5], b.; lost at sea.
116. Mehitable Marcy[5], b.
117. Abigail Marcy[5], b.; m. Jacob Mason of Craftsbury, Vt.
118. Betsey Marcy[5], b.

23. Captain BENJAMIN MORRIS, only child of Benjamin (2), born at Myanexit Farm, June 3, 1729, forty-nine days after his father's death. His uncle, Samuel Morris, was appointed his guardian. He married July 16, 1755, Margaret Corbin of Dudley, daughter of Clement and Hannah (Morris) Corbin, and therefore his cousin. He died at Dudley, Sept. 1, 1791, aged 62. She died Feb. 11, 1825, aged 90. Children:

FROM KILLINGLY RECORDS.

Benjamin, b. Jan. —, 1757.
John Hollowell, b. Sept. 24, 1758.

FROM THE FAMILY BIBLE.

119. Thomas[5], b. Jan. 28, 1760; bap. Feb. 10.
120. Benjamin[5], b. Feb. 26, 1762.
121. John Holloway[5], b. Feb. 13, 1764; bap. Feb. 19.
122. Hannah[5], b. March 3, 1766; bap. March 16; m. Thomas Larned.
123. Rebecca[5], b. Oct. 23, 1767; bap. Nov. 1; m. Silas Hayden, Feb. 10, 1785.
124. Zebulon[5], b. Jan. 28, 1770; bap. Feb. 11.
125. Hezekiah[5], b. Aug. 24, 1771; never married.
126. Mercy[5], b. June 23, 1776.

Benjamin Morris, on the 30th of November, 1750, soon after he had attained his majority, gave to his uncle, Samuel Morris, a quit-claim deed of the five hundred acres of land — part of Myanexit Farm — which his father had received by deed of gift from his father, the first Samuel Morris.

43. JEDEDIAH MARCY, 1st son of Colonel Moses and Prudence (Morris) Marcy (7), born in Woodstock, Sept. 1, 1725. Married Dec. 31, 1747, Mary, daughter of Col. Moses Healy of Dudley, and located there. Children:

127. Joseph Marcy[5], b. Oct. 21, 1849; d. Oct. 25, 1779.
128. Jedediah Marcy[5], b. July 23, 1751; d. Jan. 20, 1756.

129. Mary Marcy[5], bap. Feb. 9, 1755; d.
130. Jedediah Marcy[5], bap. July 13, 1757; m. Ruth Learned.
131. Mary Marcy[5], bap. Jan. 27, 1760; m. ——— Healy.
132. Rhoda Marcy[5], bap. May 16, 1761.
133. Daniel Marcy[5], b. April 27, 1765; m. Betsey Learned.
134. Hannah Marcy[5], bap. Oct. 23, 1772.

46. ELIJAH MARCY, 2d son of Colonel Moses and Prudence (Morris) Marcy (7), born July 1, 1732. Married Sarah Stacy, Feb. 19, 1754. Children:

135. Lemuel Marcy[5], b. Jan. 10, 1755; d. Nov. 8, 1756.
136. Prudence Marcy[5], b. Nov. 21, 1756.
137. Sarah Marcy[5], b. Nov. 14, 1758; d. Dec. 1, 1762.
138. Elijah Marcy[5], b. Aug. 6, 1761.
139. Lemuel Marcy[5], b. Sept. 10, 1763; d. March 29, 1767.
140. Sarah Marcy[5], b. May 26, 1766.
141. Lemuel Marcy[5], b. May 23, 1768.

47. PRUDENCE MARCY, 3d daughter of Colonel Moses and Prudence (Morris) Marcy (7), born Sept. 9, 1734. Married William Plympton, Nov. 23, 1754. Children, all born in Sturbridge:

142. Kias Plympton[5], b. Oct. 7, 1755; d. Jan. 15, 1756.
143. Nathan Plympton[5], b. Nov. 24, 1756.
144. Caroline Plimpton[5], b. June 30, 1759.
145. Prudence Plympton[5], b. June 24, 1761; d. May 30, 1762.
146. William Plympton[5], b. March 16, 1763.
147. Prudence Plympton[5], b. May 26, 1765.
148. Kias Plympton[5], b. Aug. 4, 1766.

48. MARY MARCY, 4th daughter of Colonel Moses and Prudence (Morris) Marcy (7), born Aug. 23, 1736. Married Dr. Mesheck Remington of Sturbridge, July 9, 1755. One child on record:

149. Lucretia Remington[5], b. March 1, 1756; d. Nov. 13, 1758.

50. MARTHA MARCY, 5th daughter of Colonel Moses and Prudence (Morris) Marcy (7), born Aug. 27, 1741. Married Gershom Plympton, March 2, 1758. Children:

150. Chloe Plympton[5], b. March 23, 1760.

151. MOSES PLYMPTON[5], b. Dec. 14, 1761; d. Oct. 4, 1782.
152. PATTE PLYMPTON[5], b. March 29, 1764; m. Jonathan Janes of Brimfield, March 4, 1781.
153. ANN PLYMPTON[5], b. Jan. 28, 1766.
154. GERSHOM PLYMPTON[5], b. Feb. 16, 1768.
155. KEZIA PLYMPTON[5], b. Aug. 29, 1770.
156. MARY PLYMPTON[5], b. April 3, 1774.
157. REBECCA PLYMPTON[5], b. Dec. 27, 1775; m. Charles Grosvenor.
158. SETH D. PLYMPTON[5], b. July 30, 1777.

51. MIRIAM MARCY, 6th daughter of Colonel Moses and Prudence (Morris) Marcy (7), born Nov. 23, 1743. Married General Timothy Newell of Sturbridge, Jan. 1, 1767. Children:

159. MEHITABLE NEWELL[5], b. Oct. 27, 1767; m. Thomas Upham, Feb. 4, 1794.
160. MIRIAM NEWELL[5], b. Sept. 7, 1769.
161. SUBMIT NEWELL[5], b. June 13, 1771.
162. RACHEL NEWELL[5], b. Aug. 3, 1772.
163. REBECCA NEWELL[5], b. June 3, 1774; d. Oct. 18, 1774.
164. REBECCA NEWELL[5], b. Dec. 26, 1776; m. John. P. Reynolds of Salem, N. Y., June 24, 1808.
165. HANNAH NEWELL[5], b. Jan. 15, 1778; m. Dr. Abraham Allen of Sturbridge, Sept. 28, 1806; removed to Salem, N. Y.
166. LUCINDA NEWELL[5], b. Feb. 6, 1781; m. Rev. Alfred Ely, D.D., of Monson, Jan. 25, 1814.
167. TIMOTHY NEWELL[5], b. Dec. 21, 1782; graduated at Harvard College in 1802, and died at Salem, N. Y., Dec. 4th, same year.
168. MARY NEWELL[5], b. Sept. 2, 1784; m. John Kennedy of Salem, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1812.
169. ESTHER NEWELL[5], b. June 3, 1787; m. Judge C. J. Savage of Salem, N. Y.

General Timothy Newell was born in Needham, Mass., in 1742. He removed to Sturbridge about 1763. He was a mechanic, without means. He made chairs, rakes, spinning-wheels, etc. He was industrious and economical, and soon accumulated a small capital, which enabled him to open a store. He enlarged his business until he became an extensive trader, and accumulated a

large estate for the time. His early education was limited; but by reading and study he acquired a varied intelligence and familiarity with many of the sciences, to which he added a general knowledge of history and politics, which brought him before the public and gave him great influence in society. He entered the army as brigade-major and left it as colonel. About the time of Shay's rebellion he was made a major-general of militia. He was also a senator, and was also sometimes chosen council to the Governor. He was a man of noble actions and dignified manner. He contributed liberally to all good objects. He was influential in placing a steeple on the church in Sturbridge, and furnished a clock for it at his own expense. He was for many years a leading man of the town. He died Feb. 5, 1819, aged 76. Mrs. Newell died, March 19, 1812, aged 69.

[THIRD BRANCH.]

FIFTH GENERATION.

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62. Dr. HAVILAND MORRIS, only son of Samuel (10), born Sept. 17, 1770, in Dudley. Died, January, 1845, aged 75. He was for many years the principal physician at West Woodstock and vicinity, and continued in practice until about ten years before his death. He was said to have possessed a strong and well-balanced mind, a good education, and a retentive memory. He was fond of reading and was familiar with both ancient and modern history. He was a logical reasoner, and firm and unyielding in his opinions. In conversation he was social, easy, and instructive. He was active in society; was inspector of schools, and examiner of teachers. He was one of the first to engage in the establishing of the public library in West Woodstock. In personal appearance he was about five feet four inches in height, his legs short, his body large in proportion to his feet and legs; which were small. He was a little inclined to corpulency and to a little stooping at the shoulders. His eyes were light-blue, and not very prominent; hair light-brown. His countenance stern and intelligent. He seldom laughed, and never loud. He never married, and once told an acquaintance the following story of his only attempt in a matrimonial direction. In his younger days he paid attention to a young lady of his acquaintance, living in the adjoining town of Sturbridge, and on one of his visits tarried through the night. The next morning, after breakfast, his horse, saddled and bridled, was led to the door preparatory to returning home. Looking for a good place to mount, he observed some barrels in the dooryard, one of which stood on its end; he got up and stood on the head of it, and as he sprang to mount his horse, the head of the barrel dropped in and he with it, much to the merriment of the whole family. He was soon out of it with his fine clothes and ruffles, thoroughly saturated with *new cider*. He repaired to the house,

and, after borrowing a change of clothing, started for Woodstock. The chagrin and mortification caused by this occurrence dampened his courage for making any further attempt in the line of matrimony. At the time of his death he was the last of the descendants of Edward Morris, living in Woodstock, who bore the name of Morris.

70. SAMUEL MORRIS, 6th son of Henry (12), born at Woodstock, May 19, 1774. Died at Lisbon, N. H., Aug. 27, 1850. Married Anna B. Whitcomb, ———, 1801. She was daughter of Major Benj. Whitcomb, and was born Oct. 5, 1781. Children.

170. Henry[6], b. Oct. 27, 1801; d. young.
171. Benjamin[6], b. Feb. 20, 1802; m. —— Mead of Salina, N. Y. He died in Lisbon, 1873. One daughter.
172. Ruth W.[6], b. June 4, 1804.
173. Horace[6], b. Feb. 16, 1806; d. at Marshall, Mich., 1857, unmarried.
174. Hannah[6], b. Oct. 6, 1807; m. ——— Hunter, of Whitefield, N. H.
175. George W.[6], b. June 13, 1809.
176. Samuel[6], b. Dec. 21, 1810; d. in childhood.
177. John W. H.[6], b. March 27, 1813; d. at the age of 21, an invalid.
178. Sela[6], b. June 5, 1815.
179. Anna M.[6], b. March 23, 1818; m. May 24, 1842, Wm. Rich of Maidstone, Vt. He d. in 1848; m. 2d, Jesse Mason, and lives in Lisbon. Four children by Wm. Rich.
180. Helotia[6], b. Dec. 25, 1819; m. Frederick D. Smith, Claremont, N. H.
181. Mary Emory[6], b. Feb. 20, 1821; m. Adam Streeter, Nov. 24, 1846. Had six girls and one boy.

George W. Morris is living in Landaff, N. H. He is a deaf mute, and was a pupil in the American Asylum for deaf and dumb at Hartford, Conn., for four years, from 1825 to 1829, and while there learned the trade of cabinet making. Samuel Morris was a public spirited man and held various town offices: selectman, school committee, etc. His father, himself, and his wife all died in their 87th year.

71. EBENEZER MORRIS, 7th son of Henry (12), born in Woodstock, April 29, 1778. Died at Lisbon, N. H., Aug. 16, 1842. Farmer. Lived at Lisbon. He was a Methodist, and noted for his humble character, purity of life, and devoted piety. He was twice married: 1st, by Rev. Ozias Savage, to Miss Hannah Moore, by whom he had three children:

182. HENRY[6], b. ———, 1811.
183. LUCRETIA[6], b. ———, 1813; m. 1st, Phineas Titus of Boston, in 1842; m. 2d, Pliny Bartlett, in 1872.
184. ALACE[6], b. ———, 1814; m. C. C. Kimball of Haverhill, N. H., in 1841.

Married 2d, Dec. 1846, Alice Swan, and had,

185. HARRIET[6], b Dec., 1817; m. Ethan Willoughby of Nashua, N. H., in 1863.
186. CLARISSA[6], } Twins. { m. T. P. Frost.
187. OZIAS S.[6] } { b. April 21, 1821.
188. CHARLES W.[6], b. Dec. 7, 1824.

73. ELIJAH GORE MORRIS, 1st son of John (13), born in Dudley (or Charlton), April 7, 1765. Married, Nov. 26, 1790, Tamma Davis of Dudley. School teacher. Removed to Wethersfield, Conn., about 1800. Died there Sept. 24, 1835, aged 70. His wife died Jan. 10, 1840, aged 70. Children:

189. MARINDA[6], b. Aug. 24, 1792; m. George Rhodes of Wethersfield.
190. DAVIS[6], b. March 17, 1794.
191. TAMMA[6], b. March 9, 1796; m. S. T. Walker of Glastonbury, Jan. 31, 1831; d. April 15, 1874. Had one child, Sifonette.
192. MOSES[6], b. Aug. 21, 1797.
193. NANCY[6], b. Oct. 29, 1799; m. Elisha Bigelow of Hartford.
194. RUFUS[6], b. Nov. 5, 1801. A sailor; lost at sea; unmarried.
195. MARY[6], b. Feb. 22, 1813; m. George Pratt of East Hartford, and died, June 26, 1876.

74. MARVIN MORRIS, 2d son of John (13), born Sept. 14, 1769, in Dudley. Died in Providence, R. I., about 1809. Married, May 9, 1793, Sarah, daughter of Capt. William Potter of Smithfield, R. I. She was born Nov. 7, 1771. She died in Cranston. Merchant. Lived in Providence. Children:

196. Mary Potter[6], b. Aug. 5, 1794, in Dudley; d. in Albany, N. Y., unmarried.
197. Julia Ann[6], b. June 3, 1796, in Providence; d. at North Adams, Mass., Aug. 23, 1813.
198. Milton Marquis[6], b. Aug. 2, 1798.
199. William Potter[6], b. June 21, 1801.
200. Alexander Hamilton[6], b. Dec. 24, 1804.

75. Captain CHARLES MORRIS, 1st son of Lemuel (14), born in Thompson Parish, Killingly, April 24, 1762. Married Nov. 20, 1783, in Woodstock, by Rev. Eliphalet Lyman, to Miss Miriam Nichols. She was the daughter of Captain Jonathan and Sarah (Bassett) Nichols of Mansfield, Conn. She was born in Mansfield, Feb. 21, 1764, and died of pleurisy at Sharon Springs, N. Y., March 12, 1809. Her parents were married in Mansfield, May 23, 1749. Mrs. Nichols was the daughter of Nathan Bassett. Captain Morris, after his marriage, settled in Woodstock, where he was made a freeman in 1785. At the ages of sixteen and seventeen he was a soldier in the Continental army, serving part of the time in Rhode Island under the command of General LaFayette. On one occasion, while in the fort or trenches at Newport, a shell thrown by the British struck a comrade and blew his brains in the face of young Morris. He was frightened, and started to leave the spot. LaFayette, who occupied an exposed position near by saw him start and called out to him, "Why for you run boy? you can't go so fast as missile!" The reasonableness of the remark arrested his attention and recalled him to his duty. He never attempted to run afterwards. After leaving the army he was for some time on a privateer. Once he was a prisoner of war, and confined in the hulk or prison ship at New York (probably the *Jersey*), and was employed by the officers as a clerk. After the war he was engaged in commercial pursuits. He sailed a vessel of which he was half owner from New York to the West Indies and South America. On a voyage up the Orinoco River, his vessel, cargo, and crew, were captured by revolutionists at a point six hundred miles up that river. He was detained two years, when he was enabled to escape; he and his mate going by canoe at night and laying by during the day until they got out of the river, when they were picked up by an English cruiser. He lived at West Woodstock until about 1791, when he removed to Warwick,

R. I. In 1793 or 1795 he removed to Providence, and soon after returned to Woodstock. He was appointed a purser in the old navy of the United States, Feb. 4, 1799, and was assigned to duty on the ship *Baltimore*, Captain Samuel Barron. In September he was assigned to the frigate *Congress* at Portsmouth, N. H. The "Congress" was a new vessel, just launched, and under the command of Captain Sever. He remained in the "Congress" until Nov. 1, 1801, when he was discharged under the Peace Establishment Act. He returned to Woodstock and bought a small place on Woodstock Hill, but lived there a short time only. His brother, Rufus, had several years before removed to Canajoharie, N. Y. He decided to follow him there. He sold his place in Woodstock to Theodore B. Chandler, Aug. 16, 1802, and bought a small farm in the village of Ames, near his brother, to which he removed in the following October.

Captain Morris had a practical education rather superior to the average business man of his time. He was well informed, and was personally acquainted with many of the prominent men of his day. He was frank in the expression of his opinions, hearty and bluff in his manner, and detested all insincerity, sham, or pretense. In the later years of his life he was a Whig in politics. In personal appearance he had blue eyes, brown hair; he was broad-shouldered, and stood erect in stature five feet and ten inches.

Captain Morris married for his second wife, Oct. 4, 1810, Mrs. Sarah (Eliot) Graves of Ames. Her father was Rev. George Eliot, pastor of the First Free-Will Baptist Church, organized at Ames 1796–7. Her mother was a daughter of Richard Kimball of Pomfret, Conn.

Captain Morris died at Ames, June 7, 1838, and was buried in the family burial-ground in that village. He had the following Children:

BY MIRIAM NICHOLS.

201. CHARLES[6], b. July 26, 1784, in West Woodstock.
202. LUCY[6], b. Feb. 17, 1787, in West Woodstock; m. David J. Hopkins of Middlebury, Vt. She d. Dec. 26, 1812.
203. HORACE[6], b. Jan 28, 1789; d. West Woodstock.
204. GEORGE[6], b. Oct. 20, 1790; d. West Woodstock.
205. ROBERT[6], b. Oct. 15, 1792.
206. MARIA[6], b. ——, ——, 1802, at Ames; m. Ben. Lear of Washington, D. C. She had no children.

BY SARAH (ELIOT) GRAVES.

207. SAMUEL ELIOT[6], b. Aug. 10, 1811.
208. LYDIA[6], b. Dec. 15, 1813; m. Adam Bullock of Canajoharie, and died March 16, 1846.
209. HARRIET[6], b. Feb. 16, 1818; m. Rollin Read of Troy, N. Y., died March 20, 1840, without children.

76. GEORGE MORRIS, 2d son of Lemuel (14), born Dec. 29, 1764, in Glocester, R. I. Little is now known of his life or employment. He went to England, and married there. Intending to return to the United States on a visit — it is supposed — he embarked at Liverpool on a vessel which was never heard from after her departure from that port. He left a wife and two children in Liverpool. The tradition is that during the Revolutionary War he was at one time a prisoner on one of the British prison ships.

77. SAMUEL MORRIS, 3d son of Lemuel (14), born Aug. 8, 1767, in Thompson. Married Jan. 31, 1793, Betsey Bradford of Woodstock, a descendant of Governor Bradford of Plymouth, and soon removed to Fly Creek, in the town of Otsego, N. Y., and settled on a farm about one and a half miles southwest from that village, and about six miles from Coopertown. Here he cleared up a heavy growth of pine, hemlock, and maple trees. He and his wife were two of fourteen persons who united and helped organize the first society of Universalists in the State of New York west of the Hudson River, now known as "Christ's Church."

Mr. Morris died May 7, 1838, aged 71. Mrs. Morris died Sept. 21, 1861. They were buried in the family burial-ground — a stone-wall enclosure on the Morris farm. Children:

210. LYDIA[6], b. Nov. 8, 1793; m. James Wells, Dec. 29, 1812.
211. HANNAH[6], b. Aug. 23, 1795; m. Oliver Bishop, Jan. 12, 1818.
212. AURELIA CONTENT[6], b. July 3, 1797; m. Chester Jarvis, Oct. 15, 1818.
213. BETSEY[6], b. Sept. 24, 1799; m. George Partridge, Nov. 4, 1824.
214. ALMIRA[6], b. Nov. 9, 1802; d. May 16, 1805.

78. Deacon RUFUS MORRIS, 4th son of Lemuel (14), born at Scituate, R. I., Feb. 4, 1772. Died at Canajoharie, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1848. Married Aug. 9, 1795, Matilda, daughter of Lebbeus and Sarah (Crafts) Kimball of Pomfret, Conn. She was born Nov. 20, 1780, and died Feb. 1, 1848.

Mr. Morris was a farmer, and lived at Woodstock. Soon after his marriage he removed to Florida, Montgomery County, N. Y. From Florida he removed to Bowman Creek (now the village of Ames), in the town of Canajoharie. He held at various times the offices of Town Clerk and Supervisor. In the War of 1812, he was an officer in the State troops, and was stationed for most of the time of his service at Sackett's Harbor. He was a deacon in the Free-Will Baptist Church. In politics he was a Federalist and Whig. Children:

215. ORAN WILKINSON[6], b. Feb. 5, 1798, at Bowman's Creek.

216. SARAH CRAFTS[6], b. Feb. 12, 1802, at Bowman's Creek; m. Silas Huntley of Florida, Sept. 25, 1822. They had two sons:
Morris Huntly, b. Nov. 23, 1823; d. Jan. 3, 1848.
George Huntly, b. May 31, 1825; d. Oct 13, 1842.

217. MARY[6], b. June 12, 1806; m. Isaac Orr of New Hampshire. They had:
Edward Orr, b. Feb. 26, 1825.
Henry Orr, b. 1827; d. 1844.
Morris Orr, b. 1830; d. 1835.

218. NOADIAH HART[6], b. Nov. 18, 1810, at Bowman's Creek.

79. NOADIAH MORRIS, 5th son of Lemuel (14), born at Woodstock, June 5, 1784. Married Sept. 9, 1807, Prudence Clark Hartt of Boston. He entered the navy as secretary to Commodore Talbot, and was with that officer in the *Constitution* on a cruise in the West Indies in 1800 and 1801, during the war with France. On the appointment of Commodore Preble to the command of the squadron sent to Tripoli in 1803, he was appointed secretary to that officer, and sailed with him from Boston in 1803, in the "Constitution." His nephew, Charles Morris, was a midshipman on the "Constitution," soon to distinguish himself by his heroic action in the destruction of the *Philadelphia*. Mr. Morris was appointed chaplain in the navy, July 5, 1803, and on December 10th, the same year, he was appointed purser, — those

two positions being sometimes combined in the early days of the navy.

Mr. Morris accompanied Commodore Preble at his audience with the Emperor of Morocco, at Tangier, on which occasion a renewal of the treaty with that power was obtained, and peace secured. In September, 1804, Commodore Preble having been superseded by Commodore Barron, he returned to the United States in the *John Adams*. In 1805, he was for some time in the Navy Department. In 1806, he left the navy to engage in commercial operations. He bought a schooner, and freighted it for Liverpool and the Mediterranean. The voyage was a sucesssful one, and on its return to Boston, in September, he loaded it on his own account and sailed for the Mediterranean, taking his younger brother, Lemuel, with him. What the result of this voyage was does not appear. In the meantime he had formed a partnership with other parties for trade in the Mediterranean. In 1807, he appears to have been engaged in trade with parties in Monte-Video, S. A., and expected to be appointed consul for the River Plate, and to go there after his marriage; but probably did not. Very likely the embargo frustrated his plans, as under it no vessel could leave any port in the United States for foreign ports. Early in 1808 his health began to fail. In the meantime other misfortunes befell him; his partnership affair was a failure, and through it he lost his entire fortune. In June, 1808, he wrote from Boston to his brother Lemuel, then at Providence, who had applied to him for some assistance: "Since I have received your letter I have been devising in my mind how I can oblige you in money matters, but can fix on no plan but the selling my horse and chaise; for as for money I am not worth fifty dollars in the world. This fact will be as painful to you as myself. The company business just broke me up. I am struggling with a painful and incurable disease, and as for borrowing in this state of health, I should think it dishonesty. I shall go to Newport very soon, and if I can at that place dispose of my horse and chaise to any advantage, you shall have a part." His disease — consumption — increased. In November, 1808, he took passage in the ship *Minerva*, Captain Burdick, from New York for Charleston, S. C., accompanied by a colored boy as his servant. He was in a very feeble condition when he embarked, and gradually failed, until he expired at half-past one o'clock on the 3d of December — five days before the

arrival of the ship at Charleston. He was entirely conscious of his situation, and within a few moments of his death spoke of his wife in language of the strongest affection; expressing his anxiety for her health, which had become impaired by her unceasing devotion to his comfort. He died without pain or struggle. He had as fellow passengers Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Sturgis of Boston, from whom he received attention and care. Mr. Sturgis was brother of the late eminent Russell Sturgis of Boston. From all that can now be gathered concerning Mr. Morris, we learn that he was a good man, of great purity and excellence of character; a man of great kindness and generosity; loving his friends and beloved by them His attachment to his younger brother, Lemuel, and his sister, Mary, was most devoted, and the greatest interest which he had at heart seemed to be their welfare and advancement. He was a wise counselor, as is evidenced by his letters, and also attested by Commodore Charles Morris in his autobiography. He was probably named for Rev. Noadiah Russell, the minister at Thompson, as in the record of his intention of marriage at Boston, Sept. 9, 1807, his name is recorded as Noadiah R. Morris. This is, however, the only instance where the compiler has found his name written with the middle initial.

Captain Edmund Hartt, the father of Mrs. Prudence Clark Morris, was a noted ship-builder in Boston. His ship-yard (long known as Hartt's navy-yard) was where the old "Constitution wharf" stood, before its extension was made necessary by the filling in of the slips and the extension of Atlantic Avenue. His dwelling-house was in front of it. In the early days of the United States Navy the Government had no ship-yards of its own. All its vessels were built in the yards of ship-builders. Captain Hartt built the United States frigates "Constitution" and *Boston*, and the brig *Argus*. The building of the "Constitution" there gave name to the wharf. A history of the building of that famous vessel with which the name of Morris is connected with so much honor, renown, and heroic bravery, by the deeds of its most distinguished representative, may be most appropriately given here:

The "Constitution" was built under an act of Congress, approved by the President, March 27, 1794, authorizing the purchase or building of four ships, to carry forty-four guns each, and two to carry thirty-six guns. The "Constitution" was designed by Joshua Humphreys of Philadelphia, and constructed under the superin-

tendence of Colonel George Claghorne of New Bedford. Captains Barry, Dale, and Truxton, with Mr. Humphreys, decided upon her dimensions. Mr. Humphreys prepared the drafts, moulds, and building instructions. The frame was to be of live oak and red cedar; the keel, keelson, beams, planking, etc., the best white oak; the decks of the best Carolina pitch pine; but under the guns, of oak. John T. Morgan, a master shipwright of Boston, was sent to Charleston and Savannah to procure the live oak, red cedar, and pitch pine for all the frigates. The original draft of the "Constitution" was changed at the suggestion of Colonel Claghorne, to whom her construction had been confided. A portion of the timber was taken from the woods of Allentown, N. H., on the Merrimac, fifty miles away from the ship-yard. Paul Revere furnished the copper bolts and spikes, drawn from malleable copper by a process then new. Ephraim Thayer of the South End of Boston, made her gun carriages. Her first battery was of English origin, and bore the monogram "G. R." She carried it through and long after the war of 1812. The anchors were made in Hanover, Plymouth County, Mass., and her sails were made in the old granary on the corner of Park and Tremont streets. No other building was large enough. The duck for the sails was made in the factory of an incorporated company, on the corner of Tremont and Boylston streets. Mr. Hartley of Boston, assisted Colonel Claghorne in the superintendence. Captain Samuel Nicholson exercised a general supervision, aided by General Henry Jackson and Major Gibbs of Boston. Edmund Hartt was the master carpenter. Her keel was laid by Mr. Hartt in November, 1794. The first official mention of her name is in a report from a committee on the state of naval equipments, etc., to the United States House of Representatives, dated Jan. 25, 1797, which says: "The frigate, building at Boston, called the "Constitution," is in such a state of forwardness that it is supposed she can be launched in July." She was not ready for launching until September 20th. On the morning of that day, Captain Nicholson left the yard to get his breakfast, leaving orders not to hoist any flag over her until his return, intending to have the honor of hoisting the flag with his own hands; but during his absence Samuel Bently, a shipwright and calker, assisted by a comrade named Harris, hoisted the Stars and Stripes, which thus, for the first time floated over this historic ship. Captain Nicholson, on his return, expressed himself in words more strong than polite

at this disobedience of his commands. People from all quarters poured into the town to see the launch. Several hundred went over to Noddle's Island to get a better view. They were, however, to be disappointed. At high water, twenty minutes after eleven o'clock, the signal was given, but the ship would not start until screws and other machinery had been applied, and then she only moved about twenty-seven feet. It was found on examination that the ways had settled about an inch, which, with some minor causes had caused the obstruction. Delay was necessary to remedy the matter, and the colors were hauled down and the multitude dispersed, disappointed and anxious. The vessel was raised the next day two inches, and other defects remedied. On the 22d she was ready for another attempt. She moved about thirty-one feet and then stopped. On examination it was found that the ways, erected on the new wharf which had been built for her to pass over, had settled one and five-eighths of an inch. The vessel might have been forced off, but the constructor deemed the attempt too hazardous. A greater descent to the ways was made and the vessel ready for launching at the next high tide. The third attempt at launching the vessel was made on Saturday, October 21st, a day noted as the anniversay of the discovery of America by Columbus. The day was cold and unpleasant, and but few people assembled. Some, specially invited, gathered in the yard; a smaller number with some ladies were on her deck. At half-past twelve, all being ready, Captain Nicholson stood at the heel of the bowsprit with a bottle of choice Madeira, from the cellar of the Hon. Thomas Russell. At a given signal the ship slid along the ways and glided into and rested gracefully upon the water, amid a chorus of cheers. As she did so Captain Nicholson broke over her bow, according to time honored usage, and baptized her as the good ship "Constitution." She cost, when ready for sea, $302,-718.84.* She first moved under canvas July 20, 1798, and proceeded to sea on her first cruise, under command of Captain Samuel Nicholson, August 13th, of the same year. Commodore George H. Preble, from whose article in the "Memorial History of Boston" the above facts are taken, says the "Constitution" gained her well-known soubriquet of "Old Ironsides" in her cruise in

*The cost of repairs upon her up to 1850, was $495,236, which, of course, included the rebuilding of her in 1832, at Charlestown. She was again repaired in Philadelphia in 1874. She is now laid up in New York.

the Mediterranean, in 1803–4, under Commodore Edward Preble, on which cruise Noadiah Morris was purser, and Charles Morris a midshipman.

80. PARDON MORRIS, 6th son of Lemuel (14), born Oct. 4, 1776, in Thompson. At about the age of 18 he left Woodstock and settled in Norwich, Chenango County, N. Y. He was a farmer. In 1812, he married Aner Haight of Norwich. She was born at or near Poughkeepsie, Oct. 19, 1789. Her parents removed to Norwich when she was quite young. She died at Hamilton, N. Y., March 25, 1842. Children, all born in Norwich:

219. Lois[6], b. Oct. 19, 1814; d. at Utica, O., March 17, 1856.

220. Helen[6], b. May 7, 1816; m. in 1846, Samuel O. Herndon of Groveport, Franklin Co., O., where she died Feb. 23, 1876. She had five children — three sons and two daughters; four of them died in infancy or youth. A son, William A. Herndon, is living at Groveport, where he was born Sept. 1, 1849. His father — an invalid — is living with him.

221. Julia[6], b. Dec. 7, 1818; d. July 30, 1877, at Mr. Herndon's in Groveport. She had lived some years at Hamilton, taking the care of her aunt, Mrs. Steere.

222. Mary[6], b. March 3, 1821; m. Alexander Shields, Sept. 12, 1844, at Utica, O She died at Upper Sandusky, O., Jan. 26, 1850. She had two children:
Anna Shields, b. July 3, 1846.
Mary Shields, b. in 1849; both died when about a year old.

223. Frances[6], b. June 20, 1824; m. John B. Shipman in Lawrence, Kas., Jan. 14, 1872. They now live at Cottonwood Falls, Chase Co., Kansas. Mr. Shipman is an insurance agent. The compiler is greatly indebted to Mrs. Shipman for valuable information concerning the family.

For some years previous to the death of his wife Pardon Morris lived in the village of Hamilton, N. Y. In the fall of 1842, he removed to Utica, O., where he again married. He died at Hamilton, Feb. 26, 1855, at which place he was on a visit. He was buried beside his first wife in the cemetery lot of his brother-in-

CAPTAIN LEMUEL MORRIS.

law, Capt. Ezek Steere. When at the age of thirty, Mr Morris was considered far gone with consumption; but he lived to the age of seventy-nine, though always an invalid. Mrs. Morris, his first wife, was at one time a member of a Baptist Church.

83. LEMUEL MORRIS, 7th son of Lemuel (14), born at Woodstock, Aug. 11, 1783. He was twelve years old when his father left Woodstock to find a new home in Otsego County, N. Y. He was placed under the care of his maternal uncle, William Wilkinson, at Providence. Mr. Wilkinson was a graduate of Brown University, and at the head of the College Latin and Grammar School. He was an excellent teacher, and at his hands Lemuel received a more than ordinary education, and was fitted for a clerical position. In 1806, he was offered the position of Secretary to Commodore Barron in the navy, but declined it to accept a more lucrative position as supercargo of a ship about to sail for the Mediterranean, in which his brother, Noadiah, was interested, but, unfortunately, he broke his leg, and was obliged to give up the situation.

In 1808, he was at Monte Video, S. A. In 1809–10, he was on the U. S. frigate, *President*, as secretary to Captain Bainbridge, and chaplain. In May of that year he left the "President" to engage in commercial business in Rio de Janeiro, S. A., with the expectation of a residence there of several years; but after living there a year or so he was compelled, by sickness, to make a change of climate, and returned to the United States. In 1813, he was in some capacity on the U. S. frigate, *Adams*, then under the command of his nephew, Captain Charles Morris. In August of that year he was appointed a Captain of Sea-Fencibles, — a branch of military service connected with the army organized that year for coast defense in the war with Great Britain. He was stationed for some time at Fort Gates, Sandy Hook, at the entrance of New York Bay. The Sea Fencibles were disbanded in June, 1815, at the close of the war. Soon after this we find him at sea again, and on January 29, 1816, he wrote his sister, Mary, then at Cooperstown, from Bordeaux, France, that he had just arrived at that port, after a passage of twenty-three days from Charleston, S. C. — "perhaps the finest passage ever made by any vessel across the Atlantic at that season of the year," and "although in the month of January, and in the same latitude as Albany, the sailors went

barefoot until the day of our arrival. You may judge of our good fortune when I tell you that in two hours after coming to anchor, the wind changed to the northward and was so cold as to freeze boiling water thrown into the air before it struck the deck." From Bordeaux he was to sail for South America; from thence, in May, the vessel was to sail for India. In this letter he states: "I now experience the benefit of having learned different languages; for the captain, being totally unacquainted with them, I am able to render him much service." It is probable that he did not continue the voyage to India, as he wrote from Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 12, 1816: "Fortune is not yet propitious. I have been sick again in this unhappy climate. I wish not to disturb you, but there is a probability of your not seeing me again." However, he did not die in Rio de Janeiro; he returned to the United States, probably with impaired health, which he may have sought to recover in the Southern States. His whereabouts, and the time and place of his death, seem to have been unknown to his friends for some years. In May, 1824, his brother, Rufus, received a letter from a gentleman in Goshen, Ga., in reply to one which he had written some months before, making inquiries concerning Lemuel, in which the writer stated that "a gentleman of the name of Lemuel Morris taught a school in his neighborhood one or two years; that he was well acquainted with him; that he was frequently at his house; that he was in ill health, and appeared to labor under a heavy cold, and that for two or three months before he left that place he could not speak above a whisper; that he left that place for Savannah, he thought, in the beginning of the year 1820, and that in two or three months after he had left news came that he had died, and he thought in Savannah." Mr. Morris was fond of his relatives, and devotedly attached to his sister, Mary, and, although an excellent and fluent correspondent, it is supposed that the business disappointments of his life, combined with his ill health, produced a morbid mental condition in which he failed to inform his friends of his situation. At the age of twenty-four, he had formed a strong attachment for a young lady in Providence — a Miss L ——. The attachment was as strongly reciprocated; but he complained that his "poverty" and unsettled condition in life prevented him from forming an engagement.

The early years of Lemuel Morris were passed in his native village of West Woodstock. Here he had for a companion and play-

mate his nephew, Charles Morris, who was about a year younger than himself. These early relations were broken up by the removal of Lemuel to Providence, when he was about twelve years of age. The meetings of the two friends were at rare intervals after this, until Lemuel was appointed secretary to Captain Bainbridge of the frigate, *President*, of which ship Charles, who had entered the navy at the age of fifteen, was now First Lieutenant. Here the early friendship was renewed, and Lemuel formed the most exalted opinions of his former companion. In January, 1810, he wrote to his sister, Mary, then at Canajoharie: "Charles is indeed the finest young man I ever met with, and you may calculate upon seeing him an admiral." In May following, as he was about to leave the "President," he again wrote his sister: "Charles has had command of the 'President' for a short time. Such another young man this world never produced. I can truly say that I love him far better than I do myself."

84. MARY MORRIS, 2d daughter of Lemuel (14), born in Woodstock, March 22, 1786. She was eight years old at the time of her mother's death, soon after which her father removed to Otsego, N. Y., and she was placed under the care of her aunt, Mrs. Daniel Larned, in Thompson. She was the pet of her brothers Noadiah and Lemuel, and each seems to have made her the special object of his care and devotion. Their letters manifest the strongest affection for her, and their great solicitude for her welfare and happiness. After the death of Noadiah, and while Lemuel was a wanderer in foreign lands, Mary left Thompson to make her home with her older brothers in Otsego and Canajoharie. She was a beautiful and attractive girl, and while in Thompson received the adoration of many admirers, and on her departure left behind many broken hearts, long to carry the memory of "Pretty Polly Morris," and soon to envy the success of Captain Ezek Steere of Otsego, who won and wed the beautiful prize, Oct. 21, 1816, and shortly afterwards removed to Hamilton, N. Y., where he died, June 6, 1846. He was a native of Rhode Island and a tanner by occupation. During his life in Hamilton, Captain Steere was known as an active and enterprising citizen and identified with the growth and prosperity of that town.

Mrs. Steere remained a widow for nearly twenty years, during the latter part of which time she was an invalid and in the care

of her niece, Julia Morris. As old age came on and her outward beauty faded away, her inward life was made manifest by her exemplary character and her distinguished acts of charity and benevolence. Mrs. Steere attended a Baptist Church, but was not in communion with it, or of any church. She was a liberal supporter of the Madison (Baptist) University. She died March 2, 1865, lacking twenty days of completing seventy-nine years. She had three children, all of whom died in infancy.

91. PARACLETE MORRIS, 1st son of William (16), born Feb. 7, 1779, died at Webster, Mass., Sept. 8, 1870. Married a daughter of Josiah Brown of Oxford. Farmer; died in Oxford "South Gore," now Webster. No children. One adopted — Almira. The story was that before this child was born a stranger called on Mr. Morris and made a bargain with him to take a child from one to three weeks old without asking any questions in regard to it; the child to be clothed by its friends for a number of years, and Mr. Morris to be paid three hundred and fifty dollars, a sum sufficient to pay off the mortgage upon his farm.

92. LETITIA MORRIS, 1st daughter of William (16), born at Woodstock, Oct. 2, 1780. Married Darius Child, Feb. 11, 1802, and soon removed to Fairlee, Vt. Mr. Child was a descendant of Edward Morris in the 5th generation, being a descendant of Grace Morris, who married Benjamin Child, March 7, 1683. He was a large portly man, weighing two hundred pounds, and of fine personal appearance. He possessed a strong mind and a powerful physical constitution. He was a man of influence and popularity, and filled various offices in the town and State. He died at his home in Fairlee, Dec. 10, 1862, at the age of 85. He was born in Woodstock, Dec. 26, 1779. Mrs. Letitia (Morris) Child died Nov. 17, 1859, aged 79. Children:

224. Alpha Child[6], b. Nov. 15, 1802; d. Aug. 21, 1824.
225. Almira Child[6], b. May 28, 1805; d. July 13, 1805.
226. William Child[6], b. June 15, 1806.
227. Mary May Child[6], b. May 3, 1809; m. Hon. Alex. Gilmore.
228. Pamelia Child[6], b. March 21, 1811; m. Rev. David Blodgett.
229. Edwin S. Child[6], b. Oct. 20, 1814; m. Juliette Richmond.
230. Ephraim M. Child[6], b. March 8, 1824; d. April 17, 1830.

93. HELOTIA MORRIS, 2d daughter of William (16), born March 17, 1782. Married Horatio Walker of Woodstock. They had ten children.

94. WILLIAM MUNROE MORRIS, 2d son of William (16), born at Woodstock, Aug. 28, 1783. Died at Vershire, Vt., Feb. 9, 1873. Married, May 11, 1815, Esther P. Southworth. She was born April 30, 1792, and died April 28, 1868. Farmer. Lived in West Fairlee. In 1819 he removed to Wentworth, N. H., where he lived ten years, then removed to Vershire. While in Wentworth he was for several years one of the Selectmen of the town. He was a man of ability and good judgment and of great influence. He was known as a peacemaker: questions of difference, disputes, etc., were referred to him for settlement. He served in the war of 1812, for which he received a grant of land and a pension. He was a man of medium size and height; straight and well proportioned. He had a bright, fresh complexion; blue eyes and dark hair, with the Morris features strongly marked. He became bald in early life. He and his wife were both members of a Congregational Church. In politics he was a strong Democrat. He was never ill until the time of his death, in his 89th year. On his 80th birthday he made a visit to his children in Bradford, Fairlee, and Thetford, and returned home the same day. He walked the entire distance, forty-eight miles. His son, living in Thetford, desired to carry him home, but he declined the offer, preferring to walk. Fearing that he would not be able to accomplish his purpose, his son followed him in a wagon, but could not induce him to ride. He got home in safety, and the next morning at five o'clock, was up and pitching off hay. Children:

231. LORENZO G.[6], b. April 18, 1816.
232. SALLY S.[6], b. Oct. 9, 1817; d. in infancy.
233. ANN MARIA[6], b. Feb. 11, 1819; m. Oct. 17, 1843, Chauncey G. Colton of Vershire.
234. MYRA P.[6], b. May 23, 1821; m. June 18, 1850, Jabez J. Goodhue of Vershire.
235. WILLIAM H.[6], b. March 23, 1823.
236. GEORGE F.[6], b. May 30, 1825.
237. JOSIAH S.[6], b. Oct. 10, 1832; d. July 21, 1871.
238. CYRUS M.[6], b. Feb. 13, 1837.

95. PARK MORRIS, 3d son of William (16), born at Woodstock, Sept. 22, 1785. Died at Lawrence, Mass., April 14, 1854. Married, Nov. 14, 1812, Sophia Morse of West Fairlee. She was born Feb. 17, 1793, and died at Lebanon, N. H., Oct. 12, 1862. Farmer. Lived at West Fairlee. Congregationalist. Whig. Children:

239. Caroline S.[6], b. Sept. 15, 1813; d. at Lowell, Mass., Aug. 19, 1847.
240. William Monroe[6], b. Dec. 22, 1814, at West Fairlee.
241. Calvin Morse[6], b. Dec. 22, 1814; d. April 4, 1815.
242. Lewis Royal[6], b. Feb. 4, 1816.
243. James Elias[6], b. May 14, 1819.
244. Elmira J.[6], b. May 14, 1819; m. Jan. 6, 1839, Simeon B. Titus of Vershire.
245. Harriet S.[6], b. May 31, 1822; d. at Lowell, Mass., Jan. 21, 1864.
246. Hannah M.[6], b. June 24, 1825; d. at Lowell, Mass., Sept. 14, 1850.
247. Lydia A.[6], b. July 9, 1828; m. Feb. 4, 1849, Isaac Locke.
248. Julia A.[6], b. Oct. 20, 1830; m. July 21, 1852, Moses Emerson, Nashua, N. H.; d. Dec. 30, 1879. No children.

Lydia A. Locke died in San Francisco, Cal., in 1882. She had four children. Nathan, Raymond, Hollis, and James.

96. AUGUSTUS MORRIS, 4th son of William (16), born in Woodstock, July 11, 1787. Died in Fairlee, May 29, 1866. Married, Jan. 6, 1820, Susan Langley. Stone mason. Lived at Fairlee. Children:

249. George Langley[6], b. Oct. 2, 1820.
250. Lucy M.[6], b. May 24, 1822; m. Asa C. Cushman, Jan. 25, 1843.
251. Mary A.[6], b. July 20, 1824; m. S. L. Worsley, Jan. 14, 1849.
252. Martha J.[6], b. Jan. 7, 1826; m. Benj. Franklin, Jan. 18, 1847.
253. Ellen M.[6], b. March 29, 1828; m. J. M. Lucas, March 9, 1851.
254. William R.[6], b. April 12, 1830.
255. Silas Q.[6], b. Nov. 24, 1832.
256. Lyman H.[6], b. May 20, 1838.

257. ROYAL A.[6], b. Sept. 17, 1840; d. in 22d Regt., War of Rebellion.

258. CHARLES A.[6], b. May 11, 1844; d. July 4, 1849.

97. GODFREY MORRIS, 5th son of William (16), born in Woodstock, April 7, 1789. Died at Webster, Mass., Sept. 6, 1870. Married, April 6, 1830, Lucy Rawson of Oxford. She died Jan. 23, 1850, aged 55. Farmer. Lived in Webster. Children:

259. LYDIA[6], b. March 12, 1831; m. Dec. 31, 1848, John Davis of Dayville, Conn

260. AUGUSTUS[6], b. Nov., 1832; d. Aug., 1853.

John and Lydia (Morris) Davis had two children:

Nettie, b. Aug. 30, 1849; d. Sept. 17, 1870.

John F., b. Sept. 11, 1851.

98. SALLY SUMNER MORRIS, 3d daughter of William (16), born Feb. 21, 1791. Married Dr. William Abbott. She died not long after the birth of her only child.

261. WILLIAM R. ABBOTT[6], b. ———.

Mrs. Abbott was a woman of great refinement of manners and culture, and is remembered by her friends as one of the best of women. On her dying bed she wrote a letter to her little boy, to be kept for and opened by him on his 16th birthday. It had result in the formation of an excellent character.

99. ROYAL MORRIS, 6th son of William (16), born at Woodstock, April 30, 1793. Married, Feb. 11, 1820, Lucinda Dayton. She was born May 27, 1804. Died June 31, 1843. Hatter. Lived in Orford, N. H. Children:

262. LUCINDA DAYTON[6], b. Feb. 14, 1821; d. Jan. 10, 1841, unmarried.

263. JAMES D. F.[6], b. Dec. 15, 1823; d. April 12, 1863, unmarried.

264. CHARLES H.[6], b. Dec. 9, 1825; d. July 31, 1851, unmarried.

265. GEORGE ROYAL[6], b. March 29, 1828. Lives at Orford, unmarried.

103. ELISHA MORRIS, 1st son of Edward (19), born in Dudley, May 11, 1778. Died in Sturbridge, Oct. 28, 1846. Married Prudence Nichols, Aug., 1814. Lived in Southbridge. Farmer. Democrat. No children.

104. WILLIAM MORRIS, 2d son of Edward (19), born Sept. 5, 1779. Married, Oct. 7, 1799, Betsey Lamb of Charlton. Farmer. Lived in Southbridge. Democrat. He died June 9, 1837. His wife died July 19, 1842, aged 62. One child.

266. SALLY[6], b. Sept. 16, 1800; m. Nov. 24, 1823, Capt. Samuel Baylis. Millwright. Removed to Clinton, N. Y., in 1824. Children:
William M. Baylis[7], b. Oct. 7, 1825.
Edward Baylis[7], b. May 7, 1827; d. May 19, 1829.
Charles Baylis[7], b. May 7, 1832.
Frederick Baylis[7], b. Nov. 20, 1833.
Edwin Baylis[7], b. Aug. 25, 1839.

105. Captain EDWARD MORRIS, 3d son of Lieutenant Edward (19), born Sept. 15, 1783. Died at Southbridge, March 25, 1864. Married, March 22, 1811, Jerusha Walker of Sturbridge. She died Sept. 28, 1817. Married 2d, Betsey Martin of Southbridge. Blacksmith and barrelmaker at Southbridge. Children:

BY JERUSHA.

267. SOPHRONIA[6], b. Aug. 18, 1811; m. Nov. 27, 1831, Alex. Townsend of Boston.
268. WARREN[6], b. Aug. 17, 1814.
269. SALOMA[6], b. ———, 1816; m. March 29, 1839, Dr. Alfred Albee. He died in 1850; two children. Married 2d, Lyman L. Kingsley, Dec. 24, 1873.

BY BETSEY.

270. JEROME[6], b. Nov. 17, 1821; d. July 12, 1874.
271. LUCIEN[6], b. May 29, 1823.
272. OSCAR[6], b. May 26, 1826; d. July 7, 1867.
273. NELSON[6], b. Oct. 5, 1828; d. March 20, 1874.
274. EDWIN[6], b. April 17, 1830; d. May 21, 1832.
275. JERUSHA[6], b. April 5, 1831.
276. EDWIN[6], b. June 27, 1834.
277. ANGENETTE[6], b. Feb. 25, 1837.

106. LYMAN MORRIS, 4th son of Edward (19), born Sept. 27, 1784. Died at Charlton, Mass., Dec. 10, 1860. Married, April 11, 1814; Mary Bacon of Charlton. Farmer and shoemaker. Lived at Southbridge and Charlton. Democrat. Children:

278. ARABELLA[6], b. Jan. 17, 1817; d. Feb. 24, 1836.
279. LEREMA[6]. b. Nov. 13, 1818; m. 1st, Stephen Marble of Sutton; he d. Jan. 13, 1845. M. 2d, Lebbeus G. Parkhurst of Charlton; he d. April 5, 1861. M. 3d, Alpheus Davis of Charlton.
280. ELLA CORNELIA[6], b. Nov. 27, 1820.
281. BAINBRIDGE[6], b. Dec. 23, 1821; d. May 8, 1864.
282. VAN RENSSELAER[6], b. March 29, 1823; d. May 5, 1830.
283. ELBRIDGE GERRY[6], b. Feb. 25, 1825.

107. ALFRED MORRIS, 5th son of Captain Edward (19), born in 1786. Died Sept. 4, 1841. Married 1st, Sept. 2, 1810, Sally W. Wilson of Southbridge. She died in 1820. Married 2d, Isabella Williams of Maine, March 5, 1824. She was born Jan. 8, 1795, and was living in 1875 at Xenia, O. Farmer. Lived at Southbridge. Children:

BY SALLY.

284. FITZ HENRY[6], b. June 7, 1811; d. in Providence, R. I.
285. ELIZABETH[6], b. Jan. 20, 1815; m. Aug. 20, 1835, Isaac Fisk of Boonville, N. Y.
286. EVELINE[6], b. March 20, 1815; m. Dec., 1833, Dr. Aaron Barrows of Attleborough, Mass.
287. WILLIAM[6], b. Jan. 17, 1818.

BY ISABELLA.

288. SARAH[6], b. Feb. 12, 1828; m. May 14, 1840, ——— Creators of Xenia, O.
289. ALFRED[6], b. Sept. 11, 1829; d. April 10, 1873.

108. MOSES MORRIS, 6th son of Edward (19), born ——, 1788; died at Fiskdale, in Sturbridge, Nov. 10, 1870, from overexertion in helping to raise his fallen horse. Married 1st, Lucy Corey of Craftsbury, Vt. Married 2d, Orril Blanchard of Sturbridge, Sept. 5, 1855. Children:

290. DIANTHA J.[6], b. ———; m. ——— Boyd.
291. MARY L.[6], ———; m. Dr. Alfred Woolworth of Denmarck, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1842.
293. SEROME[6], b. ——— ———; m. ——— Van Ness.

119. THOMAS MORRIS, 3d son of Captain Benjamin (23), born Jan. 28, 1760, at Dudley. Married June 3, 1784, Margaret

Warren of Dudley. She was born Sept. 22, 1761. Farmer. In 1796, he removed to Hamilton (now Eaton), N. Y., and purchased the tract of land where now stands the village of Morrisville, the county seat of Madison County. He built the first house in the place which derives its name from him. His family grew up and settled mostly in the neighborhood of their father, and were good citizens and neighbors, and respected by every one. He died April 27, 1824. Mrs. Morris died at Manlius, N. Y., March 29, 1845. Children:

294. JACOB[6], b. March 23, 1785, in Dudley.
295. DARIUS[6], b. Aug. 20, 1788, in Dudley.
296. HANNAH[6], b Aug. 24, 1790, in Dudley; m. Lawrence Still well.
297. HARVEY[6], b. Jan. 30, 1795, in Dudley.
298. ABIGAIL[6], b. March 11, 1797.
299. THOMAS[6], b. April 10, 1800.

120. BENJAMIN MORRIS, 4th son of Captain Benjamin (23), born in Killingly, Conn., Feb. 26, 1762. Died Jan. —, 1804, in New Hartford, Oneida County, N. Y. His death was caused by his being crushed by a falling tree. He married, 1st, Sylvia Carter of Dudley, Oct. 15, 1786. She died Nov. 20, 1791. He married, 2d, Lucy Butler, Jan., 1797. Farmer. Removed to Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y., in 1794, and in a few years afterward to New Hartford, Oneida County. Children:

BY SYLVIA.

300. WILLIAM[6], b. March 27, 1787.
301. CHARLES[6], b. March 12, 1789.
302. SYLVIA[6], b. March 5, 1791.

The three children were baptized Nov. 15, 1791, at their mother's request, five days before her death.

BY LUCY.

303. GEORGE W.[6], b. Sept. —, 1799, at New Hartford.
304. HARRIET[6], b. April —, 1801; m. W. G. Stone of Vernon, Oneida Co., Dec., 1822.
305. CAROLINE[6], b. Dec., 1803; d. at Utica, Dec., 1829.
306. BENJAMIN B.[6], Sept., 1804.

121. JOHN HALLOWAY MORRIS, 5th son of Captain Benjamin (23), born in Thompson, Feb. 13, 1764. Died there Nov. 21, 1839. Married May 23, 1788, Silence Perrin of Pomfret. She was born Feb. 5, 1769, and died in Pomfret March 13, 1833. In 1794, Mr. Morris removed to Hamilton (now Eaton), Madison Co, N. Y., being one of the earliest settlers in that place. In 1799, he returned to Pomfret. Teamster and butcher. Whig in politics. Children:

307. WOLCOTT[6], b. Sept. 8, 1788; d. in Dudley, May 25, 1789.
308. LUCY[6], b. July 20, 1790; d. in Putnam, July 22, 1867.
309. BENJAMIN[6], b. March 19, 1792; d. in Thompson, Feb. 21, 1822.
310. MARY[6], b July 30, 1794; m. Arthur Tripp.
311. SAMUEL[6], b. Aug. 8, 1797; d. in Hamilton, Mar. 23, 1798.
312. JEDEDIAH[6], b. Jan. 13, 1800.
313. JOHN H.[6], b. Jan. 10, 1802.
314. SILENCE[6], b. March 15, 1804; d. in Thompson, Mar. 10, 1840. She married William Lanphier and had a daughter, Sarah, who m. William Wallace of Baltimore.
316. GEORGE[6], b. Jan., 1807.
317. SARAH[6], b. Aug. 30, 1809; d. in Pomfret, April 5, 1814.

122. HANNAH MORRIS, 1st daughter of Captain Benjamin (23), born at Dudley, Mass., March 3, 1766. Married Thomas Larned, May 12, 1785. They lived at Dudley. Children:

318. MORRIS LARNED[6], b. May 3, 1786; d. Nov. 6, 1878.
319. WILLIAM LARNED[6], b. Dec. 7, 1789; d. May 7, 1875.
320. HANNAH LARNED[6], b. May 13, 1794; was living in Dudley in 1885.
321. DOLLY LARNED[6], b. May 2, 1797; d. Sept. 4, 1883.
322. ELIZA LARNED[6], b. Nov. 16, 1804; d. Nov. 21, 1856.

Morris Larned m Elizabeth Eaton.
William Larned m. Hannah Hancock.
Hannah Larned m. Loring Leavens.
Eliza Larned m. Moses Barnes. He d. July 8, 1883.

124. ZEBULON MORRIS, 6th son of Captain Benjamin (23), born Jan. 28, 1770. Died at Dudley, July 9, 1806, leaving an estate of £4,941. Intended marriage with Mary Brown of Dudley,

published March 6, 1797. She again married Jacob Barker of Dudley, Sept. 22, 1811. Children:

328. Sanford[6], b. Sept. 14, 1798.
329. Margaret[6], b. Feb. 24, 1800.
330. Clarissa[6], b. March 15, 1802; m. 1st, John D. Thompson. He d. in 1839. M. 2d, John Webster.
331. Schuyler[6], b. Jan. 3, 1804.
332. Zebulon[6], b. Nov. 7, 1806.

130. JEDEDIAH MARCY, Jr., 2d son of Jedediah (43), born July 26, 1753. Married Ruth Larned of Dudley, March 1, 1782. Died Aug. 14, 1811. Children:

333. Rhoda Marcy[6], b. Aug. 21, 1782; m. Stephen Healy.
334. Joseph Marcy[6], b. June 10, 1784; m. Abigail Shumway.
335. William Larned Marcy[6], b. Dec. 12, 1786.
336. Hannah Marcy[6], b. Jan. 14, 1789.
337. Jedediah Marcy[6], b. Oct. 19, 1791; m. Esther Healy.
338. Caroline Marcy[6], b. Oct. 11, 1798; d. at 4 years of age.

166. LUCINDA NEWELL, 8th daughter of General Timothy Newell, born in Sturbridge, Feb. 6, 1781. Married Rev. Alfred Ely, D.D., of Monson, Jan. 25, 1814. She was his second wife. She was a woman of deep piety, large benevolence, and of great usefulness; a most affectionate and tender mother, and a devoted companion to her husband. She died at Monson Dec. 29, 1823. Children:

339. Lucinda Newell Ely[6], b. Oct. 18, 1814.
340. Alfred Brewster Ely[6], b Jan. 30, 1817.
341. Esther Ely[6], b. April 14, 1819.
342. William Newell Ely[6], b. July 17, 1821.

Rev. Alfred Ely was born in West Springfield, Nov. 8, 1778. He was graduated at New Jersey College in 1804, and ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Monson, Dec. 17, 1806. He had three wives — 1st, Nancy Hinsdale, married Feb. 16, 1806, by whom he had three children, one of whom, Nancy Hinsdale Ely, b. April 11, 1808, married Jonathan R Flynt, and died April 12, 1831. His third wife was Susan Gridley of Watertown. They were married July 13, 1825, and had one child, Susan Gridley Ely, who married Rev. Frederick Alvord of Bolton, Conn.

[THIRD BRANCH.]

SIXTH GENERATION.

182. HENRY MORRIS, 1st son of Ebenezer (71), born at Lisbon, N. H., in 1811. Died in Boston, April 3, 1845. Married in Boston, ——, 1835, Minerva ———. Children:

343. Charles H.[7], b. ———; d. in California.
344. Isaac B.[7], b. ———. Lives in Guilford, Vt.

187. Rev. OZIAS S. MORRIS, 2d son of Ebenezer (71), born in Lisbon, April 21, 1821. Married Nov. 8, 1847, Rebecca C. French of Hardwick, Vt. Died at Willington, Conn., December, 1885.

He began to preach as a Methodist minister, and labored in that connection for ten years. He then entered the Congregational ministry, and supplied churches in Westminster, Vt., West Cummingham, Mass., and in Ashford and Willington, Conn. He afterwards engaged in evangelistic work for the Connecticut Bible Society. The monuments of his success in that most difficult labor are to be found in the various fields he visited. His health gave way under the toils and exposure incident to that service, and he returned to the pastorate. Children:

345. O. Manly[7], b. Dec., 1849.
346. Ella E.[7], Aug., 1851.
347. Anna R.[7], b. Sept., 1853.
348. Clara[7], b. Dec., 1855; d. 1857.
349. Lizzie R.[7], b. Feb., 1858.
350. Charles F.[7], b. Feb., 1851. Lives in Springfield, Mass. Unmarried in 1885.

188. CHARLES W. MORRIS, 3d son of Ebenezer (71), born at Lisbon, N. H., Dec. 7, 1824. Married Feb. 1, 1853, Eliza French, Hardwick, Vt. Real estate agent. Lives in Boston, Mass. Children:

351. Clara E.[7], b. Jan. 8, 1858.
352. Charles W.[7], b. Feb. 28, 1862.
353. Edward E.[7], b. May 27, 1865.

189. MARINDA MORRIS, 1st daughter of Elijah Gore Morris (73), born Aug. 24, 1792, in Dudley. Died at Wethersfield, Oct. 10, 1860. Married George Rhodes of Wethersfield, October, 1808. He died Aug. 31, 1870. Children:

354. Chauncey Rhodes[7], b. Aug. 24, 1809; d. Oct. 16, 1810.
355. George Rhodes[7], b. Feb. 16, 1811; m. Nancy Holland. He died Jan. 28, 1860.
356. Marinda Rhodes[7], b. Sept. 24, 1813; m. Oct. 17, 1833, Jared Caswell. Settled in Glastonbury.
357. Chauncey Rhodes[7], b. Jan. 18, 1815; m. Oct. 18, 1841, Julia Tryon. Lives in Hartford.
358. Prudence Rhodes[7], b. Sept. 24, 1817; m. Nov. 20, 1836, Asa B. Baker, at Glastonbury. Lived at Plainville. He d. April 19, 1857.
359. Henry B. Rhodes[7], b. Jan. 8, 1819; m. 1st, Sept. 15, 1845, Julia P. Bailey. She d. June 21, 1854. M. 2d, Maria L. Hills. She d. Oct. 7, 1872. M. 3d, May 14, 1874, Sarah G. Francis. He d. in 1884. He was a grocer; lived in Hartford.
360. Caroline Rhodes[7], b. June 6, 1820; m. June 16, 1862, Nathaniel Billings. Lives at the old homestead in Wethersfield.
361. Nancy D. Rhodes[7], b. Nov. 13, 1828; d. unmarried.

190. DAVIS MORRIS, 1st son of Elijah Gore Morris (73), born at Dudley in 1794. Died in Wethersfield, Conn., May 4, 1876, aged 82. He was a farmer. A man of great piety, and very much respected; he had not an enemy. Married Sept. 16, 1816, Widow Martha Hale of Wethersfield. They had one child:

362. Martha Davis[7], b. Dec. 31, 1821; she married and went to the South, and there died without children.

Mrs. Martha Hale Morris died July 29, 1829, aged 39.
Mr. Morris m. 2d, Dec. 3, 1832, Harriet Risley.

192. MOSES MORRIS, 2d son of Elijah Gore Morris (73), born at Dudley, in 1798. Died in Wethersfield, May 25, 1849,

COMMODORE CHARLES MORRIS.

from injuries caused by falling from a wagon. He was a joiner. Married Oct. 26, 1826, Laura Welles of Wethersfield. She died Jan. 17, 1860, aged 60. Children:

363. SAMUEL WELLES[7], b. Nov. 15, 1827.

363½. FRANKLIN DAVIS[7], b. Feb. 27, 1830.

364. JOHN MOSES[7], b. April 27, 1837.

198. MILTON MARQUIS MORRIS, 1st son of Marvin (74), born Aug. 2, 1798. Married Olive West of Herkimer Co., N. Y. She died in April, 1823. He married, 2d, Deborah Hawkins, and removed to Sylvania, O., in 1831. He died in July, 1864. He had two children by his 1st wife:

365. MARY ANN[7], b. April 1, 1823; d. in 1833.

365½. ELEANOR[7], b. Aug. 17, 1826; m. James Bertholf, Oct. 8, 1856, and had these children:

Mary C., Olive L., Wm. Hamilton, Peter Manly, Milton Marquis, James Franklin, Eleanor Amy, Elmer Ellsworth, Frederick Floria.

Mr. Bertholf died June 5, 1879. Mrs. Bertholf is living at West Toledo, O. She and her children are the only living descendants of Marvin Morris (74).

199. WILLIAM POTTER MORRIS, 2d son of Marvin (74), born June 21, 1804. Married Susan R. Bosworth. Died in Providence. He had three children, who died young. His widow married Denman B. Harris of Providence.

200. ALEXANDER HAMILTON MORRIS, 3d son of Marvin (74), born Dec. 24, 1804. He lived many years at North Adams, Mass. He died June 25, 1864, by his own hand, after long and excruciating suffering from rheumatism. Unmarried. He was the author of a history of the town of Adams.

201. Commodore CHARLES MORRIS, 1st son of Captain Charles (75), was born in the village of West Woodstock, July 26, 1784. Here he passed his boyhood. From the age of ten to fifteen years his time was spent mainly in work on a farm, his father, a sea-faring man, being away from home much of the time. In February, 1799, his father was appointed a purser in the Navy, and assigned to the U. S. Ship *Baltimore*, Captain Samuel Barron,

then lying at Norfolk, Va. Here he requested Charles to join him, with the view of securing for him an appointment as acting midshipman. In obedience to this request, and with the consent and advice of his mother, though contrary to the advice of other friends, he left Woodstock, June 1st, for Norfolk. He traveled on foot to Providence, where he had relatives, and where he remained until he found passage in a sloop for Norfolk, where, upon his arrival, he received from Captain Barron the appointment of acting midshipman on the "Baltimore," with orders to enter upon his duties July 1st. From this date until the day of his death he was in the service of the United States. His entire time of service was fifty-six years, six months, and twenty-seven days, a time devoted to the service of his country unsurpassed in length by that of few, if, indeed, by any other person. Of this time thirty-two years and four months were spent in duty on shore; twenty-two years and three months in duty at sea; two years of this time he was unemployed.

The following sketch of his services is taken from various sources:

After serving two months in the United States ship *Baltimore*, he was, in September of that year, ordered to the United States frigate *Congress*, and remained on that ship until June, 1801, when he was ordered to the United States frigate *Constitution*, with the rank of midshipman, from which vessel he was detached in 1802, and placed on furlough. In 1803–4 on frigate "Constitution" as midshipman, on the brig *Scourge* as acting master, and on the United States brig *Argus* as acting lieutenant. Oct. 28, 1804, as acting lieutenant on frigate *President*. February, 1806, as acting lieutenant on brig *Hornet*. Jan. 28, 1807, appointed lieutenant. Aug. 1, 1808, as lieutenant at Portland, Maine, in charge of gunboats. May, 1809, to May, 1810, as lieutenant of United States frigate "President." May, 1810, to February, 1812, as lieutenant of frigate "Constitution." From March to June, 1812, as lieutenant at Boston navy-yard. From June 25th to September 1, 1812, as lieutenant United States frigate "Constitution." From Oct. 5, 1812, to Sept. 2, 1814, as captain United States frigate *Adams*. In 1814–15 employed at Portsmouth, N. H., and Boston. In 1815–16 as captain frigate "Congress." From April to June, 1816, in command of Newport station. In 1816–17 as captain frigate "Congress," and in command of naval forces in the Gulf

of Mexico. In 1817–18 on board frigate *Java*. In 1818–19 in command at Portsmouth navy-yard. In 1819–20 in command of a squadron to Buenos Ayres. In 1820–23 in command of Portsmouth navy-yard. In 1823–25 as Navy Commissioner at Washington From September to October, 1825, in command of frigate *Brandywine*, carrying LaFayette on his return to France, after his visit to the United States, in 1824–25. In 1825–26 in examining dock-yards of France and England. In 1826–27 as Navy Commissioner at Washington. In 1827–32 in command of navy-yard at Boston. From 1832 to 1841 as Navy Commissioner at Washington. From 1841 to 1844 in command of squadron on coast of Brazil and in the Mediterranean Sea. From 1844 to 1847 Chief of Bureau of Construction, Equipment, etc. From 1847 to 1851 as Inspector of Ordnance, during which period he was ordered to Cuba on special service. From 1851 to the time of his death, Jan. 27, 1856, as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.

From the beginning of his career as an officer, he was distinguished for his professional enthusiasm and his aspirations for the highest attainments and honors of his profession. The earliest achievement which won for him the special notice of his commanders, was during the war with the Barbary States on the occasion of the re-capture and destruction of the frigate *Philadelphia*, in the harbor of Tripoli, in 1804. The "Philadelphia," which the Corsairs had taken, was then in the harbor of Tripoli, already fitting for sea, and designed to cruise against our commerce. She was surrounded by Turkish gunboats, Corsairs, and batteries; yet the daring project was conceived of running into the harbor and destroying the ship, and a plan to do it was formed and entrusted by Commodore Preble to the command of the gallant Decatur, then a lieutenant and destined soon to become the most illustrious hero of that most righteous though inglorious war. The expedition was completely successful, and Midshipman Morris, then a young man of nineteen, was the first to stand on the deck of the "Philadelphia," and commence the work of destruction.

Morris was one of the five midshipmen selected from the "Constitution," and hence one of the brave seventy-four of the party in the ketch *Intrepid*. This vessel, under the convoy of the *Siren*, Commodore Stuart, arrived before Tripoli in the afternoon of the 9th of February, 1804. The night was dark, the weather was

threatening, and Morris was sent with a pilot in a boat to reconnoitre. With muffled oars Morris passed close up to the western passage, saw the sea breaking entirely across the entrance, and, on his return, reported to his commander that it would be hazardous to go in and impossible to get out. A violent gale ensued almost immediately, but both the "Siren" and the "Intrepid" fortunately were able to run to sea. On the 15th both ships again neared Tripoli, but the weather was again so unpropitious that they again hauled off. On the 16th the circumstances were all favorable, and Decatur made his dispositions for the attack. These were arranged with admirable sagacity. So precisely were all these parts executed that the "Intrepid" was placed completely alongside the "Philadelphia" before the Turks in it raised the cry of "Americanos!" So perfect was the discipline that even at this critical moment the men on board the "Intrepid" continued to remain concealed, while Decatur, with Morris and Laws quite near him, was standing ready for a spring. As soon as the "Intrepid" was close enough, he jumped at the frigate's chain plates, the two midshipmen were at his side; and while all three were hanging in the frigate's chains, Decatur gave the order to board. Laws dashed at a port, but got tangled in his armor; Decatur sprang at the rail above him; Morris also sprang at the rail, made a sure step, and thus was the first of the "Intrepid" band who stood on the deck of the "Philadelphia." In an instant Decatur and Laws were at his side. In another instant heads were seen coming through the ports and over the rails in all directions. A group of Turks was on the opposite side of the deck near the mizzenmast, toward whom Morris made a dash, but as the alarm was given at the same time, they did not await his approach, but at once disappeared over the side into the water, and as Morris turned he encountered Decatur with uplifted sabre about making a blow at him, taking him in the dark for an enemy. The exclamation of the talismanic password, "Philadelphia," however, arrested the descending weapon, with a "Hello! Morris; is that you?" from Decatur. Both officers immediately descended the after-hatchway ladder to assist in clearing the gun deck of the enemy, and in the chase there in the gloom Decatur was about making the same mistake with Morris, and was again checked by the latter shouting "Philadelphia." The Turks were completely surprised, and the constant splash showed the rapidity with which they were taking to the water, leaving the captors in

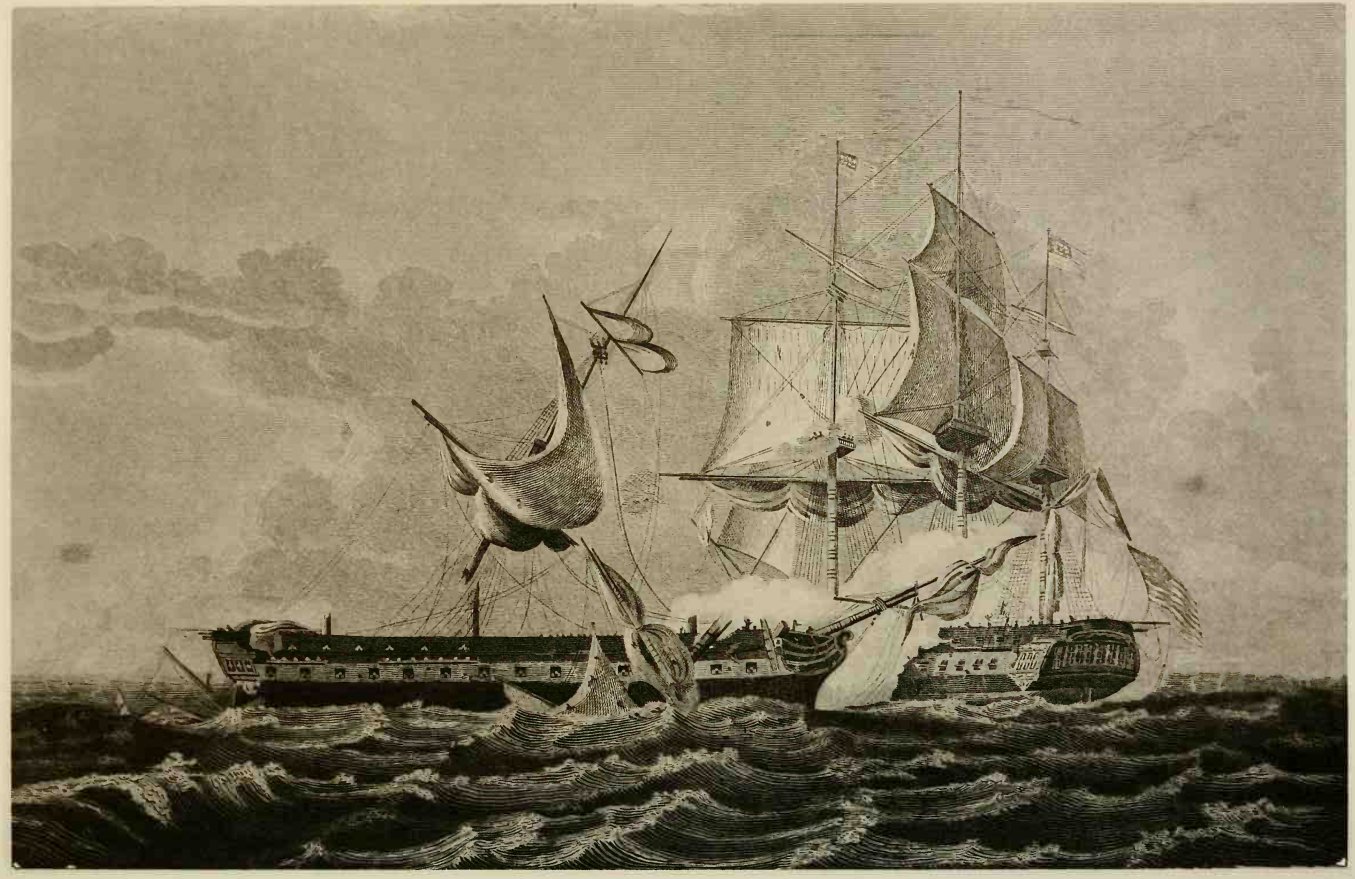
undisturbed possession of the frigate. The crew of the ketch had been divided into different parties, each under an officer, for the purpose of firing the frigate in different parts at once. To Midshipman Morris, with eight men, was assigned the cockpit, and he was first there, calling on his men to bring or throw down the combustibles. These consisted of pieces of dry pine and shavings well covered with soft turpentine and several demijohns of spirits of turpentine. The former were in canvas sacks, two or three of which were thrown down into the cockpit, and Morris had commenced emptying them when he was joined by his men. All were emptied and properly distributed, and a dark-lantern produced to fire them. Morris told his men to clear out, and he would apply the fire; but they refused to go until he was ready to leave with them. The fire was kindled and they all scrambled up to the gun deck, from which they threw down on the burning materials the demijohns of spirits, which, breaking as was intended, not only added to the fierceness of the flames, but, penetrating in burning streams in every direction, rapidly extended the conflagration.

So promptly and effectively had the orders for firing the frigate been executed, and so rapidly had the flames extended, that Morris and his little party were unable to reach the spar deck by the after hatchway ladder, and only saved themselves by running along the gun deck and up through the forward hatchway, and from thence to the deck of the ketch, which was with difficulty cleared from the burning frigate in time to avoid being involved in her fate. In ten minutes Decatur was master of the "Philadelphia." In thirty minutes the different parties about the ship had effected their purpose. The noble frigate was in flames and the party were in their boats. Then three rousing cheers proclaimed their victory. Tripoli was soon in an uproar. Turkish cannon roared from the gunboats, corsairs, and batteries. As the flames reached the "Philadelphia's" guns, she, too, joined in a sort of answering cannonade, while the gallant band, having safely gained the "Intrepid," merrily rowed down the harbor. This was one of the most brilliant achievements of our navy. It is a high honor to have been one of the "Intrepid's" crew. It was a glory to have been the first man on the "Philadelphia's" quarter deck.

From this period till the close of the war with Great Britain, he was almost constantly in active service at points where such service was the most arduous and most attended with perils. On

the breaking out of the war he held the rank of lieutenant and and was soon attached in the capacity of executive officer of the frigate "Constitution," Captain Hull, the most important post in a man-of-war next to the commander. The frigate sailed from the Chesapeake in July, 1812, and on the morning of the 17th of that month, when but a few leagues from the coast, she found herself in the presence of a fleet of the enemy, comprising a ship of the line, four frigates, and two smaller vessels, under the command of Commodore Broke. The ocean was nearly calm, and as the morning mist rose from it the enemy were already sure of an easy prize. But the "Constitution," by a feat of seamanship, which, for the skill with which it was conceived, and the performance with which it was executed, has never been paralleled in our naval annals, effected her escape after an incessant chase of sixty hours from all the ships of the enemy. The noble frigate behaved admirably, and on her decks, even when the enemy pursued the hardest and the crisis was the most critical, nothing was hurried, or was confused or slovenly; but there reigned the utmost steadiness, order, and discipline. This extraordinary escape was accomplished by a combination of towing and warping by means of the "Constitution's" boats and anchors, which, as Captain Hull stated at the time, was conceived by Lieutenant Morris, whose consummate skill and ability on this occasion was honorably acknowledged by Commodore Hull by a complimentary card posted in the Exchange at Boston.* Its successful execution commanded the admiration of his countrymen, and won the applause even of the British officers, who, by it, were foiled of their anticipated victory. Some years previously he had been a lieutenant in one of our frigates in the Mediterranean which frequently visited Malta. Her captain would never venture to take her in or out of that harbor under canvas, but always had her kedged in and out, to the great morti-

* "Captain Hull, finding his friends in Boston are correctly informed of his situation when chased by the British squadron, off New York, and that they are good enough to give him credit for having escaped them, he ought to claim this opportunity of requesting them to make a transfer of a great part of their good wishes to Lieutenant Morris and other brave officers and the crew under his command, for their many great exertions and prompt attention to orders while the enemy was in chase. Captain Hull has great pleasure in saying that notwithstanding the length of the chase, the officers and crew being deprived of sleep and allowed but little refreshment during the time, not a murmur was heard to escape them."



THE "CONSTITUTION" AND "GUERRIERE."

fication of the ward-room officers, who felt and knew they could manœuvre and handle the vessel under canvas as well as the British ships, which always came in and went out in that mode. Though the British officers would smile at this cautious mode of proceeding, they were obliged to admire the promptness and dexterity with which the thing was done; and it was the experience then and thus obtained on the subject which enabled Lieutenant Morris to practice it so successfully in covering the "Constitution" from her pursuers. He frequently observed in after life that he little thought when he was learning what to him was so mortifying a lesson he would ever have occasion to make such a practical application of it.

One of the ships which chased the "Constitution" was the *Guerriere;* and Captain Hull, after sailing from Boston (August 2d), fell in (August 19th) with that British frigate. An action ensued between them. In the hottest of it the two vessels came for a few minutes into close quarters, and as their sides touched each other, Lieutenant Morris with his own hands lashed them together; they soon parted, but in the fierce fights of musketry and short swords that ensued, the gallant Lieutenant at the head of his boarders, fell pierced by a ball that passed through his body, just missing the essential organs of life. The wound he received was very serious, and for some days his recovery was doubtful. He was apprised of his condition by the surgeon, but retained entire unconcern for himself. The "Constitution" arrived at Boston early in September, and for several weeks thereafter he was obliged to keep to his bed.

The fight between the "Constitution" and the "Guerriere" was the first naval engagement of the second war with England, and one which dissipated her boasted claim to the supremacy of the seas. The bloody conflict was crowned with victory, and Lieutenant Morris in September, 1812, was promoted for special services over the heads of some of his seniors in the navy to the rank of post-captain, passing the intermediate grade of master commandant, and receiving his commission dated from the day of the surrender of the "Guerriere," August 19th. In October, after his promotion, he was placed in command of the *Adams* sloop of war, which was then undergoing repairs at Washington.

The Chesapeake was so blockaded by British ships that the "Adams" was not able to get to sea until Jan. 18, 1814; then

passing out of the bay, in spite of the enemy, Captain Morris cruised to the Cape de Verdes and the coast of Africa, meeting with some success in the capture of merchant vessels. Returning to American waters he entered the Savannah River on the 1st of May, and obtaining supplies, proceeded on another cruise across the Banks of Newfoundland to the coast of Ireland and back, with the purpose of making a harbor at Portsmouth, N. H. A number of vessels were taken and destroyed on this cruise. On the 16th of August, after prolonged foggy weather, during which no accurate observations could be taken, the ship struck on a ledge of rock on Isle au Haut on the coast of Maine, off the mouth of Penobscot Bay, and became disabled and was obliged to run into Penobscot Bay, and up the river for repairs, and was with great difficulty kept afloat until she reached Hampden, where she was moored at a wharf with several feet of water in her hold. On the 1st of September, while the ship was dismantled and undergoing repairs, a British force, consisting of two sloops of war and two transports containing six hundred infantry and artillery, eighty marines, and as many seamen, entered the river for the purpose of cutting out the "Adams." The news of the expedition was sent to Captain Morris by express, and he at once sent the information to General Blake at Bangor, ten miles up the river. A force of six hundred raw militia and some thirty regulars which had come up from Castine, were marched to Hampden, and Captain Morris began preparations for defense. The militia were poorly supplied with arms and ammunition. These Captain Morris supplied as far as possible. Nine of the large guns of the "Adams" were dragged up a high bluff about fifty yards from the wharf, and another battery of fourteen guns was mounted on the wharf. These were to protect the vessel from the approach by the river. In the rear ran the Soadabscot Creek, crossed by a bridge three-quarters of a mile away. The militia were stationed on and across the road half a mile in front of the battery on the bluff. Captain Morris' force consisted of two hundred seamen, forty marines, and twenty invalid men. The enemy landed their military force during the night of the 2d, which was dark and rainy. The morning of the 3d was very foggy and the movement of the enemy was not discovered until daylight, when their launches appeared on the river at a point a little beyond gunshot. Shortly after, the enemy's bugles were heard in the direction of the militia,

followed soon by three discharges of one of the guns in the hands of the regulars. Very soon news came that the militia had broken and were in rapid retreat, and the position of the batteries would soon be flanked by the enemy and the retreat of Captain Morris and his men cut off. It therefore became necessary for him to retire. He discharged his guns and spiked them, ordered the ship to be fired and made his retreat. The enemy's advance had reached the hill battery before all those at the wharf had left. All retreat by the bridge was cut off, so they were obliged to ford the creek. Captain Morris was the last to leave the wharf. He dashed into the stream, armpit deep, under a galling fire from the British, and escaped unhurt. Joining his men on the other side of the stream, he made his retreat to Bangor. The "Adams" was entirely destroyed. Neither Captain Morris nor his officers and men saved any of their personal effects. From Bangor he attempted to march his men through the woods of Maine to Portsmouth, but finding from the season and the difficulty of obtaining sufficient supplies, that he could not do so by keeping them in a body, he directed them to disperse and each man to make the best of his way and rendezvous at Portsmouth. It is alike creditable to officers and men that at the end of two weeks every man reported himself at the appointed place — not a single one missing.

Soon after this event the war with England came to an end, having proved the energy and heroism of our infant navy and crowned with laurels many of its gallant officers.

Up to this period the naval life of Captain Morris is written on a conspicuous page in the annals of his country, and he was now occupying a proud and honorable place among the heroes who had nobly vindicated the honor of the American flag in the presence of a contemptuous and insulting foe.

On the return of General LaFayette to France, after his visit to the United States in 1825, Commodore Morris was appointed to the command of the national ship, "Brandywine," that bore him to his native land; and in 1841, when our foreign relations were seriously disturbed, he sailed upon a cruise in the *Delaware*, ship of the line, and commanded for the customary period the squadron on the coast of Brazil, and afterwards that in the Mediterranean. This was his latest service at sea, and the cruise was distinguished, according to the testimony of all his officers, for the

high spirit of discipline and for the thorough naval training which pervaded the squadrons under his command. He returned from this cruise in 1844, and was afterwards, almost without respite or leisure, attached to one or another of the administrative bureaus of the navy department at Washington.

He died at his residence in Washington, on Sunday afternoon, January 27, 1856, after an illness of nearly three weeks of pneumonia combined with pleurisy and acute bronchitis ; at the time of his death he occupied the post of Chief of the Bureau of Hydrography and Repairs, and until withdrawn by the disease that terminated his life he was in the full discharge of all its duties.

His death was officially announced in the following general order from the navy department :

NAVY DEPARTMENT, January 28, 1856.

The Navy Department announces to the navy and the marine corps the death of Commodore Charles Morris. He died at his residence in the city of Washington, on Sunday afternoon, the 27th inst., at 4.30 o'clock, in the seventy-second year of his age. He met his "inevitable hour" with the composure of a Christian.

Rarely, indeed, has a nation to mourn the loss of so distinguished, so useful, so good a citizen ! His name is associated with the most brilliant achievements which have illustrated the American Navy ! No fulsome eulogium can magnify it ! No "storied urn" nor "animated bust" is needed to perpetuate it ! The recollection of his gallant actions on the ocean, which cheered the drooping spirits of his countrymen at a memorable crisis in our history, will ever be gratefully cherished. As an administrative officer he was signally successful. His integrity was incorruptible ; his diligence untiring. He was inflexibly just. He was candid and frank. He was an honest man.

As a mark of respect, it is hereby ordered that the flags at the several Navy-yards and Stations, and on board of all vessels of the United States Navy in commission, be hoisted at half-mast, and thirteen minute guns fired at meridian, on the day after the receipt of this order ; and that officers of the Navy and Marine Corps wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

J. C. DOBBIN,
Secretary of the Navy.

Many of the newspapers of the day contained extended notices of the death of this distinguished and veteran officer of the United States. There is place here for only one or two of them. The *Providence Journal* of January 29, 1856, said of him :

"Brilliant and honorable as was his career as a naval commander, it must be added that the most useful — and by no means the least honorable — of his services have been performed in those less conspicuous posts in

which, with the exception of two brief intervals at sea, the last twenty-five or thirty years of his life have been passed. For the greater part of this long period he has resided at the seat of government, enjoying the intimate confidence of every successive administration, and relied upon by his fellow officers of every rank as their acknowledged chief in administrative wisdom and in varied professional attainments. He was, in truth, the statesman of the American navy, as well as one of its most accomplished and gallant captains. He contemplated the naval service not only as an arm of national strength, but in its high relations to other departments of the government, and in its important bearings upon every interest of the country; and from him often proceeded the plans and measures which presidents and secretaries have recommended, and which senators and representatives have enacted for its increased efficiency. His unobtrusive modesty claimed no credit for the measures which he thus originated; but could the great improvements which have been made in the service be traced to their origin, a large proportion of them would be found to have sprung from the suggestions of his sagacious and comprehensive mind. Several of his gallant confreres have had greater opportunities in war, or more conspicuous positions in distant seas, and have won, it may be, a more brilliant renown as champions of the quarter-deck; but to no one, we believe — of his own generation, at least — is the country so largely indebted for the wisdom that has guided the policy, dictated the discipline, and formed the character of the American navy as to Commodore Morris. He was a noble model of self-sacrificing zeal for his profession, and he gave it, through his entire career, all his large abilities, all his patient, persevering industry, all his varied attainments.

"At the time of his death, though ranking second in the list of captains, he was in reality the oldest officer who, by the recent action of the Retiring Board, was deemed by the government to be competent for every kind of service, whether at sea or on shore. Of his character as an officer, and his precise place among the gallant men with whom he was associated, it is not ours to speak. We are confident, however, that this character and place, when awarded by impartial history, can be only among the highest and most honorable recorded in the annals of the navy. We can only speak of him as he appeared in social life, at the family board, or in the wider circle of general society. Hospitable, communicative, and sprightly in his intercourse with others, he combined in his manners, to a rare degree, unaffected simplicity and manly dignity, a just self-respect, and a benevolent heart to contribute to the happiness of those around him. Though belonging to the older school of naval officers, and trained in early life amid the daring enterprises of war, he was wholly free from anything like bravado, arrogance, or conceit. He estimated honors according to no exaggerated appreciation of their value, and conceived it greater to have done his duty than to have won applause. None could know him without perceiving that there was much in him which his profession did not and could not reach. His interests and sympathies were liberal and comprehensive, and they who mingled in his society forgot the distin-

guished officer, the hero of battles, and the confidant of senators and statesmen, in the intelligent, affable, and high-minded man, in the true-hearted kinsman, the faithful friend, the genial and instructive companion. His ideals of character were, of necessity, lofty and severe, but he was always lenient and indulgent in his judgment of others, whether in his own profession or in the common walks of men.

"That his natural talents were of a superior order is sufficiently proved by the eminence which he obtained, and the success with which he discharged so many important and responsible public trusts. But that which distinguished him more than original endowments was the earnest industry with which at every period of his life he devoted himself to intellectual improvement and the acquisition of useful knowledge. He trusted to no inspiration of genius, and reposed on no laurels of the past, but was constantly passing on to larger and larger attainments. Though his early education was limited, he became no mean adept in general science, and in the use of language he attained a style of unusual simplicity, precision, and clearness. Though wholly removed from academic experience, he was entrusted by the government with the supervision of the naval academy at Annapolis — a trust which, for several years before his death, he had so discharged with admirable judgment, and with the most liberal views of what should constitute the preliminary education of a naval officer.

"Thus, after a long and honorable career in the service of his country, in the unabated vigor of all his powers, and in the full brightness of a reputation tarnished by no spot of either public or private reproach, has this distinguished officer and illustrious man passed from among the living, leaving behind him only here and there a surviving name associated with his own in the early achievements and renown of the American navy. His death was marked with the same equanimity as his life. With the exception of his youngest son, a lieutenant in the service — absent on a distant cruise — his family were all around him, and with tender watching and affectionate assiduity sustained the calm serenity with which he approached the inevitable hour. A life thus faithfully spent in the fulfillment of every relation and the discharge of every duty, and thus serenely closed, is greater than a hundred victories. The morning gun booming from every naval post in the land will proclaim the honors due to his rank, history will associate his name among the most illustrious of those who have contributed to the naval glory of the country, while admiring friendship in a multitude of saddening hearts will cherish, with still higher and truer appreciation, the memory of his rare virtues and his exalted worth."

[From the National Intelligencer, February 1, 1856.]

COMMODORE CHARLES MORRIS.

"Verily a great man has this day fallen in Israel."

"The remains of this distinguished officer and courteous gentleman have just been committed to their mother earth amid the tears of a

bereaved family, and the deepest regrets, not only of all who personally knew him and could therefore more properly appreciate him, but also of the entire American people.

Commodore Morris was born in Connecticut in 1784, and was therefore in his seventy-second year, nearly fifty-seven of which he had passed in the service of his country, as he entered the navy on the 1st of July, 1799, at the age of fifteen, and after passing through the subordinate grades, he died the senior officer on the active list.

During the whole period of his long service he was off duty less than three years, and consequently was in active employ about fifty-four years, afloat or ashore, fulfilling his various duties, and, for the larger part of the time, highly important and responsible ones, with ability, zeal, intelligence, and sterling integrity, to the entire satisfaction of his superiors, whether of the navy or the department. Four times he commanded squadrons on foreign stations, the first time when only thirty-two years old, and the whole of them occupying a period of six years. He was for eleven years one of the Navy Commissioners at Washington, previous to the present organization of the department, after which he served eight years at the head of the bureau. He commanded eight years at different navy-yards, and saw twenty-one years of sea service.

During his entire connection with the navy he never refused to obey, nor even asked to be excused from obeying, an order of the department; but whatever duty was assigned to him, no matter how inconvenient or inopportune the order might have been as regarded his own private arrangements, no matter how desirous he might have been to remain in the position in which that order found him, a prompt and cheerful obedience was given to it without a syllable of complaint or remonstrance. Nor did he ever apply for employment or importune the department for appointment to those desirable stations, abroad or at home, which were and are eagerly sought after, thought doubtless he was as anxious for such stations as others. So far as is known, no official complaint was ever lodged against him at the department; and in his long career he was never arraigned before a court martial or court of inquiry except when, during the war of 1812, he was in the "Adams," chased by a British squadron into the Penobscot, where, after landing his crew, he burned his ship to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. In all cases which a national ship is lost, no matter under under what circumstances, a court of inquiry is held, and on this occasion Captain Morris immediately asked for one, and was promptly and honorably acquitted.

The courage of Commodore Morris was of the most cool and unostentatious, but at the same time of the most decided character. He performed his duty under the most trying circumstances, with perfect self-possession and collectedness, as well as with sound judgment and discretion. The severe wound he received in the action with the *Guerriere* was entirely owing to a fearless exposure of himself. The British ship attempted to board the "Constitution," and ran her bowsprit over the taffrail of the latter vessel, with her forecastle crowded with her marines and boarders.

The order was given to lash the bowsprit to the "Constitution," and while some of her crew were thus employed, Lieutenant Morris jumped upon the taffrail to assist in the operation, and in this situation a sergeant of marines took deliberate aim at him from the forecastle of the "Guerriere" and shot him through the body. He was not only seen to do it, but subsequently acknowledged the fact himself when a prisoner on board the "Constitution."

"Commodore Morris was remarkable for the influence he possessed over those under his command, and also for the respect they entertained for him. 'How is it,' asked a former Secretary of the Navy, 'that it so frequently occurs, on the expiration of the term of service of a squadron on a foreign station, there are complaints made against the commanding officer, complaints by him against his subordinates, and complaints by the latter against each other, with demands for court martials or courts of inquiry? 'This,' he added, 'has never been the case with Commodore Morris, though he has commanded some of the largest squadrons. He has always come home without a complaint being pressed against him, or by him against any of his officers, and without any even among the officers against each other. Neither has there been any court martial during the terms of service, nor any demand for one on their return.' The fact was, that though differences doubtless occurred occasionally among his officers as well as those of other squadrons, yet by his tact, influence, and discretion he brought about personal explanations and settled those little matters in a manner satisfactory and honorable to all parties.

"During his command on the Brazil station he was on intimate terms with the British admiral then in command there, who subsequently stated that he considered Commodore Morris had no superior as a naval officer in the world. Among other things, in his intercourse with him, he was astonished at the perfect knowledge he possessed as to the organization, system, details, and facts connected with the British navy, which was far, very far, beyond what he (the admiral) had previously known himself, and, as he believed, beyond what was known by any flag officer in Her Majesty's service.

"He was indefatigable in the discharge of his public duties; always watchful and jealous for the public interest, whether in command of a navy-yard or squadron, or at the head of a bureau, ever showing an incorruptible integrity which the breath of slander never even attempted to sully.

"Active and energetic, immovable in purpose when conscious of right, yet considerate of the feelings of others, conciliating in manners and temperate in language, with great self-control and dauntless courage, he possessed all the qualities necessary to a commanding officer. When on shore, his steady attention to business, his correctness of judgment, his practical good sense and perfect uprightness rendered him a most efficient and valuable executive officer.

"Order and system were marked features in the character of Commo-

dore Morris, not only in his public, but also in his private relations; simple in his tastes and unobtrusive in his habits, a liberal economy governed his expenditures and charities, without parade or ostentation in either.

"From the time he was fifteen years of age he kept a regular diary, in which almost everything connected with his public and private life is fully noted. The last entry is on the day previous to the attack of his fatal sickness. As a specimen of the details in which he kept this record, on the 1st of January he noted, among other things, that as usual he paid his respects on the New Year to the heads of the departments and called upon some special friends and more immediate neighbors, all of whom he mentioned by name.

"The calmness and forethought which has always distinguished Commodore Morris through life did not leave him in his last moments. Two days previous to his death he requested a member of his family who was alone with him to take pen and paper and note down some directions he wished to give regarding his funeral. The reply was that he hoped there would be no occasion for anything of that kind, to which the Commodore replied, 'Perhaps not; but at any rate it will do no harm to have it done.' He then stated that he wished no military parade at his funeral; the customary number of guns due to his rank, to be fired at the navy-yard when his body was buried, was all he desired. He designated his pall-bearers — Commodores Shubrick, Smith, and Perry, General Henderson of the marines, General Totten of the engineers, and Colonel Cooper of the army — all old and valued friends, and if Commodore Perry (the only absent one) should not be in the city, some other officer to be substituted. If any address should be made over his body, he desired it to be very short He wished arrangements made at the gate of the cemetery for the reception of his body, so that the accompanying friends should not have to walk to and be exposed around the grave; and if the weather should be inclement, did not wish any ladies to attend his funeral. Some other little directions were given, and when they were written down he asked that they might be read to him. He suggested several small alterations, and when the amended copy was read, said, 'That is all right, now.'

"A short time before his last attack he had attended the funeral of a friend and was much exposed, and to this fact may be traced the considerate and kind thoughtfulness on his part which led him to guard against similar exposure to his friends at his own obsequies."

One who was present during much of his sickness and at the time of his death, said, "There were times in the three weeks he lived when the doctor thought he might recover. He said himself if good nursing would cure him he should get well. He, however, anticipated the result and gave directions for his funeral, and forgot nothing that would save trouble to others — all his life he endeavored to give as little trouble as possible. He was surely

prepared. A more grateful, thankful, patient spirit I never saw. As soon as the last of his sons arrived — all his children but one were there; George, his youngest son, was in Oregon—he requested to have thanksgiving offered for so many blessings. His mind was clear to the last moment. He was spared a severe struggle; he covered his shoulders, turned over, and breathed his life away as gentle as an infant."

Commodore Morris left an autobiography which he had prepared, not for the purpose of publication, but to tell his children the story of his life. It, however, was obtained for publication in 1880, under the supervision of Professor J. R. Soley of the U. S. Naval Academy.

In his personal appearance Commodore Morris was about five feet nine or ten inches in height, with erect body and broad shoulders which indicated great physical strength. He had light blue eyes, and soft, silky, brown hair.

He married, Feb. 4, 1815, Miss Harriet Bowen, youngest daughter of Dr. William Bowen of Providence, R. I., a descendant of Richard Bowen, one of the earliest settlers of Rehoboth, Mass., in 1643. Dr. Bowen was an eminent physician, and in practice at the age of eighty years. His father, Dr. Ephraim Bowen, was also eminent in his profession. He died in Providence, Oct. 21, 1812, at the age of ninety-six. The only brother of Mrs. Morris, Dr. William Corlis Bowen, was graduated at Union College in 1803. He studied medicine with an uncle, Dr. Pardon Bowen of Providence, and afterwards went to Europe and studied in the schools of Paris, London, and Edinburgh. He turned his attention to chemical pursuits, and in 1811 returned to this country. He greatly impaired his property and lost his life in experiments, the results of which were of great benefit to the manufacturing interests of the country.

Mrs. Harriet (Bowen) Morris was born in Providence, Oct. 12, 1791, and died at her residence on H street, in Washington, July 21, 1878, in the 87th year of her age, having survived her husband twenty-two years and six months. In her youth she was distinguished for her beauty and accomplishments, and through life was beloved and respected by a wide circle of friends.

Commodore Charles and Harriet (Bowen) Morris had the following children:

366. CHARLES WILLIAM[7], b. Sept. 5, 1815, at Jamaica Plain, Roxbury, Mass.
367. HARRIET BOWEN[7], b. April 8, 1817, in Providence, R. I.
368. LOUISE AMORY[7], b. Dec. 19, 1818, at Portsmouth Navy-yard, N. H.
369. ELIZABETH AMORY[7], b. March 2, 1821, at Portsmouth Navy-yard, N. H.
370. HELEN MARIA[7], b. Sept. 26, 1822, at Portsmouth Navy-yard, N. H.; d. Dec. 12, 1843.
371. ROBERT MURRAY[7], b. May 12, 1824, at Washington, D. C.
372. WILLIAM BOWEN[7], b. March 4, 1826, at Washington, D. C.; d. March 16, 1878.
373. MARIA LEAR[7], b. May 31, 1828, at Charlestown Navy-yard, Mass.
374. GEORGE UPHAM[7], b. June 12, 1830, at Charlestown Navy-yard, Mass.
375. JULIA HOWE[7], b. Dec. 15, 1832, at Georgetown, D. C.

203. Lieut. HORACE MORRIS, 2d son of Captain Charles (75), born in Woodstock, Jan. 28, 1789. Married Dec. 24, 1815, Sarah, daughter of Robert Williams of Wilmington, N. C. He was appointed sergeant in the 11th regiment of infantry, U. S. Army, Dec. 2, 1812, and 3d lieutenant March 13, 1813, but, having challenged a superior officer, he resigned Aug. 13th the same year. He afterward had some minor office in the navy for a short time. He was a courageous man, and while at sea, the vessel which he was on was boarded by a British cruiser, and he was ordered on board of her; he refused to go, and, arming himself, he sprung into the rigging and threatened death to any one who might follow him. He was at Valparaiso in the U. S. frigate *United States* in 1826, when Callao was destroyed by an earthquake, and, with the officers and crew of that vessel, went to the assistance of the injured and suffering of that city, and spent three weeks there in their relief and in the burial of the dead. He also spent six weeks on the island of Juan Fernandez. His home was in the village of Ames, N. Y., where his father had lived. On the 30th of April, 1857, he and his wife left Ames to make their home with their married daughter, Mrs. Swan, at Matagorda, Texas. A foot of snow was on the ground at Ames when they left. In 1858, they removed with the Swans to Escambia County, Fla., where he

died of pneumonia, May 4, 1862. He had a fine personal appearance. He was six feet and two inches in height. He had fine black hair, but became bald. He wore side whiskers. He was said to have resembled the families of his mother and grandmother — the Nichols and Wilkinsons. He had an active temperament, and was a studious reader, well informed on the topics of the day, but not much of a talker.

Mr. Morris died at Pensacola, Feb. 6, 1866. Children:

376. Miriam[7], b. Dec. 22, 1817, in Cherry street, New York city.
377. Lucy[7], b. May 16, 1820, at Cape May, N. J.
378. Sarah Maria[7], b. March 14, 1832, at Ames.

204. Captain GEORGE MORRIS, 3d son of Captain Charles (75), born at Woodstock, Oct. 20, 1790; died in Philadelphia, March 2, 1825. Married Sarah Mumford of New York city. He was appointed 2d lieutenant, Light Artillery, U. S. A., March 13, 1813, and 1st lieutenant in December following, and captain Jan. 15, 1817. Transferred to 3d artillery, June 1, 1821. In 1814, he was stationed for some time at Fort Independence, in Boston harbor. He was fine looking, with blue eyes and brown hair. He had an affection of the knee, which at times gave him much trouble. One son:

379. Robert S.[7], b. ——, ——, 1822.

205. Lieutenant ROBERT MORRIS, 4th son of Captain Charles (75), born Oct. 15, 1792. Appointed lieutenant 13th infantry, U. S. A., March 12, 1812. At the battle of Queenstown, Oct. 13, 1812, he was wounded in the arm while crossing the river, but kept on with his company until he was killed in the attack on Queenstown Heights. He was unmarried.

207. Colonel SAMUEL ELLIOT MORRIS, 5th son of Captain Charles (75), born at Ames, Montgomery Co., N. Y., Aug. 10, 1811. Married Feb. 21, 1835, Adaline Dorr, daughter of Mathew and Ann (Mudge) Dorr of Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y. The father of Mr. Dorr was Judge Mathew Dorr of the Court of Common Pleas for Columbia County, before whom Martin Van Buren made his first plea in court. The Dorrs were engaged in woolen manufacturing. The Mudge family were among the early settlers of the towns of Canaan and New Lebanon.

Mr. Morris is a farmer. He removed from Ames to Providence, Bureau Co., Ill., in October, 1836. From Providence he removed to Greenfield, Adair County, Iowa, in May, 1868, and now resides there. While living in Providence he held the office of Supervisor of Bureau County for five years.

At the outbreak of the rebellion Mr. Morris was so situated that he could not enter the army; he, however, became connected with the Provost Department of the Fifth District of Illinois as enrolling officer, and at times performed very valuable and perilous services both at home and at the front, and was almost always charged with matters of trust, and performed many of them under the private orders of Governor Yates, the war Governor of Illinois. Many of these duties were of a delicate nature, and required a quick discernment and a ready knowledge of men. A part of his district was composed of a population opposed to the promotion of the war, and in the discharge of his duties he was often bullied and threatened with assassination. Twice he was fired upon from ambush, but his coolness, nerve, and courage carried him through those dangers harmless. In one instance, when fired upon, he turned his horse in the direction from which the shot was fired and bravely dashed into the bush and nearly rode the villain down. He identified the fellow, who immediately sent him word that if he would not prosecute him he would enter the army. Mr. Morris most generously accepted the terms.

In person Mr. Morris stands six feet in height, with broad shoulders. He has blue eyes and brown hair. In his prime he possessed great muscular strength, endurance, and activity, and in these qualities few could match him. He never sought controversy, and he never flinched if it was forced upon him. Whoever was indiscreet enough to attack him in any way generally regretted it.

In politics Mr. Morris has been Whig and Republican. His church connection is with the Congregationalists. Children:

380. GEORGE ELIOT[7], b. Nov. 22, 1835, at Ames.
381. CHARLES DORR[7], b. May 2, 1840, at Providence.
382. HARRIET ELIZABETH[7], b. June 14, 1842, at Providence; m. George W. Leonard.
383. EDWARD[7], b. Feb. 29, 1845.
384. CAROLINE LOUISE[7], b. Dec. 18, 1849; m. John C. Stevens.

Since the above was written the death of Col. Morris has occurred. The following obituary is from the *Adair County Reporter:*

"DIED, — June 4, 1886, Samuel E. Morris, aged 75 years. Col. Morris, by which title he was universally known, was born in Montgomery County, New York, August 10, 1811. He was among the early settlers of Illinois, coming to that State in the autumn of 1836, and settling in what was known as Providence Colony. During his residence in Illinois the rebellion took place. He took an active and patriotic part in raising troops, and furnished himself three of his sons, who bore an honorable part in the conflict.

He acted during the rebellion as a provost marshal, and also in special service under Governor Yates, the famous war governor of that State. He held several offices in Bureau County in that State. He and his family came to Iowa in the spring of 1868, settling upon the farm near Greenfield until the disabilities of advancing age required him to retire from the active cares of life, when he sold his farm and moved to Greenfield. He was descended from an old family, that from an early period was represented almost continuously by some of its members in the military or naval service, occupying honorable and important positions.

The acquaintances of Col. Morris of ten or fifteen years ago remember him as a man of fine presence, tall, shapely, graceful, and dignified. While not liberally educated, we believe, his attainments were good, and he was an extensive and intelligent reader. In his better days he was a fine conversationalist, and an exceedingly pleasant companion. He always took an active interest in national, state, and county affairs, and his views on such topics were worthy of respect. For several years past his mental powers have gradually failed, leaving him but a wreck of his former self."

210. LYDIA MORRIS, 1st daughter of Samuel (77), born Nov. 8, 1793, at Otsego, N. Y. Married, Dec. 27, 1812, James Wells. Children:

386. MARCUS M. WELLS[7], b.
387. ALMIRA WELLS[7], b.
388. SAMUEL MORRIS WELLS[7], b.
389. WILLIAM WELLS[7], b.
390. EDWIN WELLS[7], b.

James Wells died March 18, 1827. Mrs. Lydia (Morris) Wells married 2d, O. Edson. Had one child:

390½. MARY EDSON[7], b.

211. HANNAH MORRIS, 2d daughter of Samuel (77), born Aug. 23, 1795, at Otsego. Married Oliver Bishop, June 12, 1818. Children:

391. ANDREW J. BISHOP[7], b.
392. ROBERT MORRIS BISHOP[7], b.
393. OWEN BISHOP[7], b.
394. JOHN BISHOP[7], b.
395. LAURA BISHOP[7], b.
396. OLIVER BISHOP[7], b.
397. WILLIAM BISHOP[7], b.
398. MALCOM BISHOP[7], b.
399. SAMUEL MORRIS BISHOP[7], b.
400. FERDINAND BISHOP[7], b.
401. MARION BISHOP[7], b.

212. AURELIA CONTENT MORRIS, 3d daughter of Samuel (77), born at Otsego, July 3, 1797. Married Chester Jarvis, Oct. 15, 1818. Children:

402. FRANCIS GRISWOLD JARVIS[7], b.
403. FREDERICK TIFFANY JARVIS[7], b.
404. HENRY KEAT JARVIS[7], b.
405. AURELIA CONTENT JARVIS[7], b.

213. BETSEY MORRIS, 4th daughter of Samuel (77), born at Otsego, Sept. 24, 1799. Married George Partridge, Nov. 4, 1824. Children:

406. EVELINE PARTRIDGE[7], b.
407. GEORGE W. PARTRIDGE[7], b.

(Perhaps three others.)

215. ORAN WILKINSON MORRIS, 1st son of Rufus (78), born at Bowman's Creek in the town of Canajoharie, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1798. Died in New York city, Aug. 9. 1877, in his 80th year. Married, March 1, 1823, Selina P. Patrick, daughter of Dr. William and Patience (Benjamin) Patrick of Stillwater, Saratoga County, N. Y. Mr. Morris had only a common school education until 1815, when he entered Albany Academy with the intention of pursuing a collegiate course, which circumstances prevented his completing. He was a teacher in common schools from 1817 to 1832. He was a student of botany, geology, and mineralogy, which sciences he taught in classes, in the intervals of his school terms. In 1832 he spent a session in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and then took charge of the Central Deaf

and Dumb Asylum at Canajoharie. This institution was merged with the New York Institution in 1835, and Mr. Morris was a professor there until 1851, in which year he went to Knoxville, Tenn., to resuscitate and take charge of the State Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at that place. In 1853 he returned to the New York Institution and remained in it until 1869, when he was appointed librarian for the Cooper Union Free Library; which position he held until April, 1877, when he resigned on account of failing health. He commenced, in 1845, a meteorological register for the reports of the New York University, the Smithsonian Institute, and the Army Signal Office at Washington, and continued it until April 30, 1877. The following notice of Mr. Morris is from the New York *Sun:*

"Professor Morris was the first to teach deaf mutes labial expression, or the language of the lips, in order that they might converse with each other, and understand from the movements of the mouth what others were saying. His method was an innovation on the old system of conversing by finger motions, and met with great opposition in the beginning. His theory was that persons who had become dumb could be taught to speak again by imitating the motions of the lips in talking. His first pupil was William Howell, nephew of General Wade Hampton, Governor of South Carolina. Mr. Howell was deaf, but had the use of speech, and under Professor Morris' tuition he was enabled to converse and understand what persons were saying to him. He grew so proficient in reading the motions of the lips that few suspected him to be deaf. Professor Morris was the meteorological recorder in this city for the Smithsonian Institute from the time of its formation. He kept a daily record of the weather, extending back fifty years, the oldest meteorological record in the country.

Children:

408. Moreau[7], b. June 19, 1825, at Stillwater.
409. Charlotte[7], b. Dec. 16, 1826; d. next day.
410. Louisa[7], b. Nov. 16, 1827; d. Nov. 3, 1829.
411. William Henry[7], b. Nov. 2, 1829, at Albany.
412. Mary[7], b. Sept. 9, 1832, at Ames.
413. Ada Byron[7], b. June 14, 1835, at Canajoharie.
414. Caroline[7], b. June 13, 1838, at New York; d. July 7, 1840.
415. Elizabeth Scott[7], b. April 25, 1840; d. Nov. 23, 1865.
416. Rufus[7], b. Feb. 8, 1845.

218. NOADIAH HARTT MORRIS, 2d son of Rufus (78), born at Canajoharie, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1810. Married, Feb. 20,

1839, Susan Mills of Lowville, N. Y. Farmer. Removed to Tiskilwa, Bureau County, Ill., Sept., 1850. In 1881, removed to Princeton, Ill. Congregationalist. Republican. Children:

417. HOWARD HARDING[7], b. May 28, 1842, at Canajoharie.
418. GEORGE HUNTLEY[7], b. Dec. 27, 1843, at Canajoharie.
419. HENRY ORR[7], b. Feb. 11, 1847, at Canajoharie.
420. NORMAN FOOT[7], b. March 4, 1849, at Canajoharie.
421. WILLIS MOREAU[7], b. Sept. 27, 1853, at Tiskilwa.
422. ADA MARIA[7], b. Aug. 21, 1859, at Tiskilwa.

226. Judge WILLIAM CHILD, 2d son of Darius and Letitia (Morris) Child (92), born at Fairlee, Vt., June 15, 1806. Married, Jan. 1, 1821, Lucretia Fulton. Judge Child lives in Fairlee, and is a farmer. He has represented Fairlee in the Legislature for three years, and was a Judge of Orange County Court two years, and a Justice of the peace for more than forty years. He is a very influential citizen in his town, county, and State, and is esteemed for his excellent qualities of heart and mind. Children:

423. ALPHA CHILD[7], b. ———, 1831; d. 1852.
424. LUCY JANE CHILD[7], b. Nov., 1833; m. Charles Hartshorn.
425. DARIUS G. CHILD[7], b. ———, 1836; d. July 20, 1862, at New Orleans. He was a Lieutenant in the service of the United States.
426. LEWIS CHILD[7], b. ———, 1838; m. Sarah F. Mathewson, Dec., 1865. He was a Lieutenant in the Union army.
427. WILLIAM H. CHILD[7], b. ———, 1840; m. Julia A. Mann, Dec. 25, 1866.
428. ELIAS S. CHILD[7], b. 1848; d.

231. LORENZO GODFREY MORRIS, 1st son of William Monroe (94), born in West Fairlee, April 18, 1816. Married, Nov. 9, 1856, Sarah Giles of Deerfield, N. H. He was educated at Bradford Academy and Thetford Seminary, and commenced teaching at sixteen, then learned the trade of a mason. He taught winters and worked at his trade the rest of the year, principally in Boston and Lawrence, Mass. In 1853 he was appointed a clerk in the post office at Lawrence. In 1859 his health failed and he removed to Limestone, Aroostook County, Me., and settled there as a farmer. He has been chosen several times Selectman and Supervisor of Schools. He is a Universalist in his religious belief,

and in politics a Democrat — a "War Democrat" during the rebellion. In person he is of the Morris build and features, of medium height, and of light complexion. No children:

235. WILLIAM H. MORRIS, 2d son of William Monroe (94), born March 23, 1823, at Wentworth, N. H. Married, Nov. 27, 1850, Sarah P. Church. House painter. Lives in Lebanon, N. H., an active business man and respected citizen. Congregationalist and Republican. Children:

429. Nellie L.[7], b. Nov. 23, 1855; d. Oct. 11, 1871.

430. Emma M.[7], b. Oct. 23, 1858.

Mr. Morris is tall in stature — six feet — and has a dark complexion, taking it from his mother.

236. GEORGE FRANKLIN MORRIS, 3d son of William Monroe (94), born May 30, 1825, in Wentworth. Married, Feb. 3, 1853, Lydia M. Fuller. Mason. Lives in Bradford, Vt., a much respected and trusted citizen. He is of medium height and has a light complexion. Republican. Attends a Congregational Church. One son:

431. Chauncey Colton[7], b. Jan. 13, 1859.

237. JOSIAH S. MORRIS, 4th son of William Monroe (94), born Oct. 10, 1832. Died in Vershire, July 21, 1871. Married, Aug. 28, 1864, Lucinda C. Merrill. Farmer. Lived in Vershire. When he became of age he went to Lawrence, Mass., to work in the Pemberton Mill, and soon became an overseer. At the time of that terrible disaster — the falling of the mill, Jan. 10, 1860, — he was in the fourth story. He fell beside a large timber, which protected him, so that he had room to crawl. He got out of the ruins with but slight injuries. He was very much respected by his townsmen, and died lamented. In personal appearence he was of medium height and of dark complexion. He attended a Congregational Church and in politics he was a Republican. One son:

432. George F.[7], b. April 13, 1866.

238. CYRUS M. MORRIS, 5th son of William Monroe (94), born Feb. 13, 1837. Married, Sept. 28, 1863, Ellen M. Prescott. He served in the Union Army during the rebellion, and afterward

removed to the West; first to Wisconsin, then to Sibley, Osceola County, Iowa. Congregationalist. Republican. Children:

433. AUTHUR D.[7], b. April 17, 1865.
434. LAURA[7], b. ———
435. ADRIAN[7], b. ———

240. WILLIAM MONROE MORRIS, 1st son of Park (95), born at West Fairlee, Dec. 21, 1814. Married, May 4, 1841, Sylvia Dutton of Concord, Mass. She was born at Greenfield, N. H., April 15, 1819. Farmer. Lives in Billerica, Mass. Has lived in Concord, Dracut, and Tewksbury. Republican. Children:

436. GEORGE HENRY[7], b. April 25, 1842, in Concord; d. Dec. 28, 1871.
437. JAMES MONROE[7], b. March 1, 1846, in Dracut; d. July 21, 1848.
438. CHARLES EDWARD[7], b. Feb. 1, 1848, in Dracut; lives at home; unmarried.
439. FLORA SYLVIA[7], b. Oct. 12, 1851, in Dracut; d. Aug. 30, 1853.
440. SARAH ALICE[7], b. Nov. 8, 1854, in Tewksbury; unmarried.

242. LEWIS ROYAL MORRIS, 3d son of Park (95), born at West Fairlee, Feb. 4, 1806. Died Dec. 30, 1876. Married, May 7, 1847, Lucinda Bliss, daughter of Ellis Bliss of Bradford, Vt. Lawyer. Lived at Lebanon, N. H. He fitted for college, but did not enter. He was a man of excellent character, benevolent disposition, and quiet unassuming manner. In politics he was a Democrat, but not a partizan. He never held any office, always declining nominations. No children.

243. JAMES ELIAS MORRIS, 4th son of Park (95), born at West Fairlee, Vt., May 14, 1819. Married, in 1848, to Mary Almira, daughter of Captain Daniel and Anna Wyman of Chelsea, Vt. Mr. Morris was living in Dracut, Mass., at the time of his marriage. He removed to Lawrence, Mass., in 1850, where he carried on a grocery business. In 1871 he removed to Boston, where he remained one year, then removed to Billerica and lived on a farm until 1875, when he removed to Des Moines, Ia. In 1886 he returned to Chelsea, where he now resides at his wife's old home. Children:

441. Caroline E.[7], b. May 6, 1849, in Dracut; d in Boston, July 1, 1872.

442. Frederick Winslow[7], b. Feb. 21, 1859, in Lawrence; removed to Des Moines; in 1886 removed to Chelsea, Vt.

244. ELMIRA J. MORRIS, 2d daughter of Park (95), born May 14, 1819. Married, Jan. 6, 1839, Simeon B. Titus of Vershire. Farmer. Lives in Ely, Vt. Children:

443. Fanny T. Titus[7], b. ———; m. Charles Hazen, Cambridge, Mass.

444. Josephine A. Titus[7], b. ———; m. O. A. Clogston, Strafford, Vt.

445. Melvin J. Titus[7], b. ———; d.

446. Morris P. Titus[7], b. ———; lives in Thetford, Vt.

447. Carrie S. Titus[7], b. ———; m. O. A. Clogston.

448. Jennie E. Titus[7], b. ———; m. Frank W. Hall of Baltimore, Md.

449. Charles M. Titus[7], b. ———; lives in Boston, Mass.

450. Frank E. Titus[7], b. ———; lives in Vershire, Vt.

451. Frederick L. Titus[7], b. ———; d.

452. Myra T. Titus[7], b. ———.

453. Susan H. Titus[7], b. ———; d.

249. GEORGE LANGLEY MORRIS, 1st son of Augustus (96), born in Fairlee, Oct. 2, 1820. Died at Taunton, Jan. 19, 1878. Married, Oct. 25, 1847, Martha F. Bailey. Mechanic. Lived in Taunton, Mass. He was an inventor of a valuable iron screw. He had dark complexion and black eyes; height, six feet. No children.

254. WILLIAM RODNEY MORRIS, 2d son of Augustus (96), born April 12, 1830. Moulder. Lives in ———. Unmarried in 1875.

255. SILAS QUIMBY MORRIS, 3d son of Augustus (96), born Nov. 24, 1832. Machinist. Light complexion; blue eyes; height, five feet eight inches. Unmarried in 1875.

256. LYMAN HINCKLEY MORRIS, 4th son of Augustus (96), born May 20, 1838. Married, Oct. 4, 1864, Malvina Hartwell, Southboro, Mass.

268. WARREN MORRIS, 1st son of Captain Edward (105), born in Southbridge, Aug. 17, 1814. Removed to Alden, Erie County, N. Y., in 1838. Married, May 28, 1840, Nancy Freeman of Alden. She died, Oct. 28, 1841. Married 2d, Nov. 5, 1844, Charlotte Beaman. Carpenter. Lives at Alden. Presbyterian. Democrat. Children:

BY NANCY.

454. EDWIN F.[7], b. April 31, 1841. He was a soldier in Company D, Thirteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers in the Rebellion, and was killed in the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.

BY CHARLOTTE.

455. GEORGE B.[7], b. Sept. 15, 1845; d. 1847.
456. GEORGE B.[7], b. Aug. 9, 1850.

270. JEROME MORRIS, 2d son of Captain Edward (105), born in Southbridge, Nov. 17, 1821; died there July 12, 1874. Married Ann Sophia Reed. Children:

457. LIZZIE[7], b.
458. FRANK[7], b.
459. JENNIE[7], b.
460. CHARLES[7], b.

And two others.

271. LUCIAN MORRIS, 3d son of Captain Edward (105), born in Woodstock, May 19, 1823. Married Lucy Hoyt. Children:

461. BELLE[7], b.
461½. VINE[7], b.

And three others.

272. OSCAR MORRIS, 4th son of Captain Edward (105), born May 26, 1826; died at Southbridge, July 7, 1867. Married Martha Ann Leland. Children:

LOELLA[7], b.
MEDORA[7], b. } both dead.

273. NELSON MORRIS, 5th son of Captain Edward (105), born in Woodstock, Oct. 5, 1828; died in Southbridge from acci-

dentally shooting himself while hunting. Married ——— ———. Children:

462. George[7], b. April 12, 1851.
463. Fanny[7], b. Dec , 1855.
464. Marian[7], b. —— —, 1859; m. Lewis B. Hooker, March 21, 1876.

281. BAINBRIDGE MORRIS, 1st son of Lyman (106), born Dec. 23, 1815. Died at West Millbury, May 8, 1864. Married, Feb. 1, 1845, Irene Marble of Millbury, Mass., who was born March 21, 1824. Wheelwright. Lived at West Millbury. Universalist. Republican. Children:

465. Bertha[7], b. April 2, 1851; m. Nov. 1, 1871, Stephen A. Olney of Scituate, R. I. Live in Providence.
466. Loubert[7], b. Nov. 4, 1852. He was killed in a railroad accident at Elmira, N. Y., July 18, 1874.
467. Freelove[7], b. Sept. 4, 1854.
468. Norman[7], b. April 3, 1858.
469. Arthur[7], b. Sept. 12, 1864.

282. SARAH MORRIS, 3d daughter of Alfred (107), born Feb. 12, 1828. Died at Xenia, O., Oct. 2, 1867. Married May 14, 1850, ——— Cretors. House-painter, Xenia, O. Children:

470. Ella S. Cretors[7], b. March 13, 1851.
471. Morris L. Cretors[7], b. Dec. 25, 1852.
472. Cheney F. Cretors[7], b. Oct. —, 1855.
473. Jennie B. Cretors[7], b. Dec. 22, 1859.
474. Elmer Cretors[7], b. Oct. 14, 1866.

289. ALFRED MORRIS, 3d son of Alfred (107), born in Southbridge, Sept. 11, 1829. Died at Indianapolis, Ind., April 10, 1873. Married Feb. 14, 1851, Irene Welsh. House-painter. Lived in Springfield, O. Children:

475. Alfred W.[7], b. Dec. 26, 1851.
476. Kimber[7], b. March, 1854; d. 1864.
477. Frederick[7], b. ———, 1861; d. 1864.
478. Claude[7], } twins, b. Nov. 1, 1866. d. Feb., 1867.
479. Maude[7], }

294. JACOB MORRIS, 1st son of Thomas (109), born in Dudley, March 23, 1785. Died near Pontiac, Mich., Aug. 4, 1860.

Married 1st, Polly Holt. She died Oct. 10, 1816. Married 2d, Eliza Williams, Feb., 1817. She died Aug. 29, 1830. Farmer. Removed to Michigan 1833. Baptist. Democrat. Children:

BY 1ST WIFE.

480. BENJAMIN[7], b. Oct. 24, 1809.
481. NANCY[7], b. ———, ———; m. John W. Farwell.

BY 2D WIFE.

482. POLLY[7], b.

295. DARIUS MORRIS, 2d son of Thomas (119), born at Dudley, Mass., Aug. 20, 1788. Died at Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1846. Married Mary Gardiner, Oct. 8, 1815. Merchant and hotel keeper. Lived at Morrisville and Syracuse, N. Y. Children:

483. MORTIMER D.[7], b. Jan. —, 1817; d. Aug. 2, 1843; unmarried.
484. HERVEY E.[7], b. Feb. 14, 1818; d. Aug. 2, 1873.
485. VESTATIA I.[7], b. Sept. 12, 1825.
486. HENRY S.[7], b. Jan. 13, 1828.
487. CARRIE G.[7], b. Feb. 25, 1830.

296. HANNAH MORRIS, 1st daughter of Thomas (119), born in Dudley, Aug. 24, 1790. Married Lawson Stillwell. Died at New Woodstock, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1855. Children:

488. WARREN STILLWELL[7], b. d.
489. EMELINE STILLWELL[7], b.
490. MARY STILLWELL[7], b.
491. WILLIAM STILLWELL[7], b.
492. LAWSON STILLWELL[7], b.
493. HANNAH STILLWELL[7], b. d.
494. HIRAM STILLWELL[7], b.

297. HARVEY MORRIS, 3d son of Thomas (119), born in Dudley, Jan. 30, 1795. Married Lovina Gurley of Bridgewater, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1823; died at New Woodstock, Nov. 25, 1842. Merchant. Lived at New Woodstock. Children:

495. THOMAS G.[7], b. Dec. 8, 1823; d. March 27, 1846.
496. MARGARET E.[7], b. Oct. 19, 1825; d. Nov. 20, 1870.
497. JAMES H.[7], b. March 8, 1829.

298. ABIGAIL MORRIS, 2d daughter of Thomas (119), born at Morrisville, N. Y., March 11, 1797. Died at Oak Park, Cook Co., Ill., March 8, 1873. Married 1st, Oren S. Avery, Feb. 28, 1819. Married 2d, Thaddeus Stoddard, July 23, 1837. Children:

BY 1ST HUSBAND.

498. THOMAS MORRIS AVERY[7], b. Oct. 12, 1821.
499. WILLIAM W. AVERY[7], b. Jan. 1, 1827; d. Dec. 1, 1869.

BY 2D HUSBAND.

500. OREN S. STODDARD[7], b. Dec. 4, 1839; d. Aug. 13, 1840.

299. THOMAS MORRIS, 4th son of Thomas (119), born at Morrisville, April 10, 1800. Died at Chicago, Ill., April 26, 1865. Married 1st, ——— Tillinghast. Married 2d, Susan Russ. Merchant. Lived at Sherburn, Chenango Co., N. Y. Removed to Chicago, 1855. Religious opinions, Orthodox. Political, Union Democrat. One son:

501. CLARK T.[7], b. Oct. 6, 1840, at Sherburn.

300. WILLIAM MORRIS, 1st son of Benjamin (120), born in Dudley, March 27, 1787; died at Bloomfield, Mich., Sept. 20, 1844. Married, 1819, Mary Ann Bagley of Bloomfield. Farmer. Lived in Whitestown, N. Y. Removed to Michigan April 20, 1844. Methodist. Republican. Children:

502. ZEOLIDE B.[7], b. Oct. 20, 1820; m. Aug. 1, 1836, Rev. Oscar F. North, Methodist.
503. ORVILLE C.[7], b. Feb. 20, 1822.
504. ROBERT B.[7], b. Feb. 18, 1824.
505. SYLVIA C.[7], b. 1825; m. Jan., 1845, Theron A. Flower.
506. WILLIAM[7], b. Jan. —, 1830; d. March, 1862.

301. CHARLES MORRIS, 2d son of Benjamin (120), born in Dudley, Mass., March 12, 1789; died at Quincy, Ill., Aug. 8, 1875. Married Dec. 29, 1813, at Pompey Hill, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Betsey Colton, from Connecticut. She died at Springville, N. Y., July 14, 1859. Mr. Morris was a merchant at Pompey Hill and at Utica. Removed to Quincy, Ill. Presbyterian. Anti-slavery man and Republican. Children:

507. CHARLES E.[7], b. Oct. 16, 1814, at Pompey Hill.
508. WILLIAM[7], b. July 16, 1816, at Jamesville.
509. HENRY COLTON[7], b. April 28, 1826.
510. CORNELIA E. T.[7], b. July 11, 1829, at Utica.
511. CATHERINE C.[7], b.

302. SYLVIA MORRIS, 1st daughter of Benjamin (120), born in Dudley, March 5, 1791. Married Nathan Davis, Jan. 10, 1812. Children:

JANE M. DAVIS[7], b. Feb. 12, 1813; m. Dec. 7, 1841, M. Lamont Bagg; no children.

BENJAMIN MORRIS DAVIS[7], b. March 19, 1815.

JAMES H. DAVIS[7], b. April 29, 1817; m. Sarah Wilcox, Dec., 1864; no children.

WILLIAM DAVIS[7], b. Dec. 12, 1820; d. May, 1823.

HARRIET E. DAVIS[7], b. Aug. 19, 1823; m. May 13, 1858, John Henderson; children:

- Sylvia Henderson, b. July, 1859; d. Jan. 1871.
- John Henderson, b. Nov. 11, 1861.
- Mary Morris Henderson, b. June 6, 1865.

WILLIAM C. DAVIS[7], b. Sept. 17, 1825; m. Margaret Hadley, Feb. 18, 1864; children:

- Robert Morris Davis, b. April 13, 1865.
- Elizabeth Davis, b. Nov. 1, 1869.

CHARLES MORRIS DAVIS[7], b. Jan. 28, 1828; m. June, 1856, Eliza Voorhies; no children.

ALFRED DAVIS[7], b. Sept. 5, 1831; m. Jan. 12, 1859, Frances J. Swift; children:

- William Morris Davis, b. Dec. 18, 1860.
- Edward G. Davis, b. Nov. 1, 1862.
- Henry Davis, b. Aug. 7, 1866.
- Sylvia C. Davis, b. Jan. 2, 1853.

303. GEORGE W. MORRIS, 3d son of Benjamin (120), born at New Hartford, N. Y., Sept. —, 1799. Married in Dec., 1826. Removed to Bloomfield, Oakland Co., Mich., 1820, and to Bennington, Shiawassee Co., in 1865. Congregationalist and Republican. No children.

304. HARRIET MORRIS, 1st daughter of Benjamin (120), born in New Hartford, N. Y., April, 1801. Married Dec. —,

1822, William G. Stone, Vernon, Oneida Co. Removed to Michigan, Sept., 1833. Mr. Stone died Feb., 1858, aged 59. Children:

512. Harriet Stone[7], b. Oct., 1824; m. Josephus Smith, Sept., 1848, and died Sept., 1849, leaving a daughter.

513. Emily Stone[7], b. Sept., 1826; m. Alex. Wattles, Battle Creek, March, 1849.

514. Caroline Stone[7], b. March, 1828; m. 1853, Pliny Smith, Grand Rapids.

515. Irene Stone[7], b. Aug., 1829; m. Jan., 1861, Josephus Smith, Troy, Mich.

516. Julia Stone[7], b. Dec., 1831; m. Sept., 1858, J. Sterling Bristol, Maple Rapids.

517. Cornelia Stone[7], b. Dec., 1833; m. Lewis Halloway, Lancaster, Wis.

518. William Jay Stone[7], b. Dec., 1835.

519. Mary Stone[7], b. Nov., 1837; m. Aug., 1857, George Tay, Detroit.

520. Sarah Stone[7], b. Jan., 1839; d. Nov., 1858.

521. George Stone[7], b. June, 1841; d. June, 1843.

522. Edward Stone[7], b. Oct., 1843; d. Jan., 1856.

306. BENJAMIN B. MORRIS, 4th son of Benjamin (120), born at New Hartford, Sept. 21, 1804. Married, Aug., 1836, Mary Cox Morris, 3d daughter of Lewis Lee Morris, of Butternuts, Otsego County, N. Y., granddaughter of General Jacob Morris, and great-granddaughter of General Lewis Morris, signer of the Declaration of Independence. She died at Pontiac, Oakland County, Mich., June, 1850. Married 2d, Mrs. Abby S. ———, who died Aug. 19, 1881, aged 64, and was buried at Saratoga. Merchant. Lived at Pontiac, Mich., now — 1875 — lives in Newark, N. J. Episcopalian. Republican. Children:

Two sons died in early infancy.

525. A daughter died aged four years.

526. William Truxton[7], b. June 19, 1846; Died at Geneva, N. Y., March 18, 1880, aged 33. He had been a stockbroker in New York.

309. BENJAMIN MORRIS, 2d son of John H. (121), born at Dudley, March 19, 1792. Died in Thompson, Feb. 21, 1822. Married, Deborah Richmond. Farmer. One child:

527. Sarah[7], b. ———; d. ———.

310. MARY MORRIS, 2d daughter of John H. (121), born July 31, 1794; died Nov. 7, 1875. Married Arthur Tripp of Providence, R. I., Jan. 10, 1813. Children:

528. ARTHUR TRIPP[7], b. Sept. 14, 1813.
529. EDWIN TRIPP[7], b. Sept. 28, 1816.
530. ELISHA H. TRIPP[7], b. Oct. 23, 1818.
531. MARY K. TRIPP[7], b. Jan. 17, 1821.
532. BENJAMIN M. TRIPP[7], b. May 15, 1823; d. March 7, 1824.
533. LUCY P. TRIPP[7], b. Nov. 12, 1825.
534. GEORGE W. TRIPP[7], b. Feb. 29, 1828; d. Sept. 1, 1829.
535. ALFRED H. TRIPP[7], b. Jan. 27, 1830.
536. WILLIAM P. TRIPP[7], b. March 18, 1832; d. Sept. 7, 1837.

Arthur Tripp was born April 10, 1790, and died Dec. 11, 1834. This family lived in Killingly.

312. JEDEDIAH MORRIS, 4th son of John H. (121), born Jan. 13, 1800. Died at ———, N. Y., April 9, 1841. Married Olive Congdon. Cotton carder and mill superintendent. Children:

537. ———[7], b.; d. in infancy.
538. FRANK[7], b. ———; d. young.
539. MARIA[7], b. ———; m. ——— Swift.

313. JOHN H. MORRIS, 5th son of John H. (121), born Jan. 10, 1802. Died in Illinois, Jan. 1, 1872. Farmer. Married Nancy Stanley. No children.

316. GEORGE MORRIS, 6th son of John H. (121), born Jan. 30, 1809. Died in Oxford, Mass., June 14, 1862. Cotton carder and mill superintendent. Married Eliza Faulkner. Children:

540. SARAH E.[7], b. ———; d.
541. GEORGE E.[7], b.
542. HENRY F.[7], b.
543. WILLIAM W.[7], b. ———; m. ———; lives in Oxford.
544. ELLEN A.[7], b. ———; m. Henry Maffit of Oxford.

328. SANFORD MORRIS, 1st son of Zebulon (124), born in Dudley, Sept. 14, 1798. Married, May 10, 1829, Polly Corbin of Dudley. She died May 12, 1836. Married 2d, Aug. 17, 1845, Mrs. Rachel Albee. Children:

BY FIRST WIFE.

545. Mary Ann[7], b. Feb. 5, 1830; m. Francis O. Goddard, March 9, 1873.
546. Benjamin[7], b. Nov. 10, 1831; unmarried.
547. Charles[7], b. Aug 26, 1833; unmarried.
548. William[7], b. Nov. 8, 1835; d. Dec. 14, 1853.

BY SECOND WIFE.

549. Sophia[7], } Twins, b. Dec. 29, 1845.
550. Maria[7], }
551. Mary Lucy[7], b. Nov. 23, 1847.
552. Caroline[7], b. Jan. 15, 1851.

330. CLARISSA MORRIS, 2d daughter of Zebulon (124), born March 15, 1802. Married John Dresser Thompson of Charlton, April 14, 1827. They had the following children:

553. Zebulon Morris Thompson[7], b. Nov. 21, 1828.
554. Maria Thompson[7], b. Oct. 7, 1832.
555. John Windsor Thompson[7], b. April 21, 1834.

Mr. John Dresser Thompson died, Sept. 29, 1839. Mrs. Clarissa (Morris) Thompson married John Webster, Nov. 8, 1840. They had one son.

556. Henry Webster[7], b. ———. He enlisted in the war for the defense of the Union, and died in the army.

331. SCHUYLER MORRIS, 2d son of Zebulon (124), born in Dudley, Jan. 3, 1804. Died in Charlton, Jan. 26, 1870. Married, March 29, 1838, Susan Comins of Charlton. Farmer. Lived in Charlton. Universalist. Democrat. No children.

332. ZEBULON MORRIS, 3d son of Zebulon (124), born in Dudley, Nov. 7, 1806. Died Aug. 22, 1882. Married, April 8, 1829. Martha B. Congdon. Harness maker. Lived in Dudley. Children:

557. Mary Congdon[7], b. Feb. 22, 1830; m. Dr. Ambrose Eames.
558. Andrew J.[7], b. April 2, 1845.

353. General WILLIAM LARNED MARCY, 2d son of Jedediah Marcy, Jun. (130), born at Southbridge, Mass., Dec. 12, 1786. Died at Albany, N. Y., July 4, 1857. Mr. Marcy's education was begun in the common school, where he was considered a

GENERAL WILLIAM L. MARCY.

dull boy; but through the encouragement of a kind teacher he made such progress that his parents were induced to send him to the academy in Leicester, where he made favorable progress. While in Leicester he developed a strong taste for political affairs, which followed through and characterized his future life. His political bias was strongly democratic. He wrote and delivered a Fourth of July oration strongly expressive of this inclination, which with more ardent discussions with his fellow students brought upon him the admonitions of the head of the academy. This had the effect to induce him to leave Leicester and enter the academy at Woodstock, where he finished his academical studies and entered Brown University, from which he was graduated with distinction in 1808. He settled in Troy, N. Y., where he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession. When the war with England broke out, in 1812, he was a lieutenant of a military company in Troy, which volunteered for the defense of the country. While stationed at "French Mills," on Salmon River, in Northern New York, on the night of October 22, 1812, Lieutenant Marcy was sent with a detachment to capture a party of Canadian militia, posted at St. Regis. He led the attack; broke open the door of the block-house with his own hands, and captured the enemy. They were, it was reported, the first prisoners taken in the war. Lieutenant Marcy served through the war. In 1816 he was chosen recorder of the city of Troy. This was the beginning of his public life. He was still a Republican, which was then the name of the Democratic party, and which they retained until about 1820, when the present name was more generally assumed. Governor DeWitt Clinton was chosen to his office as a "Republican," and Mr. Marcy had voted for and supported him as such; but, becoming dissatisfied with his administration, openly opposed him, and for his opposition was removed from his office. He became the editor of *The Troy Budget*, a daily paper, and made it, by his ability as a political writer, a prominent organ of the Democratic party. In January, 1821, Governor Yates appointed him Adjutant-General of the State militia. In February, 1823, he was elected by the Legislature Comptroller of the State, and he removed from Troy to make his residence in Albany. At this time the State had undertaken the construction and completion of the Erie and Champlain canals, and the State debt had largely increased, and it required talents of no ordinary

kind to manage the finances of the State. Mr. Marcy, however, met and overcame the difficulties of his position, and so skillfully managed his office that no opposition was offered to his re-election in 1826. He introduced the system of collecting tolls upon the canals, and accountability for the interest on the State funds, and prepared a plan for a sinking fund for the redemption of the State debt. He was early a friend and co-operator with Martin Van Buren in political matters, and with Mr. Van Buren and others constituted that noted combination of politicians which, for so many years, controlled the political affairs of the State known as "The Albany Regency." The method of making political nominations had, until now, been controlled by the members of the Legislature and of Congress. This method was, by the "Regency," changed to that of party conventions. By this new method of managing parties Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Marcy, and their friends defeated the friends of President John Quincy Adams in the election of 1828, and carried the State for General Jackson, and thus secured his election as President. On the 15th day of January, 1829, in reward for his political services and in acknowledgment of his great ability, Mr. Marcy was chosen Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Woodworth. He filled the office with great impartiality and acknowledged ability. He was on the bench during the trial of the abductors of William Morgan, at Lockport, in 1830. The urbanity, firmness, and impartial decision made by Judge Marcy in this exciting trial, won for him the commendation of all parties. His duties, while on the bench, gave great satisfaction to his friends and the members of the bar. He resigned his judgeship in January, 1831, for the purpose of forwarding the political aspirations of his friend, Mr. Van Buren, who, at this time, was secretary of state in the Cabinet of President Jackson, but was looking forward to the time when he should be his successor in the Presidential office. To effect this purpose Mr. Van Buren desired the presence of Judge Marcy in the United States Senate, to succeed Mr. Sanford, whose term as senator would expire on the 4th of March. Mr. Marcy was nominated for Senator in a caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature, held Jan. 31, 1831. On being informed of this action of his political friends, he immediately resigned his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, and on the next day was chosen Senator. On taking his seat in the

Senate, he was made Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary and a member of the Committee on Finance. In the meantime Mr. Van Buren was appointed minister to England, and his appointment came up in the Senate for confirmation; the action on the case was wholly partisan, and Mr. Van Buren failed to be confirmed — a result which, it is claimed, as effecting the election of Mr. Van Buren as President. In the debate on the confirmation of Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Marcy strongly supported his friend. One sentence of his speech on this occasion has ever since been quoted as detrimental and contrary to honest politics and true statesmanship, viz.: "To the victor belongs the spoils of the enemy." The confirmation of Mr. Van Buren was strongly opposed by Mr. Clay, and on the ground that Mr. Van Buren was responsible in a great measure for the great number of removals from office which had been made by the administration, and that the offices had been filled by its friends and partisans, a system of rewards for party services which had been introduced from New York by Mr. Van Buren. In reply Mr. Marcy said that the attack of Mr. Clay had gone beyond the nominee and had reached the State of New York. He said: "I know, sir, that it is the habit of some gentlemen to censure the politics of New York. Like other States, we have contests, and triumphs, and defeats. The State is large, with diversified interests; commerce in one section and agriculture and manufactures in others. We have men of enterprise and talents who aspire to public distinction, and it is natural to expect from these and other circumstances that politics should excite more interest at home and attract more attention abroad than those of many of the other States.

"It may be, sir, that the politicians of New York are not so fastidious as some gentlemen are as to disclosing the principles on which they act. They boldly preach what they practice, when they are contending for victory. They avow their intention of enjoying the fruits of it. If they are defeated, they expect to retire from office; if they are successful they claim, as a matter of right, the advantages of success. They see there is nothing wrong in the rule that *to the victor belongs the spoils of the enemy.*"

Mr. Marcy said further, "that the policy which the Senator from Kentucky had so strongly condemned had been put into practice before Mr. Van Buren had appeared on the public stage,

and further, it had been practiced by Mr. Clay's own political friends in New York, and that toleration and forbearance toward political opponents in office was beautiful in theory, but was never put in practice. He further charged Mr. Clay himself with having violated, while Secretary of State, the principle of toleration which he advocated, by withdrawing the patronage of the publication of the laws from newspapers which were not openly opposed, but were simply neutral in their position toward the administration of Mr. Adams."

Mr. Marcy was not a polished speaker, but his speeches were pointed, close, and logical. His state papers were of the same character as his speeches; he excelled as a writer.

In the contest in Congress over the re-chartering of the United States Bank Mr. Marcy agreed with President Jackson in his opposition to the charter, and voted against it.

His stay in the Senate was short. In 1832, he was elected Governor of New York by ten thousand majority over Francis Granger. In 1834, he was reëlected Governor by a majority of thirteen thousand over William H. Seward, then a young man of thirty-four years. In 1836, he was again reëlected by a majority of nearly thirty thousand votes over Jesse Buel. He was a candidate for the fourth time in 1838, but was defeated by William H. Seward.

He favored the annexation of Texas, and gave his support to Mr. Polk for President, and received the appointment of Secretary of War, and exhibited his administrative ability in conducting that department during the war with Mexico. In the adjustment of the Oregon boundary question with England he showed great diplomatic power and ability as a statesman.

He supported General Cass for President against General Taylor, and on the inauguration of the latter he retired to his home in Albany, and remained in private life until the election of General Pierce as President, when he was called to the department of state. In this position he greatly distinguished himself as a wise statesman in the case with Austria in sustaining Captain Ingraham of the navy in the question of Martin Koszta. When Mr. Buchanan became President, Mr. Marcy retired to private life. He died suddenly while engaged in reading, July 4, 1857, just four months after his retirement.

General Marcy was above the ordinary height, stout and muscular. His forehead, face, and eyes indicated a man of ability. His appearance generally was impressive; he possessed great self-control, and was free from pretense, yet he had dignity of manners. Socially he was pleasant and attractive. He was twice married; his first wife was Dolly Newell, daughter of Captain Samuel Newell of Southbridge; his second wife was Cornelia Knower, daughter of Benjamin Knower of Albany, a strong personal and political friend, and a man of great influence.

The foregoing sketch is quoted mainly from Amidon's "Historical Collections."

[THIRD BRANCH.]

SEVENTH GENERATION.

345. O. MANLY MORRIS, 1st son of Rev. Ozias S. (181), born Dec. —, 1849. Married ———, 1874, Abbie French, Milton, Ill. Lives in Lathrop, Cal. Children:

559. Emma M.[8], b. 1880, in Cal.
560. Leona[8], b. 1883, in Cal.

346. ELLA E. MORRIS, 1st daughter of Rev. Ozias S. (181), born Aug, 1851. Married Nov. 12, 1872, C. H. Robinson of Providence, R. I. Children:

561. Minnie R. Robinson[8], b. Oct. 4, 1873.
562. Allie Robinson[8], b. March 14, 1876.

347. ANNA R. MORRIS, 2d daughter of Rev. Ozias S. (181), born Sept., 1853. Married Sept. 7, 1880, C. L. Taylor of Holyoke, Mass. Children:

563. Harry M. Taylor, b. Dec. 30, 1882.

363. SAMUEL WELLS MORRIS, 1st son of Moses (192), born in Wethersfield, Nov. 15, 1827. Died in Newington, Sept. 8, 1880. Married May 27, 1856, Jane H. Savage of Wethersfield. Farmer. Lived in Wethersfield. Children:

564. Frank S.[8], b. March 23, 1857; d.
565. William S.[8], b. July 19, 1858.
566. Charles H.[8], b. Sept. 9, 1859.
567. Laura L.[8], b. July 30, 1861; d.
568. Harriet E.[8], b. Oct. 19, 1862; d.
569. May J.[8], b. Sept. 27, 1864; d.
570. John R.[8], b. July 27, 1867; d. Aug. 7, 1870.

364. FRANKLIN DAVIS MORRIS, 2d son of Moses (192), born in Wethersfield, Feb. 27, 1830. Married Dec. 25, 1856,

Martha A. E. Greenwood. Blacksmith. Lives in Columbia, S. C. Children:

571. FANNY[8], b.

572. LYDIA[8], b.

365. Rev. JOHN MOSES MORRIS, 3d son of Moses (192), born in Wethersfield, April 27, 1837. Died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 27, 1873.

In 1860, he graduated from Yale College at the head of his class, delivering the valedictory. His classmates included William Walter Phelps, member of Congress from New Jersey, Marcus P. Knowlton, a distinguished lawyer and judge in Massachusetts, and Mason Young of Chicago. Among the noted collegians who were at Yale with him were Eugene Schuyler, Rev. Joseph H. Twichell, Professor Thomas R. Lounsbury, Professor Franklin B. Dexter, Professor Peck, ex-United States Marshal John C. Kinney, and Joseph L. Shipley of *The Springfield Union* were also in college with him, though not members of his class. After graduation he pursued a course of theological study, and was commissioned Chaplain of the Eighth Regiment, April 26, 1862. He was known as one of the fighting chaplains. He resigned September 29, 1863, after eighteen months' service. He engaged in preparing a history of Connecticut soldiers after the war, and Crofut & Morris's History, which becomes more and more valuable as the years of the war recede from view, was the result of the undertaking. In 1865, he was elected assistant clerk of the Connecticut House of Representatives. In 1866 Mr. Morris was clerk. In 1867, he was promoted to the clerkship of the Senate.

A few years later he became editor of the Charleston, S. C., *Republican*, which he left to go to Washington, where he has remained, either as editor of the *Chronicle* or as executive clerk in the United States Senate, occupying a position of responsibility. A number of instances of his personal courage and heroism might be related, but only a couple need be mentioned. He was with his command at Antietam, and early in the engagement was wounded in the arm. It was thought best that he should retire from the field, but he persisted in remaining, remarking that he should stay with the men, sharing with them the dangers and perils of the day. With the wounded arm suspended across his breast he remounted, and remained at what he considered his post

of duty through the long and fearful carnage that prevailed from sunrise until nightfall on the field at Antietam. From that time until his resignation during the fall of 1863 he was the idol of his men. At Fredericksburg he was one of the forlorn hope engaged in laying the pontoon bridge across the Rappahannock in front of the city, under a disastrous rebel fire. Volunteers were called for the work, and Chaplain Morris was one of the first to offer his services in the perilous mission. The confederate soldiery were entrenched in cellars and rifle pits along the river bank on the Fredericksburg side, and received the band of Union heroes with a destructive fire, repelling them at first with severe loss. But they gallantly returned to the task under the protection of the Union artillery, and succeeded at length in completing the bridge. General Burnside made his advance and retreat over this structure. Chaplain Morris seldom if ever referred to his services in the field, brilliant and meritorious though they were. He rendered them because it was in his heart, and the heroism there was bound to manifest itself in some way. He was a man of broad, earnest Christianity, and his career as chaplain of the Eighth was in every way consistent with the noblest piety and faith. One night during the encampment of the Connecticut brigade under General Edward Harland of Norwich, at Pleasant Valley in Maryland, a couple of weeks or so after the battle at Antietam, he was visiting some old Wethersfield friends in the Sixteenth regiment, and the conversation drifted towards the question concerning what effect the army life would have on the morals and manners of young men, Chaplain Morris, with that charming earnestness and sincerity which always characterized his intercourse with friends and companions, assured the young men around him that the army life need not of itself diminish in any degree the courtesy, the kindness, the good manners and good morals which had been developed in their lives at home. The talk possessed a singular fascination, and is remembered to this day with delight by one at least who listened to it. And what Chaplain Morris said there that night under the stars, cheering and helping a half dozen fellow townsmen, if young men 18 or 19 years of age could be spoken of in that way, he preached in his daily life and intercourse with hundreds of veteran troops.

His death was the occasion of deep bereavement to thousands of hearts which had learned to love him, and though twelve years have passed since his work was completed, the remembrance of

him is still bright and helpful. He was a man of superb intellect, and an able orator. Had his life been spared he would have won a foremost place in the State.

He died of consumption, and was buried at Cedar Hill cemetery in Hartford. Post No. 66 of the Grand Army of the Republic at Wethersfield is named for him. Married Dec. 31, 1863, Augusta Elizabeth Griswold of Wethersfield. Children:

573. ARTHUR FRANKLIN[8], b. July 29, 1865; d. Aug. 21, 1866.
574. EMILY[8], b. Jan. 11, 1872; d. Sept. 15, 1873.

366. Lieutenant CHARLES WILLIAM MORRIS, 1st son of Commodore Charles (201) and Harriet (Bowen) Morris, born, Sept. 5, 1815, at Jamaica Plain, Roxbury, Mass. He was appointed midshipman in the United States Navy, Sept. 12, 1829; passed midshipman, July 3, 1835; lieutenant, Feb. 25, 1841. During the war with Mexico, in 1846, he was engaged in an expedition against Tobasco. When in Tobasco River, and in a boat under a flag of truce, going to the assistance of a brother officer, he was shot in the neck and mortally wounded. He was taken to Centor Ligado, where he shortly after died, Nov. 1st, on the flag-ship of the squadron. He married, Sept. 3, 1840, Caroline, daughter of Richard and Jane Devens of Charlestown, Mass. Children:

575. CAROLINE[8], b. Oct. 5, 1841, in Charlestown.
576. CHARLES[8], b. May 3, 1844, in Charlestown.

367. HARRIET BOWEN MORRIS, 1st daughter of Commodore Charles (201) and Harriet (Bowen) Morris, born April 8, 1817, in Providence, R. I. Married, Sept. 30, 1841, James S. Ringold, M.D., surgeon in the United States Navy. He was born in 1810, at Charlestown, Md., and died Dec. 27, 1844, without children. Married 2d, Feb. 28, 1854, Richard Hoffman Coolidge, M.D., surgeon in the United States Army. He was born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 10, 1820. He was appointed assistant surgeon. Aug. 10, 1841; major and surgeon, June 23, 1860 (lieutenant-colonel and medical inspector, June 11, 1862, to Oct. 31, 1865). *Brevet rank:* — brevet lieutenant-colonel, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war. He died Jan. 23, 1866. By a former marriage he had two children:

Catherine Alice Coolidge, b. Sept. 25, 1845; d. Dec. 19, 1867.
Helen Elizabeth Coolidge, b. May 15, 1850.

Mrs. Coolidge lives in Washington. The compiler is indebted to her for much information in regard to her father's family.

368. LOUISE AMORY MORRIS, 2d daughter of Commodore Charles (201) and Harriet (Bowen) Morris, born Dec. 19, 1818, at Providence, R. I. Died, Nov. 21, 1840, in Georgetown, D. C. Married, Dec. 23, 1835, William Wilson Corcoran. Children:

577. HARRIET LOUISE CORCORAN[3], b. Sept. 22, 1836, at Georgetown; d. Sept. 5, 1837, at Charlestown, Mass.

578. LOUISE MORRIS CORCORAN[3], b. March 20, 1838.

579. CHARLES MORRIS CORCORAN[3], b. July 16, 1840; d. Aug. 11, 1841, at Georgetown.

The name of William Wilson Corcoran, like that of George Peabody, whose intimate personal friend he was, will go down to posterity as that of one of the greatest benefactors to his race to which the American Republic has given birth. His father, Thomas Corcoran, emigrated from Ireland and came to this country in 1783. He settled at Georgetown while Washington was a country gentleman at Mount Vernon, before he was called to the presidency. His son William was born at Georgetown, Dec. 27, 1798, and, after receiving the meagre education which was available in those early times, was placed in a humble position in a dry goods store. He soon attracted the attention of Gen. John Mason, the President of the Georgetown Bank, who gave him a position as a clerk in the bank. He proved an apt student in the science of finance, and, after serving three years in Mason's bank, was transferred to the branch Bank of the United States, which was opposite the Treasury Building. Here he gained the confidence of the President so thoroughly that, upon the suspension of the Georgetown Bank, he was delegated to dispose of the real estate which the United States Bank, as a creditor, was obliged to take. He served with great efficiency in the United States Bank until the final dissolution of that institution. Then he opened a modest banking-house nearly on the spot where Jay Cooke & Co. closed their doors about three years ago. His business was moderately successful, and he was enabled to save a small capital, with which, in 1837, he formed the partnership of Corcoran & Riggs, his partner being a son of Elisha Riggs, the partner of George Peabody. His business method and fine manners and appearance gained him the support of Elisha Riggs, who contributed largely to the capital of the new firm, and business was begun under the best of auspices. Two years previous to the founding of this firm, whose name is now world-wide, Mr. Corcoran was married to Miss Louise Amory Morris, a daughter of Commodore Charles Morris, and a lady of marked personal charms, united with accomplishments of no common order. Their brief married life, which was very happy, was terminated by the death of Mrs.

Corcoran in 1840, at the early age of twenty-three, leaving a son, who died soon after, and a daughter, Louise Corcoran. This was a sad blow to the now rising banker, and he commemorated his wife afterward by bestowing her name on one of the noblest of his many public charities.

In 1841, the Government was seriously embarrassed in its finances, and its income was not sufficient to meet its expenses. Walter Forward, Secretary of the Treasury, after several vain attempts to raise money at home, went abroad to effect a loan, but was forced to return without accomplishing his object. Daniel Webster, an intimate friend of Mr. Corcoran, was then Secretary of State, and through him the firm of Corcoran & Riggs offered in this crisis to take a Government loan of $5,000,000, at 101. The offer was accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the loan was, from the beginning, a success. Had it been otherwise, Mr. Corcoran's whole capital would have been absorbed by the expenses of advertising and negotiating. The profit on the loan and other resulting receipts enabled Corcoran & Riggs to establish a credit at home and abroad which was never shaken in the most calamitous times, in war or peace, and a prestige which still continues, twenty-eight years after the retirement of Mr. Corcoran. This was the beginning of the colossal fortune amassed by the house, but its great opportunity came with the outbreak of the Mexican war, in 1846. Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, gave to Mr. Corcoran the Government loans to negotiate. He went to London to place a large loan on the market there. It was a hazardous experiment at that time, as the repudiation of their debts by several of the States was still fresh in the minds of capitalists. But Mr. Corcoran was warmly welcomed by George Peabody and the Barings, and through their friendship and kind offices he was enabled to place a loan of about $40,000,000 on the London market. How much the house made in these transactions between 1846 and 1849 it is impossible to guess, but the profits were enormous, and the result showed that Mr. Corcoran was capable of transacting his business on the largest scale.

Having made his money in Washington, Mr. Corcoran determined to spend it in Washington, where he could control his investment and benefit his neighbors. The city was then a beggarly place of about 30,000 inhabitants, and the lots which the Government acquired by division with the owners of the soil were being sold at auction, with few or no takers. A building lot at the present time, in almost any part of the city, will bring $2,000, but at the time when Mr. Corcoran bought there are found sales of thirty-six lots for $126 in all. He purchased in the West End of the city, near the Executive Mansion, where wealth and fashion were certain to concentrate, and he also bought several of the neighboring farms, and nursed them for years. One of these, called "Trinidad," he afterward presented to the Protestant University, and another, which he named "Harewood," was purchased a few years ago for $200,000, and the money turned over to the Corcoran Gallery. Mr. Corcoran's investments were all judicious, and large as were his profits in the banking business, it is safe to say that they were quadrupled in his real estate transactions. In

1852 he retired from the firm of Corcoran & Riggs, one of the wealthiest gentlemen in the Republic, and has devoted his time, like his friend Peabody, ever since to doing good with the fortune which he had acquired. His private charities were numberless, and thousands of young men and deserving ladies carry their record graven on grateful hearts. The history of these can never be written, but his public acts of benevolence will render his name immortal in the annals of the American Republic.

The most noted of the monuments which he has erected to his memory is the Corcoran Art Gallery, which stands just opposite the War Department Building at Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventeenth Street. Its projector had a great taste for art, and delighted in the company of artists, and he determined to establish a gallery at his own expense which should be a credit to his native land. The building is fire-proof. It was begun in 1859, is constructed of brick dressed with freestone, and cost $600,000. It is in the style of the Renaissance, 124½ feet long and 104 feet wide. Before it was finished the civil war broke out, and Mr. Corcoran, whose sympathies inclined toward the South in that struggle, left the country and went to Europe, where he remained until hostilities ceased. His friends claim that he never had sectional feelings, and that his journey to Europe was induced by declining years, aversion to seeing his neighbors at warfare, and particularly by the exile of his grandchildren, whose mother, his only daughter, had married George Eustis of Louisiana, an ex-Congressman and the secretary of Slidell, the Confederate emissary to England. However this may be, his absence was construed into hostility to the Government, and the Quartermaster-General seized the unfinished art building and occupied it as an office. Mr. Corcoran's house, opposite the Executive Mansion, would have been confiscated also, but for its prompt occupation by the French Minister, who claimed that he had rented it. At the close of the war Mr. Corcoran returned, and the Art Gallery was completed. Mr. Corcoran removed to it his own private collection, valued at $100,000, including the original "Greek Slave" which made Power's reputation, endowed it with $900,000, and then presented it to the Government, on Washington's Birthday, 1872. Since then, in addition to this princely endowment, he has added many famous paintings and pieces of sculpture to the collection, paying for them out of his private purse. The gallery now has an income of nearly $60,000 a year, and already contains the finest collection of casts from the antique in this country. Not the least valuable portion of the collection is a portfolio of 1,800 engraved portraits by St. Menin and Valdemont, two French noblemen who came to America in 1793, and from that time to 1806 made likenesses of nearly all the prominent persons in the Atlantic States.

Simultaneously with the endowment of the Art Gallery Mr. Corcoran erected and endowed the "Louise Home," by an expenditure of $400,000. The Home is named after his deceased wife and daughter, and is for the use of "ladies who have seen better days." In this beautiful retreat from the storms of ill-fortune 40 ladies find a delightful home. Among them are widows of naval officers, of eminent clergymen, and of lawyers, with

daughters of prominent merchants of a former generation, and of planters, orphaned and made homeless by the late civil war. The Home is in Massachusetts Avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, on elevated ground, surrounded by gardens and commanding a wide view of the city and the wooded heights to the northward, with the full sweep of the Potomac to Fort Washington. The endowment fund to this magnificent charity is $250,000. Not long after the erection of this Home Mr. Corcoran endowed Columbian College with the valuable and beautiful estate of Trinidad, in the immediate environs of Washington. He gave also to the Protestant Orphan Asylum the large estate in Fourteenth Street on which their present edifice stands, and to Columbian University its Medical Hall on H street. Toward the erection of the new Church of the Ascension on Massachusetts Avenue he contributed $80,000. To his native town of Georgetown he presented the beautiful cemetery of Oak Hill. This cemetery is situated on the Heights, and for beauty of situation and taste in adornment challenges comparison with any in the world. It has been extended until, from the original ten acres, it now embraces thirty, and within the inclosure rest the bodies of Chief-Justice Chase, Secretary Stanton, and many more of the Nation's distinguished dead. Since 1865, when he returned from Europe, Mr. Corcoran's life has been devoted to giving of his wealth to the needy. His donations to the University of Virginia amount to $80,000, and he has also given largely to the College of William and Mary, the Virginia Military Institute, Washington and Lee University, and the Virginia Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church. It is estimated that in the last ten years he has given at least $3,000,000 for the benefit of his fellow-men.

Mr. Corcoran has not been actively engaged in any business since his retirement from the banking-house of Corcoran & Riggs, in 1854. He has lived to acquire a fortune, enjoy it, distribute it, and make his peace with all ranks and parties of men. He is a man of genial disposition, and has always been a welcome addition to any society. At his hospitable table in Washington Presidents and their Cabinets have been entertained, and visitors to the city have evinced quite as much eagerness to penetrate to his house as to enjoy the hospitality of the Executive Mansion. In appearance he is large and straight, corpulent, but not grossly so. He has a beautifully clear skin, fine liquid eyes, and luxuriant white hair, which covers every part of his head. He dresses like a gentleman in polite life, carries a gold-headed cane, and always wears gloves in the street. He has the reputation of being the neatest old man in Washington. — *N. Y. Times, July* 12, 1880.

Mr. Corcoran was 87 years old Dec. 28, 1885. The following notice is from a paper of the next day:

"Sunday was Banker W. W. Corcoran's 87th birthday, and there was such a stream of distinguished callers at his house that he couldn't get to church. Among them were Historian Bancroft, Secretary Bayard, Secre-

tary Endicott, and Senator Eustis. Telegrams of congratulation from all over the country, even from San Francisco, and several from Europe, were received in the course of the day. Miss Cleveland sent with her compliments an urn-shaped basket of roses and orchids from the White House. 'Mr. Corcoran was a year old when Washington died, and he has seen and remembered every President since Washington. To one who Sunday expressed a friendly hope that he might outlive the century he said: 'If I do I shall have lived in three centuries.'"

369. ELIZABETH AMORY MORRIS, 3d daughter of Commodore Charles (201) and Harriet (Bowen) Morris, born March 2, 1821, at Portsmouth Navy-yard, N. H. Married June 15, 1847, John L. Fox, M.D., of Hollis, N. H., surgeon U. S. Navy. He was born in Salem, Mass., Jan. 8, 1811. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon U. S. N., Feb. 9, 1837; Passed Assistant Surgeon, June 6, 1842, and Surgeon Aug. 16, 1847. He died Dec. 17, 1864. Children:

580. CHARLES E. Fox[8], b. Sept. 20, 1851; lieutenant U. S. navy.
581. WILLIAM H. Fox[8], b. Nov. 18, 1857.
582. HELEN LOUISE Fox[8], b. March 16, 1848; d. Oct. 26, 1854.
582½. ELIZABETH MORRIS Fox[8], b. Jan. 24, 1853; d. Oct. 11, 1880.

371. Colonel ROBERT MURRAY MORRIS, 2d son of Commodore Charles (201) and Harriet (Bowen) Morris, born May 12, 1824, at Washington, D. C. He entered the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, and was graduated in 1842. He was appointed 2d Lieutenant of Mounted Rifles, May 27, 1846; Brevet 1st Lieutenant "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Contreras, Aug. 20, 1847." He commanded his company and was breveted captain "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chepultepec, Sept. 13, 1847"; appointed 1st lieutenant June 8, 1848, captain June 14, 1858, major brevet Feb. 21, 1862, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Valverde, New Mexico, March 11th"; Major 6th Cavalry, March 11, 1863; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, March 31, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Dinwiddie Court House, Va." He was retired Feb. 21, 1873. Unmarried in 1880.

372. WILLIAM BOWEN MORRIS, M.D., 3d son of Commodore Charles (201) and Harriet (Bowen) Morris, born March 4, 1826, in Washington, D. C. Died in Charlestown, Mass., March 16, 1878. Unmarried.

COMMANDER GEORGE U. MORRIS.

Dr. Morris was graduated from Brown University in 1846. He received his degree of M. D. from Harvard University in 1849, and settled in Charlestown for the practice of his profession. He obtained a high reputation, especially with the officers of the navy. He had very pleasing manners, and was popular with a wide circle of friends.

373. MARIA LEAR MORRIS, 5th daughter of Commodore Charles (201) and Harriet (Bowen) Morris, born May 31, 1828, at Charlestown Navy-yard, Mass. Married May 26, 1847, Rev. Thomas Duncan of Washington, D. C., a native of Philadelphia, and for some years a resident of Louisiana. Now, 1886, is living at Elyria, O. Episcopalian. Children:

583. MURRAY MORRIS DUNCAN[8], b. May 10, 1858, at Washington.

584. WILLIAM STEPHEN DUNCAN[8], b. Dec. 9, 1859; d. Dec. 9, 1876 — his 17th birthday.

585. LOUIS DUNCAN[8], b. March —, 1861.

586. RICHARD COOLIDGE DUNCAN[8], b. Dec. 10, 1868.

Louis Duncan was appointed midshipman, from Kentucky, Sept. 11, 1876. He is now ensign.

374. Commander GEORGE UPHAM MORRIS, 4th son of Commodore Charles (201) and Harriet (Bowen) Morris, born at Charlestown Navy-yard, Mass., June 12, 1830. Died of consumption at Jordan, Alum Springs, Va., Sunday, Aug. 15, 1875. Married, August, 1857, Martha Thorburn, daughter of Captain Robert D. Thorburn, United States Navy, of Fredericksburg, Va. She died Feb. 18, 1858, aged 24. Married 2d, July 2, 1864, Miss Mary C. Steele, daughter of Franklin Steele of St. Paul, Minn., a lady of exceeding grace of manners and dignity of character. She is still a resident of Washington. Commander Morris was about five feet and ten inches in height, with an erect and rather slender figure. His hair was dark brown, his eyes hazel, and his complexion naturally fair. His manners were graceful and pleasing, and he was a favorite in society. He was appointed midshipman, Aug. 14, 1846, from New York; passed midshipman, June 8, 1852; master, Sept. 15, 1855; lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1855; lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862, and commander, July 25, 1866. He served on the coast of Mexico, during the war with that country, in 1846–7, and in squadrons in the Pacific. During the

first year of the rebellion he was assigned to the sloop *Cumberland*, and served with the North Atlantic blockading squadron. When the navy-yard at Gosport was destroyed by Union officers to prevent the vast amount of material stored there from falling into the hands of the rebels, several ships of war were burned, one of them being the *Merrimac*. The "Cumberland" was there, but was brought away in safety. After the taking of Norfolk by the rebels, the hull of the "Merrimac" was converted into the iron-clad ram of that name, made famous by the following described event, and the subsequent battle with the like famous *Monitor:*

On the 8th of March, 1862, while the "Cumberland" was at anchor off Newport News, and under the temporary command of Lieutenant Morris, she was attacked by the "Merrimac," and after an engagement, the most singular in the history of naval warfare, went down with her colors flying.

The "Cumberland" was known to have the heaviest ordnance in the fleet, and the Confederate commodore, for that reason, determined to capture or sink her before she could injure the "Merrimac" with her heavy guns. The following accounts of this celebrated action are taken from the matter presented to Congress:

Starting from Norfolk about 11 A. M. the Merrimac steamed down the Elizabeth River and across Hampton Roads towards Newport News, heading directly for the "Cumberland." Passing the *Congress* she gave her a broadside, which was promptly returned by that vessel, and kept on for the "Cumberland." As the "Merrimac" approached she was received with a full broadside from the "Cumberland's" heavy guns, which would have sunk a wooden vessel. The effect of that broadside settled the fate of the "Cumberland." Everything outside of the Merrimac's shield was shot away — boats, anchors, chains, were swept away; but against the inclined iron roof, that covered the ship itself, the heavy shot of the "Cumberland" fell as rubber balls against a brick wall, glancing off and ricochetting into the water. Two shots from the "Cumberland," however, entered the ports of the "Merrimac" as her guns were run out for firing, and they disabled two guns and killed two men and wounded nineteen. The "Merrimac" came on under a full head of steam, and running for the fated ship rammed her iron prow into the bow of the "Cumberland" below the water line. Lieutenant Commander Morris (in the absence of Captain Radford on court-martial

duty) at once took in the situation, and met the emergency with a coolness, courage, and judgment that stamped him the hero of that day. He knew full well there was no escape for his ship. The "Cumberland" was a sailer; the "Merrimac" was a steamer. He must either surrender or sink. To surrender his wooden ship, already gored by the prow and perforated by the shot of his invulnerable adversary, involved no dishonor. It would have been justified by all the rules of war and by any court-martial. But Morris knew that if he surrendered the "Cumberland," the noble ship and her heavy armament would fall into the hands of the enemy; the "Cumberland" would be at once towed up to Norfolk, there to be refitted and come out a second "Merrimac." Better that she should sink, she and the five hundred men that were in her. And so, when called on by the Confederate commodore to surrender and avoid useless loss of life, the reply of Morris was: "I'll sink alongside, but I'll never surrender." If he could not save his ship *for the Union*, he would at least save her *from the enemy*. He would fight her to the last and go down with her. In this resolve he was seconded by his brave officers and men, and the "Cumberland" fought on while she sunk, firing her guns as long as they were above water, until finally the good ship was engulfed in sixty feet of water, but her flag still flew at the peak, "the emblem of the bravest, most daring, and yet most hopeless defense that has ever been made by any vessel belonging to any navy in the world." Such was the heroism of these men that it challenged the admiration of their adversaries, extorted cheers from the crews of the Confederate vessels, and received their applause in the official reports of their officers. Over one hundred men went down and perished with the ship; but the survivors had not yet finished the glorious record of that day. Not content with the services they had rendered on board the "Cumberland," as soon as they reached the shore they volunteered to serve the land batteries, and did efficient service in that capacity, preventing the enemy from hauling off and capturing the "Congress," which had gone ashore.

ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT.

[From the Baltimore *American*. — Moore's *Rebellion Record*, 1862, vol. 4, pp. 273–4.

The "Merrimac" made her appearance, coming out from Elizabeth River about noon on Saturday. She stood directly across the roads toward

Newport News. As soon as she was made out and her direction ascertained, the crews were beat to quarters on both the "Cumberland" and "Congress," and preparations made for what was felt to be an almost hopeless fight, but the determination to make it as desperate as possible. The "Merrimac" kept straight on, making, according to the best estimates, about eight miles an hour. As she passed the mouth of Nansemond River the "Cumberland" threw the first shot at her, which was immediately answered. The "Merrimac" passed the "Congress" discharging a broadside at her (one shell from which killed and disabled every man except one at gun No. 10), and kept on toward the "Cumberland, which she approached at full speed, striking her on the port side near the bow, her stem knocking port No. 1 and the bridle port into one, whilst the ram cut the "Cumberland" under water. Almost at the moment of collision the "Merrimac" discharged from her forward gun an eleven-inch shell. This shell raked the whole gun-deck, killing ten men at gun No. 1, among whom was Master's Mate John Harrington, and cutting off both arms and legs of Quarter-gunner Wood. The water rushed in from the hole made below, and in five minutes the ship began to sink by the head. Shell and solid shot from the "Cumberland" were rained on the "Merrimac" as she passed ahead, but the most glanced harmlessly from the incline of her iron-plated bomb-roof. As the "Merrimac" rounded to and came up she again raked the "Cumberland" with heavy fire. At this fire sixteen men at gun No. 10 were killed or wounded, and were all subsequently carried down in the sinking ship. Advancing with increased momentum, the "Merrimac" struck the "Cumberland" on the starboard side, smashing her upper works and cutting another hole below the water-line. The ship now began to rapidly settle, and the scene became most horrible. The cockpit was filled with the wounded whom it was impossible to bring up. The forward magazine was under water, but powder was still supplied from the after magazine, and the firing kept steadily up by men who knew that the ship was sinking under them. They worked desperately and unremittingly, and amid the din and horror of the conflict gave cheers for their flag and the Union, which were joined in by the wounded. The decks were slippery with blood, and arms and legs and chunks of flesh were strewed about. The "Merrimac" laid off at easy point-blank range, discharging her broadsides alternately at the "Cumberland" and the "Congress." The water by this time reached the berth or main gun-deck, and it was felt hopless and useless to continue the fight longer. The word was given for each man to save himself, but after this order gun No. 7 was fired when the adjoining gun, No. 6, was actually under water. This last shot was fired by an active little fellow named Matthew Tenney, whose courage had been conspicuous throughout the action. As his port was left open by the recoil of the gun, he jumped to scramble out, but the water rushed in with so much force that he was washed back and drowned. When the order was given to cease firing, and to look out for their safety in the best way possible, numbers scampered through the port-holes, while others reached the spar-deck by the

companion-ways. Some were incapable to get out by either of these measures, and were carried down by the rapidly sinking ship. Of those who reached the upper deck some swam off to the tugs that came out from Newport News. The "Cumberland" sank in water nearly to her cross-trees. She went down with *her flag still flying*, and it still flies from the mast above the water that overwhelmed her, a memento of the bravest, most daring, and yet most hopeless defense that has ever been made by any vessel belonging to any navy in the world. The men fought with a courage that could not be excelled. There was no flinching, no thought of surrender.

[From Frank Moore's Rebellion Record, Vol. IV, Doc. 82, page 272.]

EXTRACT FROM STATEMENT OF A. B. SMITH, PILOT OF THE UNITED STATES SHIP "CUMBERLAND."

On Saturday morning, the United States frigate *Cumberland* lay off in the roads at Newport News about three hundred yards from the shore, the *Congress* being two hundred yards south of us. The morning was mild and pleasant, and the day opened without any noteworthy incident About 11 o'clock a dark looking object was discovered coming round Craney Island, through Norfolk Channel, and proceeding straight in our direction. It was instantly recognized as the *Merrimac*. We had been on the lookout for her for some time, and were as well prepared then as we could have been at any other time, or as we have been during the last six months.

As she came plowing through the water right onward toward our port bow, she looked like a huge, half-submerged crocodile. Her sides seemed of solid iron, except where two guns pointed from the narrow ports, and rose slantingly from the water like the roof of a house, or arched back of a tortoise. Probably the extreme height of the apex from the water's edge, perpendicularly, was ten feet. At her prow I could see the iron ram projecting straight forward, somewhat above the water's edge, and apparently a mass of iron. Small boats were slung or fastened to her sides, and the rebel flag floated from one staff, while a pennant was fixed to another at the stern. There was a smoke-stack or pipe near her middle, and she was probably a propeller, no side-wheels or machinery being visible. She is probably covered with railroad iron.

Immediately on the appearing of the "Merrimac," the command was given to make ready for instant action; all hands were ordered to their places, and the "Cumberland" was sprung across the channel, so that her broadside would bear on the "Merrimac." The armament we could bring to bear on the "Merrimac" was about eleven 9 and 10 inch Dahlgren guns, and two pivot guns of the same make. The gunners were at their posts, and we waited eagerly for her approach within range. She came up at the rate of four or five knots per hour. When the "Merrimac" arrived within about a mile, we opened on her with our pivot guns, and as soon as we could bear upon her, our whole broadside commenced; still

she came on, the balls bouncing upon her mailed sides like India rubber, apparently making not the least impression, except to cut off her flagstaff and thus bring down the Confederate colors. None of her crew ventured at that time on her outside to replace them, and she fought, thenceforward, with only her pennant flying. She appeared to obey her helm, and be very readily handled, making all her movements and evolutions with apparent facility and readiness.

We had probably fired six or eight broadsides, when a shot was received from one of her guns which killed five of our marines. It was impossible for our vessel to get out of her way, and the "Merrimac" soon crushed her iron horn or ram into the "Cumberland" just starboard the main chains, under the bluff of the port bow, knocking a hole in the side near the water line, as large as the head of a hogshead, and driving the vessel back upon her anchors with great force. The water came rushing into the hold. The "Merrimac" then backed out and discharged her guns at us, the shot passing through the main bay and killing five sick men. The water was all the while rushing in the hole made by the ram, so that in five minutes it was up to the sick-bay on the berth-deck. In the meantime her broadsides swept our men away, killed and maimed, and also set our vessel on fire in the forward part. The fire was extinguished. I cannot tell how many were wounded. The sick-bay, berth-deck, and gun-deck were almost literally covered with men killed and wounded, but the surviving ones still fought well, and every one, officers and men, displayed the utmost heroism.

The fight lasted about three-fourths of an hour, the "Cumberland" firing rapidly, and all the time the water pouring in the hold, and by and by the ports, as her bow kept sinking deeper and deeper. Near the middle of the fight, when the berth-deck of the "Cumberland" had sunk below water, one of the crew of the "Merrimac" came out of a port to the outside of her iron-plated roof, and a ball from one of our guns instantly cut him in two. That was the last and only rebel that ventured within sight, the rest remaining in their safe, iron-walled inclosure.

We fired constantly, and the "Merrimac" occasionally, but every shot told upon our wooden vessel and brave crew. Her guns being without the least elevation, pointed straight at us along the surface of the water, and her nearness, she being much of the time within three hundred yards, made it an easy matter to send each ball to its exact mark. Probably her guns would be useless at a considerable distance, as it appears impossible to elevate them. Finally, after about three-fourths of an hour of the most severe fighting, our vessel sank, the stars and stripes still waving. That flag was finally submerged, but after the hull grounded on the sands, fifty-four feet below the surface of the water, our pennant was still flying from the topmast above the waves. None of our men were captured, but many were drowned as the vessel went down. We had about four hundred on board, and I suppose from one hundred and fifty to two hundred were killed during the engagement and drowned at the sinking. Lieut. George U. Morris was in command of the vessel, Captain Radford being absent on the Roanoke at a court of inquiry.

[From the Philadelphia Weekly Times of September 30, 1882.]

SINKING OF THE "CUMBERLAND." AN ACCOUNT, BY A PARTICIPANT, OF THE FAMOUS ACTION IN HAMPTON ROADS.

By Joseph W. Whitehurst.

The morning of the 8th of March, 1862, dawned finely. Not a ripple broke the surface of the bay as it sparkled in the sun. All was calm and peaceful. A light rain had fallen the day previous, and the sails were loosened to dry, and the men were engaged at their different duties about the decks, cracking jokes among themselves. Little they thought how soon their noble ship would end her career in the hottest naval engagement that was fought during the rebellion. The "Cumberland" was under the command of Captain Radford, but he being ashore at Fortress Monroe on official duties, the ship was left under Lieut. Commander George U. Morris, and if the American Navy had been searched over, the "Cumberland" could not have been more nobly commanded. At 12 o'clock all hands were piped to dinner, but hardly had the men been seated before the calls of the boatswain and his mates were heard, fetching all hands up to furl sail.

Soon everything was snug aloft, and then there was heard in the direction of Craney Island a loud boom and instantly every eye was bent towards that quarter. We knew at a glance why we had been so hurriedly called from dinner, for there, heading for Fortress Monroe, could be seen the "Merrimac." She was steaming slowly as if undecided what course she would take. She hauled around, headed up river, and made directly for the "Congress," which vessel lay farther down the stream. It was a good move, for by so doing she could obtain the assistance of the Confederate steamers *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*, which were now seen approaching from up the river, both keeping a respectful distance from the "Cumberland." We could have sent them to the bottom in ten minutes could we have got near them. In the mean time we were not idle. A spring was put out from our port quarter and the ship hove broadside to the stream. Then the drum beat to quarters, the decks were cleared for action, the battery was cast loose, and every man and boy was at his station. We were ready for the fray. My station was powder-boy for the first division on the forward part of the gun-deck, and as I stood forward and looked aft a scene met my view that will never be erased from my memory. Some of the men had their overshirts off and were bare-headed, ready to fight. There were no faint hearts among them. Every face was set with a stern resolution, and well might the brave Morris have had confidence in his crew.

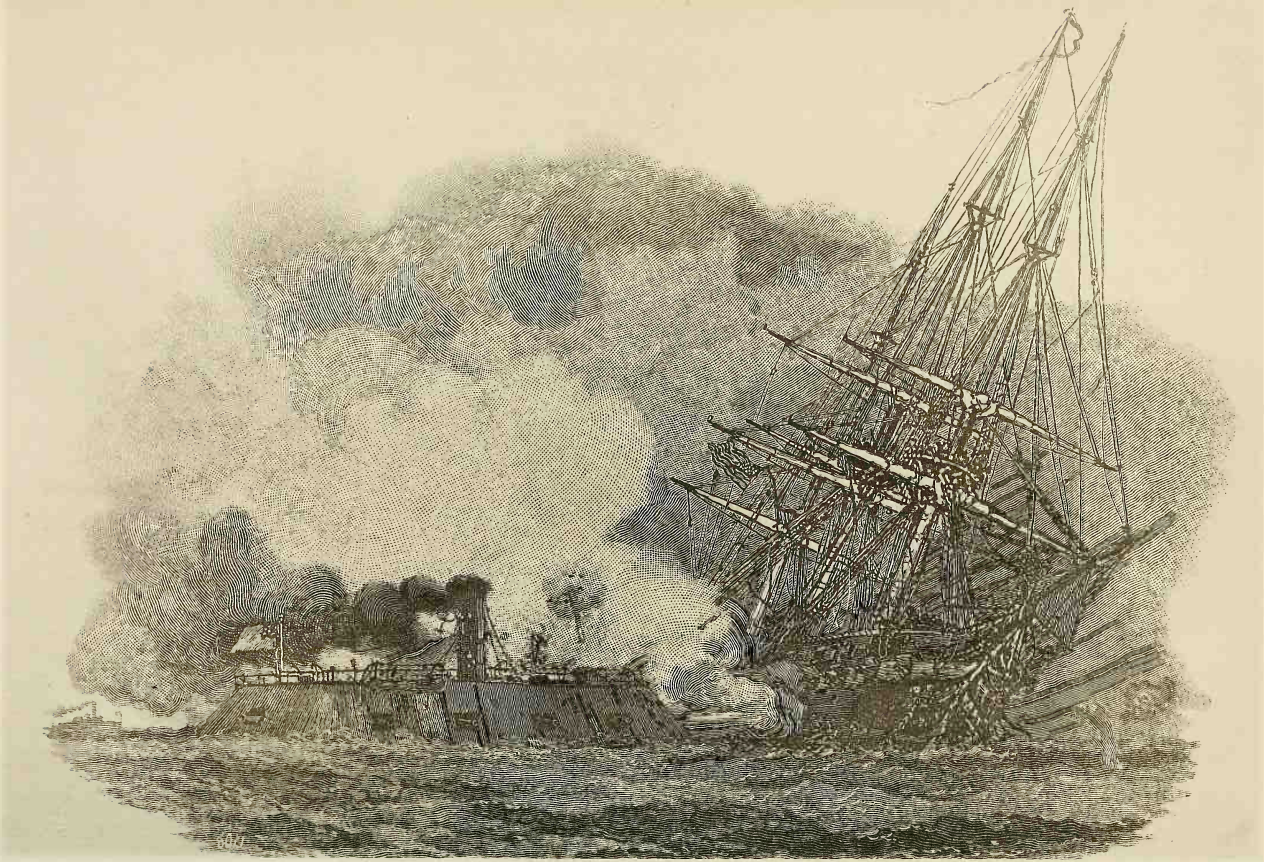
The "Merrimac" was fast approaching, and, nearing the "Congress," she fired a shot of defiance. Our after-pivot rang out sharp and clear in answer, sending a shot crashing against her iron sides. Running up alongside of the "Congress," she delivered a terrific broadside that spread death and destruction. A sheet of flame belched from the "Congress's" side,

and the thunder of her guns was heard in response. But the "Merrimac" paid no further attention to the "Congress"; she passed her, and, sheering to starboard, came on, heading directly for the "Cumberland." Nearing us, she sent a shell through our port quarter, killing four marines and wounding or killing five seamen. As she closed in on us we opened with our port battery — eleven 9-inch guns, one 11-inch, and one 80-pound rifled Dahlgren. The heavy metal fell like hail on the "Merrimac's" sides, but made no more impression than so many rubber balls. Broadside followed broadside, yet she did not slacken her speed, but kept right on, so close to us that a man could have sprung on board of her. Then she delivered a murderous broadside, at point blank range, that swept everything before it and sent many of our men down.

Passing us, she went a mile or so up the river, then, putting about with her prow down stream and under a full pressure of steam, she came on as if shot from a cannon. She struck us on the starboard bow, right under the cat-head. The shock was so great that it took nearly every man off his feet and straightened our heavy chain cable out like so much whip-cord. Indeed our ship was heeled over so that her yard-arms nearly touched the water. As the "Merrimac" attempted to back she broke off her prow and left it in the "Cumberland." She then swung alongside and delivered a broadside, afterwards firing leisurely and with terrible effect.

We fired broadside after broadside with a rapidity and precision that would have sent the "Merrimac" to the bottom in fifteen minutes had she been a wooden vessel. She fell astern, firing as she went, until she got under our starboard quarter. Then she lay to, and her commander asked Lieutenant Morris if he would surrender. Morris answered, "No, I won't; I will never surrender, but will sink alongside," and he turned on his heel and ordered Quartermaster Murray to hoist the red pennant at the fore-truck. That means, on board of an American man-of-war, "No surrender." That flag and the ensign flew until the "Cumberland" was sunk. After receiving the answer the "Merrimac" steamed around, and getting in good position, she struck us amidships, but having lost her prow, she did no damage that way. With her guns, however, she did terrible execution. Our decks were slippery with gore, and the scuppers ran red. On the gun-deck all the horrors of war could be seen. The heaviest of the fighting was done by the first division. As fast as one gun's crew would be killed another crew from one of the after divisions would take its place.

A shell entered the ship's galley and exploded in the coppers, scattering small fragments in every direction, killing and wounding nearly every man in that immediate neighborhood. In the forward part of the ship, from the galley to the manger, lay heaps of the dead and dying. In nearly every part of the ship the form of some shipmate could be seen still in death or mangled in a horrible manner, gasping for breath. A man by the name of Burns, the captain of No. 7 gun, had both his legs shot off below the knee, but he hobbled to his gun and seizing the lock-string he



THE "MERRIMAC" AND "CUMBERLAND."

(By Permission of the "Century" Co.)

fired. But what a fate was his! His gun recoiled on him and crushed him to death. The noble old ship was fast settling. Already the water was up to our knees on the gun-deck, yet our broadsides kept thundering until the water poured in the port-holes. Amid the roar of the pivot-guns was heard the voice of Morris shouting to those on the gun-deck, "Up, my brave boys, and save yourselves the best you can. Every man for himself and God for us all!" Many of the wounded and the ship's chaplain were in the after-cockpit. They all perished with the ship. Many of the men came to the surface of the water and were shot. Others that could swim reached the shore in safety.

All of our boats except one were shot away, and that was a large boat, being the second launch. She was filled by those who were fortunate enough to reach her. Lieutenant Morris sprang overboard off the port quarter, was rescued by some of his own men, and was taken ashore in the launch. The writer of this article had his arm broken, but managed to swim about one hundred yards and was picked up by those in the launch. The number of officers, seamen, and marines on board at the time of the engagement was 410, and after the engagement, we mustered 173. As the old ship made her final plunge the after-pivot gave the "Merrimac" a parting shot; then water closed over the ship and crew.

PHILADELPHIA, 1882.

[From Moore's Rebellion Record, vol. IV, p. 268.]

COMMANDER RADFORD'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., March 10, 1862.

SIR: It is my painful duty to report the loss of the United States ship "Cumberland," under my command, on the 8th instant, at Newport News, Va.

I was on board the United States frigate "Roanoke," by order of the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, as member of a court of inquiry, when the "Merrimac" came out from Norfolk. I immediately procured a horse and proceeded with all dispatch to Newport News, where I arrived only in time to see the "Cumberland" sunk by being run into by the rebel iron-clad steamer "Merrimac." Though I could not reach the "Cumberland" before the action was over, I have the satisfaction of reporting that so long as her guns were above water every one on board must have done his duty nobly.

I send with this the report by Lieut. George U. Morris of the action, he being, in my absence, the commanding officer, and also the surgeon's report of the wounded and saved. The loss was very large in killed, wounded, and drowned, though the number cannot be ascertained. Enough is known, however, to make the loss one hundred. I send also a list of the men known to have been saved, but have no accurate means of giving the names of those lost or killed, as no officer or man brought any-

thing on shore save what he stood in, consequently I have no muster-roll of the crew.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. RADFORD,

Commander.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy.

[Moore's Rebellion Record, vol. IV, p. 269.]

LIEUTENANT MORRIS'S OFFICIAL REPORT TO CAPTAIN RADFORD.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., March 9, 1862.

SIR: Yesterday morning at 9 A. M., I discovered two steamers at anchor off Smithfield Point, on the left hand or western side of the river, distant about twelve miles. At 12, meridian, I discovered three vessels under steam, standing down the Elizabeth River towards Sewall's Point. I beat to quarters, double-breeched the guns on the main deck, and cleared ship for action.

At 1 P. M. the enemy hove in sight, gradually nearing us. The iron-clad steamer "Merrimac," accompanied by two steam gun-boats, passed ahead of the "Congress" frigate and steered down toward us. We opened fire on her. She stood on and struck us under the starboard fore-channels. She delivered her fire at the same time. The destruction was great. We returned the fire with solid shot, with alacrity.

At thirty minutes past 3 the water had gained upon us, notwithstanding the pumps were kept actively employed, to a degree that, the forward-magazine being drowned, we had to take powder from the after-magazine for the 10-inch gun. At thirty-five minutes past 3 the water had risen to the main hatchway, and the ship canted to port, and we delivered a parting fire, each man trying to save himself by jumping overboard.

Timely notice was given, and all the wounded who could walk were ordered out of the cockpit; but those of the wounded who had been carried into the sick bay and on the berth-deck, were so mangled that it was impossible to save them.

It is impossible for me to individualize. Alike the officers and men all behaved in the most gallant manner. Lieutenant Selfridge and Master Stuyvesant were in command of the gun-deck divisions, and they did all that noble and gallant officers could do. Acting Masters Randall and Kennison, who had charge each of a pivot-gun, showed the most perfect coolness, and did all they could to save our noble ship, but I am sorry to say without avail. Among the last to leave the ship were Surgeon Martin and Assistant-Surgeon Kershaw, who did all they could for the wounded promptly and faithfully.

The loss we sustained I cannot yet inform you of, but it has been very great. The warrant and steerage officers could not have been more prompt and active than they were at their different stations. Chaplain Lenhart is

missing. Master's Mate John Harrington was killed. I should judge we have lost upwards of one hundred men.

I can only say, in conclusion, that all did their duty, and we sank with the American flag flying at the peak.

I am, sir, etc.,

GEO. U. MORRIS,

Lieutenant and Executive Officer.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY TO LIEUTENANT MORRIS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, March 21, 1862.

SIR: In the calamitous assault of the armored steamer "Merrimac" upon the sloop "Cumberland" and frigate "Congress," on the 9th instant, which were comparatively helpless, the Department has had occasion to admire the courage and the determination of yourself and the officers and crew associated with you, who, under the most disastrous and appalling circumstances, boldly fought your formidable assailant. Exposed as you were to an opponent secure in his armor while attacking the "Cumberland," to your honor and that of those associated with you, the guns were coolly manned, loaded, and discharged while the vessel was in a sinking condition, and your good ship went down with the flag at the gaff, and its brave defenders proved themselves worthy of that renown which has immortalized the American Navy.

The gallant service of yourself and the brave men of the "Cumberland" on that occasion is justly appreciated by a grateful country, and the Department, in behalf of the Government, desires to thank you and them for the heroism displayed, and the fidelity with which the flag was defended.

I am, respectfully, etc.,

GIDEON WELLES.

Lieut. GEO. U. MORRIS,

United States Navy, Washington, D. C.

RECEPTION TO THE CREW OF THE "CUMBERLAND" IN NEW YORK CITY.

At a meeting held on the 10th of April, 1862, in honor of these brave men, in the city of New York, at the Academy of Music, the hall was densely crowded by thousands of citizens anxious to express their gratitude to the heroes. The meeting was presided over by Pelatiah Perit, Esq., and was addressed by the most eminent men of the country.

The chairman paid the following tribute to these gallant men:

"Fighting to every disadvantage, they stood to their guns until, submerged in water, they could be fired no longer, and then escaped with their lives, with the loss of everything but their honor. The flag of the 'Cumberland' was never struck, and still floats in the face of the enemy."

Rev. Dr. Hitchcock said :

"We have met to resolve that the widows and children of the brave men who fell in Hampton Roads should not suffer. Those men fought not for glory, but for duty's sake , but glory they should have."

The chairman read a letter from Captain Radford, which contained at the close a complimentary mention of Lieutenant Morris, who was in command when the "Cumberland" went down. Three cheers were given for Lieutenant Morris.

A sailor of the "Cumberland," who was introduced for the purpose, gave the following account of the action :

"It was about eight o'clock on Saturday morning, the 8th of March, when we first saw the 'Merrimac.' We beat to quarters, and so did the 'Congress.' She went on the passage down to Fortress Monroe instead of coming toward our ship ; afterward she stood for the ship. As she passed the 'Congress' the brave ship poured two or three broadsides at her, but they were not any more than throwing peas or apples at her, when she came at us. Could we have kept her off at arm's length she never would have taken us ; but she ran her steel prow into us, when Mr. Buchanan, the man who commanded her, asked our commander, 'Will you surrender?' He answered, 'Never will I surrender.' Then he (Buchanan) took his infernal machine off, and ran it into us again. He then asked again, 'Mr. Morris,' calling him by name, 'will you surrender that ship?' 'Never!' said he, 'if you sink her.' Well, my friends, the 'Cumberland' had to go ; and we tried to do our duty, as I hope that every seaman that has to come after us will do his duty in like manner."

In response to loud cheers for "Morris!" the chairman stated that Lieutenant Morris had been ordered to Washington. It was proposed to give three more cheers for Lieutenant Morris. The cheers were given with a will — the crew joining in them.

Mr. Evarts was the next speaker. He read an extract from a Southern paper which paid high tribute to the heroism of the "Cumberland's" crew [three cheers for them]. "After this," said he, "who was there who could not give new meaning to the cry 'Don't give up the ship'? It meant something. It meant 'Don't give up the ship, although you go to the bottom in her.'"

The Hon. George Bancroft then spoke. He said : "We must remember the wonderful condition in which these brave men were placed — not face to face with an equal enemy, but met by a new and untried power, that proved itself vastly superior to anything with which they were acquainted. And not only were they unable to resist the iron, but the 'Cumberland' was so badly wounded that they could see how many sands might yet flow out before she was destined to go down. It was under these circumstances that our friends who were with us manifested that extraordinary self-possession that led them even to the last to continue the combat. These men were entitled to congratulation and to the gratitude of every one who had regard for the cause of liberty. Yes, they

were the champions of humanity, the champions of the great cause of the people, and their names should be imperishable, their glory should never fade. In the name of this vast assembly he gave thanks to them all. Let us rejoice that these men went down fighting to the last, and that when they went down they left the star-spangled banner of the 'Cumberland' flying at her peak; the emblem that no dangers, no perils, no enemies, not ocean itself could destroy our liberty."

The meeting adopted resolutions that a recognition of their gallant conduct was due these men from the Government.

The only reward they ever received was one month's pay under a general law, which did not begin to reimburse them for their clothing and personal effects lost on board the "Cumberland," when she went down, including the money they had in their chests, having been paid off for the previous month a few days before.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN RECOMMENDING A VOTE OF THANKS TO LIEUT. COMMANDER GEORGE U. MORRIS FOR VALOR AND HEROISM, ETC.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In conformity to the law of July 16, 1862, I most cordially recommend that Lieut. Commander George U. Morris, United States Navy, receive a vote of thanks from Congress for the *determined valor and heroism* displayed in his defense of the United States sloop-of-war "Cumberland," temporarily under his command, in the naval engagement at Hampton Roads, on the 8th of March, 1862, with the rebel iron-clad steam frigate "Merrimac."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
December 10, 1862.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Tendering the thanks of Congress to Lieut. Commander George U. Morris of the United States Navy.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled: That, in pursuance of the recommendation of the President of the United States, and to enable him to advance Lieut. Commander George U. Morris one grade, in pursuance of the ninth section of the act of Congress of 16th July, 1862, the thanks of Congress be and they are hereby tendered to Lieut. Commander George U. Morris, for highly distinguished conduct in defense of the United States sloop-of-war "Cumberland," at Hampton Roads, on the 8th of March, 1862, from the attack of the rebel iron-clad steam frigate "Merrimac."

Passed the House of Representatives December 19, 1862.

Attest. EM. ETHEREDGE, *Clerk.*

Introduced in the Senate December 22, 1862, and referred to Committee on Naval Affairs.

The heroic Morris never received "the thanks of Congress," which would have entitled him under the law to promotion one grade, though warmly recommended therefor by President Lincoln. The resolution of thanks passed the House, went to the Senate, was referred to the Naval Committee, and there slept until Morris died. Scores of officers were promoted for less conspicuous services. No American officer ever deserved so much of his country and received so little. A bill for the relief of the officers and crew of the "Cumberland" was introduced into Congress in February, 1884, in which the greater part of the matter just related and that which follows was presented as a "Statement of facts" in the case, and which also included the affidavits of officers and men in the Confederate service; principally those attached to the "Merrimac," concurring in their statements in regard to the injury done to that vessel by the shot from the "Cumberland," and testifying to the bravery of its officers and crew. The evidence submitted showed all the facts in the case and established the following:

That the "Cumberland" in her fight with the "Merrimac" inflicted great damage on that vessel and entirely destroyed her efficiency as a ram. The loss of the "Merrimac's" prow in the "Cumberland" diminished her aggressive power at least fifty per cent., while the disabling of two out of her ten guns diminished the power of her ordnance twenty per cent., making the net loss of her aggressive power in this encounter sixty per cent., and leaving her only forty per cent. of her original power with which to meet the *Monitor* on the next day. This is not stated for the purpose of depreciating the splendid service rendered by the "Monitor" on the 9th, when she certainly saved the whole Federal fleet, but simply to show how largely the gallant fight of the "Cumberland" contributed to the final result. The evidence showed that the officers of the "Merrimac" were of opinion that but for the loss of her prow she would have sunk the "Monitor" in the second day's fight. If the "Cumberland" had sunk the "Merrimac" she would have been entitled, under the prize law, to her full value, over $1,000,000. Is it not within the spirit of the law, and right, under all the circumstances of this extraordinary case, that she should be entitled to the amount of damage she did to an iron-clad that it was impossible for her to sink? The bill appropriates not more than one-third of that amount.

The officers and crew of the "Cumberland" lost all of their personal effects, money, and clothing, save what they stood in, and have received no reimbursement for these save one month's pay under a general law giving that much in case of ships sunk in service. When it is remembered that an officer's regulation outfit costs from $300 to $500, and that the outfit of a seaman bears a corresponding proportion to his pay, it will be seen how inadequate this compensation was. After the fight was over, the government failed to give them transportation, and they were allowed to get home the best way they could, and at their own expense, being "furloughed" instead of "ordered home," which latter would have entitled them to transportation. Although the whole country was electrified with the heroism of these men, and meetings, held in the principal cities of the country, pledged them the grateful recognition of their services, they have never received compensation for their losses, much less reward for their services. As a matter of dollars and cents the men of the "Cumberland" are entitled, if not by the letter at least by the spirit of the prize law, to the value of the damages they inflicted on the "Merrimac." But in such a case a great nation cannot afford to count dollars and cents against the blood of its heroes. The example of the men of the "Cumberland," fighting their good ship gun by gun until the last gun was under water, then going down with cheers while the flag flew at the peak, is worth more to this country than can be told in dollars. Most of the survivors of the "Cumberland" are now poor and needy in their declining years. A sailor's life is not a provident or a profitable one. When they were in the vigor of their manhood and their country in its hour of need, they freely offered their lives for the honor of the flag. In her hour of prosperity will she forget or neglect them? Congress, at its 47th session, gave $75,000 to the officers, owners, and crew of the brig *General Armstrong* for the gallant defense made by that vessel against the attack of the boats from a British squadron in 1814. If the government thus recognized the gallantry of a wooden vessel fighting wooden boats seventy years ago, should it not recognize the desperate courage of the men of the "Cumberland," who fought in wooden walls against impenetrable iron?

[Extract from the Virginia City *Enterprise*.]

This paper, commenting on the failure of the contractors in their attempt to raise the "Cumberland," after the war, used the following language:

We are glad the jealous sea has thus far refused to give up its most glorious wreck, and hope it will forever baffle the impious hands who seek to despoil it of its noblest treasure. The "Cumberland" is the sepulchre of scores of heroic hearts; let not that sepulchre be violated. Among the grand events of the war there is nothing that compares with the acts of the men who went down to death in that immortal frigate. Even the foe that crushed in and sank the ship gave a cheer of admiration for the dauntless souls that peopled her rent decks. When the ship was sinking, so that the presuming waters were running into the guns, like a dying gladiator's cry they rang out in a full broadside of defiance; and that broadside was taken up in a cheer by the crew, which nothing but the engulfing waters could still. When all else had disappeared, the topmast still remained above the flood, and upon its peak the old flag hung out against the sky, a symbol for the astonished rebels to read, that though fleets might fall before them and brave men might be overcome, the flag would still remain unstained and immortal, to be borne by other hands and above other decks to certain victory. The whole world held its breath to hear the story of the last deeds of the "Cumberland's" crew. History was sought for a parallel to their acts, but no parallel was found. It was the Thermopylæ of the sea, sometimes equaled by an individual but never by a ship's crew. When the ship was sinking a summons to surrender was answered as the remnant of the Old Guard answered at Waterloo, and the world asked in awe and wonder, "What manner of men were they who could laugh death to scorn in broadsides and with cheers?" We raise monuments to the illustrious dead upon earth. Let us not permit this grandest of tombs to be desecrated. Let the sea heave and swell above that sunken deck; let the tides ebb and flow over the stilled hearts below; let the winds, as they go and come, on their wild harps sing funeral requiems above them — but keep from them the mere money-seeker; for when at last the sea gives up its jewels at the final summons, then we fancy the great "Cumberland" will spring from its bed, every white sail spread, every gun in place, the old flag at the peak, the old crew in full ranks upon the restored decks, and all the universe beside will have no such resurrection picture. No, no! While we reverence patriotism and dauntless courage — while our hearts throb faster at the memory of deeds which have no equal in the records of the ages — let us protest against despoiling hands touching that sacred sepulchre of the ocean. No other sea holds such a prize; no other nation can claim such dead. Their dying acts lifted American manhood up the world over, and in the palaces of kings it was whispered, "Surely there is some enchantment in this thing called freedom, or men could not die for a principle as these men died."

375. JULIA HOWE MORRIS, 6th daughter of Commodore Charles (201) and Harriet (Bowen) Morris, born at Georgetown, D. C., Dec. 15, 1832. Married, Sept. 21, 1852, S. Ridout Addison, M.D., surgeon in the United States Navy. He was born Jan. 17, 1814, at Prince George, Maryland, and died at Washington, Aug. 28, 1860. He was appointed assistant surgeon in the navy June 20, 1838; passed assistant surgeon, Nov. 15, 1844, and surgeon, Sept 22, 1854. Children:

587. CHARLES MORRIS ADDISON[8], b. July 16, 1856.

588. SARAH ELIZABETH ADDISON[8], b. Aug. 22, 1860; d. Oct. 15, 1861.

376. MIRIAM MORRIS, 1st daughter of Lieutenant Horace (203), born Dec. 22, 1817, in Cherry Street, New York city. In 1851 Miss Morris left Ames for Pass Christian, Miss., where her sister Lucy had married and settled. In 1854 she removed with her sister to Goliad, Tex., where she married Mr. Zachariah Canfield, a wealthy planter, and removed to his plantation on the San Antonio River. In 1861 she went with her husband to Escambia County, Fla., to visit her sister, Mrs. Swan, who had removed from Texas. Here she fell sick with consumption, and was unable to return to Texas. Mr. Canfield, however, returned, in order to close up some business matters, with the expectation of returning to his wife. In the meantime the Union army had taken New Orleans and held control of the Mississippi. Mr. Canfield twice endeavored to cross the river, but was unable to do so. To escape the dangers of the war Mr. Swan removed his family into Alabama; Mrs. Canfield went with them. Her health continued to fail, and she died, Sept. 18, at Sparta, Conecuh County, and was buried at Beulah Church.

377. LUCY MORRIS, 2d daughter of Lieutenant Horace (203), born May 16, 1820, at Cape May, N. J. Married, June 16, 1849, James L. Swan of Pass Christian, Miss. He died, March 15, 1866. His grandfathers Swan and Lee were signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. Married 2d, July 13, 1877, Peter James of Bryan, Tex., being his third wife. Mrs. James has had an eventful life. As her father was possessed of but little means, she early began to teach school for her support. In 1840, when at the age of twenty, her uncle, Commodore Morris,

gave her a small piece of land which he possessed in the village of Ames, on the condition that she should build a house upon it. By teaching, and the purchase and sale of sheep and cattle, she obtained the means to build a small house, which became the home of her parents, while she, in the province of teaching, made her way to the South, where she made the acquaintance of and married Mr. Swan. In 1854 Mr. Swan removed to Goliad, Tex., and in 1856 to Matagorda Island. In 1858 he removed to Pensacola, Fla., where he remained until the breaking out of the rebellion. On the taking of Pensacola by the Union forces, in May, 1861, he removed his family, live stock, and negroes to Alabama, hoping to get beyond the reach of danger to his family and property. At Sparta the whole family were taken sick with chills and fever and diphtheria. Here Mrs. Canfield died. Fearing raids, Mr. Swan made another move to a point more remote; but the raiding of a wide circuit had begun, and reached this place, and he was stripped of nearly everything. Soon after this, Mrs. Swan harnessed a yoke of cattle to a buggy, and taking what few effects they had, after selling their furniture, started for the coast of Florida At Milton they found a vacant house. Here Mrs. Swan supported her family by taking boarders, until they could return to Pensacola. Their old home had been entirely destroyed. At Pensacola they began housekeeping, taking boarders. In February, 1866, her mother died. Friends at Tampa Bay, having advised them of the advantages of that place for business, Mr. Swan determined to go there. They left Pensacola, March 14, 1866, on a government steamer from the navy-yard, both of them in excellent health and spirits. During the night a severe storm came up, which threatened the loss of the vessel. At five o'clock Mr. Swan told his wife that he felt very sick. She at once arose to help him, but in five minutes he was dead. Mrs. Swan, with the body of her husband, was landed at Apalachicola, where he was buried. He had been a kind and affectionate husband. Mrs. Swan found refuge for a while in the house of a friend. While there the small-pox broke out. The whole family had it. As Mrs. Swan recovered from it she assumed the care of the rest, but her health broke down, and she determined to go to the North, to recover, if possible. She found a passage in a sailing vessel, and landed in New York, July 4, 1866. After visiting some friends she sought employment, by which she could support herself. She found a

room and a sewing-machine, and was doing well when she was taken sick, and laid up for three months, at the end of which all her means were gone. She started anew, sewed for a while, then nursed, and gathered quite a sum of money, which she lost by having her pocket picked in a street car. On the way to the house of a friend she found a dollar. Her friend lent her five dollars, and she started again in her efforts to live. Soon after this she was thrown from a street car and broke her right little finger and badly bruised her leg and foot, and was obliged to stop work. She had at this time accumulated a hundred dollars. She was offered the rent of a room for the use of the money. She made the loan and lost the money. After she became able to work, and had got about forty dollars, she took a small laundry, advertised, hired help, and was successful, so that she was obliged to take a larger place. She made money, but her health failing again, she sold the laundry for $250, disposed of her furniture, and took a child to care for. The child died, and she was again obliged to seek employment, which she found in nursing. In the winter of 1872 she received information that, by returning to Texas, she could recover a large amount due her husband there. She went to Texas, but did not succeed in collecting the claim. Thrown upon her own resources once more, this courageous woman opened a hotel, which she kept for a year, at the end of which, finding she could not collect the amount due her from some of her boarders, she gave up the hotel and spent some time with some friends at Ampstead. Then she went to Bryan, and opened a millinery shop, in which she was successful, and remained until she made the acquaintance of Mr. James, and thus after so long a series of toils and misfortunes, which she had kept from the knowledge of her nearest relatives, she again found all the necessary comforts of life except health. She is now an invalid, and living with her husband on his plantation near Hearne, Robertson County.

378. SARAH MARIA MORRIS, 3d daughter of Lieutenant Horace (203), born at Ames, N. Y., March 14, 1832. Married July 4, 1850, Lester Dingman, the son of a wealthy farmer of Montgomery County, and well educated. He was by trade a blacksmith. In September, after their marriage, they removed to Bureau County, Ill. The place which they had selected for their

residence proving unhealthy, they determined to remove from it. In March, 1852, Mr. Dingman accepted an offer to go to California. Leaving his wife behind he started on his journey. At Camden, Mo., he was taken sick and died. The news of her husband's death so shocked Mrs. Dingman that she fell into a decline and died June 10th following. She had one child:

588. SARAH LOUISE DINGMAN[8], b. ———; d. in infancy.

379. ROBERT S. MORRIS, only child of Captain George (204), born in New York in 1822. He was a pure-minded youth, and fond of botanical study. He died at Honolulu, S. I., Nov. 16, 1839. He was appointed midshipman in the U. S. Navy, Dec. 28, 1837, and assigned to the sloop-of-war *John Adams*. That vessel made a cruise to the coast of Africa, Muscat, Bombay, the coast of Sumatra, Singapore, Manilla, and to the Sandwich Islands. While at Macao young Morris was taken sick and put into the doctor's hands. From this illness he was fast recovering when, through subsequent exposure, he was taken with an affection of the lungs which proved fatal to him. On the arrival of the "John Adams" at Honolulu, he was put on shore on a sick ticket. The following extract from a letter from Rev. S. Judd, a missionary of the American Board, at Honolulu, to Benj. A. Mumford, N. Y., describes his last days:

HONOLULU, Nov. 18, 1839.

"Before this letter reaches you you will have received the intelligence of the dangerous illness of your nephew, Robert S. Morris. I received him into my family on the 12th of October, at the request of the American consul and the surgeon of the 'John Adams,' on his arrival in port, with the understanding that he was to remain with us as long as he lived. He was soon made aware of his dangerous situation and consequently turned his attention to a preparation for death, and employed much of his time in reading the Bible and prayer, in which exercises he seemed to find much comfort. The squadron sailed on the 4th inst. Mrs. Judd and myself formed for him a sincere attachment, and we endeavored to supply all his wants and make his last days comfortable and peaceful. We found our sympathies appreciated, and enjoyed his confidence. We spent much time in reading to and praying with him. After these exercises it was his invariable custom to say, 'I am very much obliged to you, sir.' He expressed a calm resignation and a confidence that he was prepared to die, resting his faith on the blessed Savior. He spoke freely of his trust in Christ, and his willingness to be entirely at God's disposal. He died Nov. 16, 1839, at 11 o'clock P. M. Nature gave way like an expiring lamp. He

was buried in a plot of ground beside our own little boy. Rev. Mr. Bingham officiated. Mrs. Judd, myself, and our five children followed as mourners. The consul, a discharged midshipman of the 'John Adams,' a long train of foreigners, mostly Americans, and the different members of the mission and their families, attended. Nothing of the kind could have given Mrs. Judd and myself greater pleasure than to receive into our bosoms the orphan boy, who, we are happy to say, was very gentlemanly, correct, and an interesting person, and, as far as we could judge, a sincere Christian."

380. GEORGE ELIOT MORRIS, 1st son of Samuel Eliot (207), born at Ames, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1835. Married Jan. 28, 1864, Emma Kellogg of Princeton, Ill. He was a volunteer in the 93d Illinois Regiment in the Civil War, and was in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tenn, but served only a short time afterward on account of health. He lives in Greenfield, Adair Co., Iowa. In the fall of 1884 he was seriously hurt in a railroad accident while taking cattle to Chicago; his upper jaw was broken, his front teeth knocked out, his right shoulder injured, the muscles of the arm and shoulder detached, and the spinal column injured. The accident was caused by the carelessness of the employees of the road. Children:

589. KATE LEE[8], b. Nov. 2, 1864.
590. LOUISE KELLOGG[8], b. April 1, 1866.
591. FREDERICK ELIOT[8], b. Aug. 12, 1868.

381. CHARLES DORR MORRIS, 2d son of Samuel Eliot (207), born May 2, 1840, at Providence, Bureau Co., Ill. Married March 28, 1872, Emma Wilson of Columbus, Kansas, formerly of Chester County, Pa. He volunteered July, 1861, in the 33d Regiment Illinois Vols., in the Civil War. He was offered the office of lieutenant, but declined it, and carried a musket through the entire war. He was taken prisoner at Big River Bridge on the Iron Mountain Railroad, Missouri, with forty-one others, in October, 1861, after fighting a full brigade for six hours and surrendering only after their ammunition gave out. All of them were paroled at the time, and exchanged in the following spring. The 33d regiment formed a part of the 13th and 16th corps in the Western Department. In the famous march of General Grant against Vicksburg, in 1863, the regiment was the first to cross the Mississippi, and, at daylight on the morning of the 2d of May, Morris

fired the first gun in that memorable campaign, getting a button cut off from his coat in return. In the assault on the works at Vicksburg, on the 22d of May, he received a slight bayonet wound in the knee, warding off the attack by his expert use of the bayonet. Having good clerical capacity he was sometimes clerk at headquarters and court martials. Mr. Morris has been a bank clerk, but now is a lumber merchant at Girard, Kansas. Children:

592. Claude[8], b. Dec. 25, 1872.
593. Adlyn H.[8], b. Nov. 15, 1874.
594. Mark S.[8], b. Nov. 18, 1876.
595. Edward Elmer[8], b. April 29, 1879.

382. HARRIET ELIZABETH MORRIS, 1st daughter of Samuel Eliot (207), born at Providence, Ill., June 4, 1842. Married 1st, George Learned. He d. ———. Married 2d, Montcalm Baines, Guthrie Co., Iowa.

383. EDWARD MORRIS, 3d son of Samuel Eliot (207), born Feb. 20, 1845. Married Oct. —, 1873, Miranda P., daughter of Rev. F. F. Nash. Children:

596. Henry Eliot[8], b. Aug. 29, 1874.
597. Edna L.[8], b. July 30, 1875.

Edward Morris was killed by railroad cars at or near Geneseo, Ill., in June, 1875, while on his way to Chicago with cattle. He served as volunteer in the 208th Illinois Regiment, with the three months men, and was with his brother George in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tenn.

384. CAROLINE LOUISA MORRIS, 2d daughter of Samuel Eliot (207), born Dec. 18, 1849. Married John C. Stevens, Nov., 1872, and died Nov. 2, 1873, without child.

408. MOREAU MORRIS, 1st son of Oran W. (215), born at Stillwater, N. Y., June 19, 1825. Married April 6, 1848, Lydia Caroline Thayer, N. Y. Physician, N. Y. city. Dr. Morris has held the positions of Port Physician, N. Y. Harbor, and Superintendent of Inebriate Asylum, Binghamton, N. Y., Health Inspector, N. Y. city. Children:

598. Frank Moreau[8], b. April 8, 1850; d. Aug. 21, 1850.
599. Selina Vose[8], b. Aug. 31, 1853.

600. MOREAU[8], b. Feb. 6, 1851; d. Nov. 10, 1878, at Binghamton. He had been a bank clerk in Brooklyn, and was a young man of fine promise.

411. WILLIAM HENRY MORRIS, 2d son of Oran W. (215), b. Nov. 2, 1829, at Albany. Married Jan. 10, 1849, Elizabeth Caroline Cable of N. Y. She died ———. Married 2d, Sept. 15, 1869, Anna Dalrymple. Children:

601. CAROLINE[8], b. Sept. 15, 1851.
602. ADA[8], b. Jan. —, 1853.
603. AUGUSTA HENRIETTA[8], b. ———; d. ———.

BY 2D WIFE.

604. ANNA WILCOX[8], b. Jan. 30, 1871.
605. MAY[8], b. Sept. 21, 1872.

412. MARY MORRIS, 3d daughter of Oran Wilkinson (215), born at Ames, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1832. Died Feb. 1, 1867. Married, Sept. 30, 1856, Theron P. Skeel Knapp of Honesdale, Pa. One child:

606. MARY M. KNAPP[8], b. April 8, 1866; d. Feb. 15, 1867.

413. ADA BYRON MORRIS, 4th daughter of Oran Wilkinson (215), born June 14, 1835. Married, Jan. 12, 1859, Jesse Hines Congdon of Binghamton, N. Y. She died Sept. 30, 1869. One child.

607. SARAH SELINA CONGDON[8], b.

417. HOWARD HARDING MORRIS, 1st son of Noadiah Hart (218), born May 25, 1842, at Canajoharie, N. Y. Married, May 24, 1870, Mary Haskell. Children:

608. BERTHA[8], b. Jan. 30, 1871.
609. IDA[8], b. ———, 1875.

Mr. Morris was a volunteer in the 33d Illinois Regiment, and made a splendid soldier. He still suffers from wounds received in battle at Vicksburg. He lives at or near Grinnell, Iowa, and is a deacon in a Congregational church.

419. HENRY ORR MORRIS, 3d son of Noadiah Hart (218) born at Canajoharie, Feb. 11, 1847. Married, May 5, 1875, Cola L. Kellogg.

420. NORMAN FOOT MORRIS, 4th son of Noadiah Hart (218), born at Canajoharie, March 4, 1849. Married, Nov. 25, 1875, Lizzie Stuchel.

475. ALFRED W. MORRIS, 1st son of Alfred (289), born Dec. 26, 1851, at Springfield, O. Married, Mollie ———. House-painter. Lives in Indianapolis.

610. One son[8], b. March, 1874.

480. BENJAMIN MORRIS, only son of Jacob (294), born at Morrisville, Oct. 24, 1809. Married, April, 1834, Rachel A. Haines. She died Jan. 15, 1869. Farmer. Removed to Birmingham, Mich., 1833. Baptist. Democrat. Children:

611. George W.[8], b. March 22, 1835.

612. Mary E.[8], b. Oct. 2, 1837.

613. Caroline M.[8], b. Sept. 27, 1839; d. July 2, 1842.

614. Isabel C.[8], b. July 11, 1843.

484. HERVEY E. MORRIS, 2d son of Darius (295), born Feb. 14, 1818. Died at Utica, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1873. Married, June 17, 1842, Helen Chandler of Cazenovia. Children:

615. Ella J.[8], b. July 10, 1843.

616. Darius[8], b. June 23, 1845. Instantly killed by a gunshot, while making a cavalry charge at or near Piedmont, West Va., June 5, 1861.

617. Carrie V.[8], b. March 29, 1847; d. Jan. 27, 1850.

618. Charles G.[8], b. March 6, 1849.

485. VESTATIA I. MORRIS, 1st daughter of Darius (295), born Sept. 12, 1825. Married, Sept., 1845, Dr. J. S. Hyde at Syracuse, N. Y. Children:

619. Frederick A. Hyde[8], b. May, 1847, at Richford, N. Y.

620. Marcus D. Hyde[8], b. May, 1849, at Jamaica, N. Y.

621. Carrie K. Hyde[8], b. Dec., 1852, at Hinsdale, N. Y.; m. March, 1875, Rev. J. H. Merrill of Vallejo, Cal.

Dr. Hyde died ———. Mrs. Hyde married 2d, Capt. A. Gove of San Francisco, Nov. 29, 1859. One son.

622. Henry M. Gove[8], b. April, 1861, at Olympia, W. T.

486. HENRY S. MORRIS, 3d son of Darius (295), born Jan. 13, 1828. Married, Nov. 4, 1855, Mary P. Conrad. Banker, Olean, N. Y. Children:

623. Henry C.[8], b. Nov. 8, 1856.

624. CARRIE G.[3], b. Oct. 7, 1858.

487. CARRIE G. MORRIS, 2d daughter of Darius (295), born Feb. 25, 1830. Married, May 3, 1865, H. P. Penniman. Farmer. Lives at Seminary Park, Cal. Children:

625. BESSIE N. PENNIMAN[3], b. June 16, 1872.

495. THOMAS G. MORRIS, 1st son of Harvey (297), born in Morrisville, Dec. 8, 1823. Died, March 27, 1846, at Charleston, S. C. Married, Aug. 23, 1845, Harriet M. Wilbur of Smyrna, N. Y. Merchant. One son.

626. THOMAS G.[3], b. May 20, 1846. Lumber dealer. Chicago.

496. MARGARET E. MORRIS, 1st daughter of Harvey (297), born in Morrisville, Oct. 19, 1825. Died Nov. 20, 1870. Married, April 14, 1847, Thomas Morris Avery. Merchant in New York City. He removed to Chicago in April, 1851, and engaged in the lumber trade. President of the National Watch Company, and vice-president of Prairie State Savings Bank. Children:

627. CHARLES O. AVERY[3], b. July 7, 1854.

628. FRANK MORRIS AVERY[3], b. May 27, 1863.

497. JAMES H. MORRIS, 2d son of Harvey (297), born in Morrisville, March 8, 1829. Married, Sept. 15, 1852, Caroline E. Stone of New Woodstock, N. Y. She died in Chicago, Oct. 25, 1861. Married 2d, Lucia E. Savage, Aug. 26, 1863. Removed from New Woodstock to Chicago in 1851, and engaged in the lumber trade. Gave up business in 1872, and removed to Dixon, Ia. Children:

BY CAROLINE.

629. WILLIE E.[3], b. Dec. 13, 1855; d. Aug 19, 1857.

630. GEORGE A.[3], b. May 27, 1858.

BY LUCIA.

631. WILLIE S.[3], b. Nov. 24, 1866.

501. CLARK T. MORRIS, son of Thomas (299), born Oct. 6, 1840, at Sherburne, N. Y. Married, Nov. 9, 1871, Alice Beery of New York city. She died ———. Child:

631. VICTOR BEERY[3], b. June 21, 1872, at Kalama, W. T.; d. 1883.

503. ORVILLE C. MORRIS, 1st son of William (300), born in Bloomfield, Mich., Feb. 20, 1822. Married, July 30, 1850. Hardware merchant at Pontiac. Republican. Children:

632. Frank H.[3], b.
633. Frederick O.[3], b.
634. Marion C.[3], b.
635. Charles J.[3], b.

504. ROBERT B. MORRIS, 2d son of William (300), born in Bloomfield, Mich., Feb. 18, 1824. Died at Pontiac in 1862. Hardware merchant. Married, 1854, ———. Children:

636. George[3], b.
637. William[3], b.
638. Robert[3], b.

507. CHARLES E. MORRIS, 1st son of Charles (301), born at Pompey Hill, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1814. Married at Lexington, Ky., Sept. 8, 1840, Margaret A. McGinnis of Newark, N. J. Lawyer and merchant, Quincy, Ill.; removed to Wilmington, Ill., 1878. Now lives in Chicago. Broad Church. Republican. Children:

639. William H.[3], b. Sept. 4, 1841.
640. Charles Edward[3], b. Nov. 21, 1844.
641. Frederick C.[3], born Aug. 24, 1847.
642. Amelia E.[3], b. Feb. 2, 1852.
643. Liela H.[3], born June 29, 1856.
644. Horace Spencer[3], b. Feb. 18, 1862.

508. WILLIAM MORRIS, 2d son of Charles (301), born at Jamesville, Onondaga Co., N. Y., July 16, 1816. Married July 16, 1845, Emma E. Miller of Mobile, Ala. Merchant, Mobile. Went to Alabama in 1840. Removed to Quincy, Ill., in 1857. Returned to Mobile, Nov., 1874. Formerly Presbyterian. Now attends the Methodist Church. Children:

645. Emma Colton[3], b. June 5, 1847; m. April 9, 1872, at Quincy, J. E. Shuman of Mobile — one daughter — Maud.
646. Clara Elizabeth[3], b. March 22, 1850; d. Oct. 22, 1851.
647. Cornelia Elizabeth[3], b. Feb. 6, 1853.
648. Robert Baker[3], b. Aug. 15, 1855.
649. William Benjamin[3], b. Nov. 21, 1857.

650. KATE SPENCER[3], b. April 18, 1860.
651. MARGARET ELIZA[3], b. June 27, 1861.
652. FANNIE[3], b. Jan. 4, 1864; d. June 13, 1864.
653. CARRIE SPENCER[3], b. Feb. 9, 1867.

509. HENRY COLTON MORRIS, 3d son of Charles (301), born at Utica, N. Y., April 28, 1826. Died at Porterville, Ala., May 22, 1861; unmarried. An incident in his life is here quoted from a newspaper of the date of May, 1877:

A LIFE INSURANCE ROMANCE.

Another interesting life insurance case, embodying no small amount of romance, is progressing in St. Louis Circuit Court, No. 3, in which L. J. Hancock, administrator of Henry C. Morris, is the plaintiff, and the American Life Insurance Company (formerly Life and Trust Company) of Philadelphia is the defendant. The alleged circumstances of the case, as set forth in the pleading and as stated to the jury in the opening address of the counsel plaintiff, are substantially as follows:

In 1860 Mr. Henry C. Morris removed to New Orleans from Porterville, about eighteen miles from Mobile, Ala. On the 8th day of June in that year, he took out a policy of insurance on his life for $5,000, in the American Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, which had an agency in New Orleans, paying in advance the premium of $150. Shortly afterwards he made a Western trip, visiting Quincy, Ill., where he had brothers and sisters living. He left with a brother at that place a trunk and a considerable sum of money, and then went to New York, expressing his intention of returning home by way of Quincy. In New York he boarded with a Dr. Scott, a magnetic physician, and was under his treatment, being in bad health. There he made the acquaintance of a man named Pepper, who had some "Silica radiator," and went into partnership with him, opening an office for the display of the apparatus. On the 1st day of March, 1861, he left his office in the evening to go to his boarding-house, but never reached there, disappearing entirely, and nothing being heard of him for several years. Dr. Scott wrote to the brother, Wm. Morris, at Quincy, giving information of the disappearance, and the brother started out to hunt up the missing man, visiting New York and other places, and would have gone to New Orleans, but that the blockade, incident to the war, prevented him. In 1865 he visited New Orleans, but could learn nothing of his long-lost brother. The policy of insurance, which his brother had told him was deposited at a certain place in that city, had also disappeared, and has never been found. He called at the insurance office from which the policy was issued and was informed that a man had to be missing for seven years before he could be presumed to be dead, but that if nothing was heard of the missing man inside of thirty days from that time the insurance would be paid. At the expiration of the time, they

professed to have heard intelligence that the assured had been seen alive more than a year after the policy was issued, and that as another year's premium was at that time overdue and unpaid, the policy was thereby by its terms vacated and rendered null and void. The company therefore refuses and has ever since refused to pay the insurance. Suit was brought and a judgment obtained for plaintiff, but on appeal to the Supreme Court the judgment was reversed on the ground of insufficient proof of the death of the assured. In the spring of 1876, Mrs. Mason, sister of the missing man, was visiting her niece, Mrs. George, in Mobile, and learned from her that Mr. Henry C. Morris had died at her house in Porterville on the 22d of May, 1861. Mrs. George and Mr. William Morris are among the witnesses in the case at the present trial.

Judgment was obtained for an amount largely in excess of the claim, but the matter was finally compromised for $6,000 and costs.

510. CORNELIA E. MORRIS, 1st daughter of Charles (301), born at Utica, July 11, 1829. Married Dec. 10, 1849, Zebulon P. Mason of Jordan, N. Y. Lives in Chicago, Ill. Congregationalist. No children.

511. CATHERINE C. MORRIS, 2d daughter of Charles (301), born at Utica ———. Married Dec. 7, 1853, Horace C. Spencer of Springville, N. Y. Lives in Flint, Mich. Episcopalian. One child:

654. CARRIE SPENCER[3], b. May 3, 1865.

543. WILLIAM W. MORRIS, 3d son of George (316), born ———. Married ———. Divorced ———.

655. One child.

557. MARY CONGDON MORRIS, only daughter of Zebulon (332), born in Dudley, Feb. 22, 1830. Died Sept. 16, 1882. Married Dr. Ambrose Eames, May 2, 1850. Children:

656. SARAH C. EAMES[3], b. July 2, 1851; m. Osro W. Haynes, Nov. 5, 1873. They have four children.

657. HARRIET E. EAMES[3], b. Feb. 21, 1853; m. Charles W. Johnson, Jan. 14, 1882; d. Aug. 19, 1883.

658. JENNIE B. EAMES[3], b. Jan. 2, 1858; m. Geo. S. Street, Jan. 17, 1883. They have one child.

558. ANDREW J. MORRIS, only son of Zebulon (332), born in Dudley, April 2, 1845. Married, May 30, 1877, Helen M., widow of ——— Dyer, and adopted daughter of Wm. Litchfield of Southbridge. No children. Mrs. Morris had one child, Adah, by her first husband.

Mr. Morris is a harness-maker, and lives in Southbridge.

[THIRD BRANCH.]

EIGHTH GENERATION.

575. CAROLINE MORRIS, only daughter of Lieutenant Charles W. (366) and Caroline (Devens) Morris, born Oct. 5, 1841. Married, April 24, 1867, Lieutenant Arthur L. Watson, United States Marine Corps, of which he was appointed second lieutenant, March 9, 1865; first lieutenant, May 18, 1871; and was retired, March 29, 1878. He died at Charlestown, Mass., June 30, 1882, in his 43d year. His father, Rev. John L. Watson, was chaplain in the United States Navy from August, 1865, to Dec. 1869. His mother, before marriage, was Elizabeth West. One child:

659. CHARLES MORRIS WATSON[9], b. May 28, 1868, at Portsmouth, N. H., navy-yard.

576. Captain CHARLES MORRIS, only son of Lieutenant Charles W. (366) and Caroline (Devens) Morris, born at Charlestown, Mass., May 3, 1844. Married, May 18, 1867, Maria Gertrude, eldest daughter of Commodore John S. Missroon of the United States Navy, and granddaughter of Commodore John Downes of the United States Navy. Children:

660. MARIA GERTRUDE[9], b. April 2, 1868, at Santa Fé, N. M.

661. CHARLES[9], b. Aug. 15, 1873, at Newport, R. I.

662. EFFIE VERPLANCK[9], b. Nov. 8, 1879, at Amherst, Mass.

663. FRANK BOWEN[9], b. Sept. 21, 1880, at Amherst, Mass.

663½. JOHN MISSROON[9], b. Jan. 28, 1884, at Fort Monroe, Va.

Captain Morris entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, July, 1861, and was graduated June, 1865. He was appointed second and first lieutenant of the Nineteenth Infantry, June 23, 1865, and stationed at Augusta, Ga., and Newport Barracks, Ky. In 1866 he was stationed at Little Rock, Ark., as adjutant of the third battalion, Nineteenth Infantry. He was transferred to the Thirty-seventh Infantry, Sept. 21, 1866, and

stationed at Fort Leavenworth, as adjutant, in 1867, in which year he was also in Hancock's Indian expedition. In 1867–68 he was at Santa Fé, N. M., as adjutant same regiment. In 1869 he was at Boston, Mass., as first lieutenant of the Thirty-seventh Regiment and recruiting officer. He was transferred to the Fifth Infantry, May 19, 1869, and was at Fort Harker, Kan., as adjutant. He was transferred to the Fifth Artillery, April 15, 1870, and was first lieutenant at Newport, R. I., until 1872. In 1872–73 he was at Plattsburg, N. Y.; in 1873–74, at Fort Monroe, Va ; in 1875–1878, at St. Augustine, Fla. From 1878 to 1881 he was professor of military art and science in Massachusetts Agricultural College, at Amherst, Mass. In 1881 at St. Augustine, Fla. He was stationed at Fort Schuyler, New York harbor, in 1882, and while there, March 6th, was appointed Captain of the Fifth Artillery. In 1883–84 he was at Fort Monroe, and in 1885 at Fort Columbus, New York harbor.

578. LOUISE MORRIS, 2d daughter of William Wilson and Louise Amory (Morris) (368) Corcoran, born in Washington, D. C., March 20, 1838. Married George Eustis of Louisiana, April 5, 1859, and died at Cannes, France, Dec. 4, 1867. Children:

664. WILLIAM CORCORAN EUSTIS[9], b. July 28, 1860, at No. 27, Rue Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris, France.

665. GEORGE PEABODY EUSTIS[9], b. July 21, 1864, at Parc au Prince, between Paris and the Bois de Boulogne, France.

666. HARRIET LOUISE MARIE EUSTIS[9], b. Jan. 21, 1867, at the Villa Luxembourg, Cannes, France.

George Eustis was a native of Louisiana. He was educated at Harvard University, and practiced law in New Orleans. He was chosen to the XXXIVth Congress in 1855 as a "Whig." Chosen again to the XXXVth Congress, in 1857, as an "American." When the rebellion broke out he took sides with his native State in the Southern Confederacy, and became the secretary of John Slidel, the Confederate envoy to France, and was with him on the British steamer *Trent*, when that vessel was captured in October, 1861, by the United States steamer *San Jacinto*, Captain Wilkes, and was taken with Slidel and Mason to Boston and confined in Fort Warren.

583. MURRAY MORRIS DUNCAN, 1st son of Maria Lear Morris (373) and Rev. Thomas Duncan, born May 10, 1858, at Washington, D. C. Married, Dec. 28, 1881, Henriette de Witt Coppée of Bethlehem, Pa. One child:

667. Morris Coppée Duncan[9], b. June 25, 1883; d. June 30, 1883.

587. Rev. CHARLES MORRIS ADDISON, son of Julia Howe Morris (375) and S. Ridout Addison, M.D., born July 16, 1856. Married, Jan. 7, 1886, Ada, daughter of James B. Thayer of New York city. He took the degree of B. D. at the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, in 1882, and was ordained in 1883. He has been Rector of St. John's Church, Arlington, Mass., and also of the Church of the Epiphany in Winchester, and in 1885 was called to Christ Church, Fitchburg. One son:

667½. James Thayer Addison[9], b. 1887.

619. FREDERICK A. HYDE, son of Vestatia I. Morris (485) and Dr. J. S. Hyde, born May 6, 1847, at Richford, N. Y. Married, Sept., 1869, Philena T. Sherman of San Francisco, Cal. Law attorney. Lives in Seminary Park, Cal. Children:

668. Alice R. Hyde[9], b. June, 1870.

669. Florence Hyde[9], b. Oct., 1871.

620. MARCUS D. HYDE, son of Vestatia I. Morris (485) and Dr. J. S. Hyde, born May, 1849, at Jamaica, N. Y. He was graduated at the United States Naval Academy in 1870; appointed ensign in 1871; master in 1874; resigned, 1877.

627. CHARLES O. AVERY, son of Margaret E. Morris (496) and Thomas Morris Avery, born July 7, 1854. Married, Nov. 26, 1873, Mary Swansdale of Greenwich, S. C. Lumber merchant, in the firm of T. M. Avery & Son, Chicago.

639. WILLIAM H. MORRIS, 1st son of Charles E. (507), born at Jordan, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1841. Died in 1879. He was a man of excellent character. Married, Oct. 13, 1863, Caroline Newcomb of Sheboygan, Mich. Banker, at Cairo, Ill. Broad Church. Democrat. Children:

670. Caroline W.[9], b.

671. Frederick[9], b.

640. CHARLES EDWARD MORRIS, 2d son of Charles E. (507), born at Battle Creek, Mich., Nov. 21, 1844. Accountant, in Chicago. Methodist. Republican. Unmarried in 1875.

641. FREDERICK C. MORRIS, 3d son of Charles E. (507), born at Sheboygan, Mich., Aug. 27, 1847. Accountant, at Weatherford, Tex. Unmarried in 1875.

APPENDIX A.

[See Introduction.]

THE NORMAN MORRISES.

That there were persons of the name of Morris, or from whom the name of some families is derived, who came to England with William the Conqueror and who were in the battle of Hastings, Oct. 14, 1066, there can be no doubt, for certain it is that their names are enrolled on the list of the Roll of Battle Abbey — an abbey built by William on the battle-field of Hastings. Those who fought under the ducal banners of William took every possible means to have their names well known and remembered by future ages, not only because their descendants would be enabled by it to obtain or plead for favors from the reigning family and insuring to themselves the estates they had gained, but also from the pride inherent in human nature as founders of families in a country they had won by their prowess. For these reasons the name of every person of any consideration was written upon a roll and hung up in the Abbey of Battle. The persons there mentioned were the patriarchs of most of the English gentry for many ages, and many of the chief nobility of the present day. The number of these names is variously given. Holingshed mentions more than six hundred names. Stow mentions only four hundred and seven, Thomas Scriven still less. John Foxe, in his "Acts and Monuments," has given a list of William's great men and officers. Leland has a copy also. He saw and transcribed the original. In his copy the following names are analogous to Morris; the orthography is of little consequence, as the spelling of names was not fixed at that period, nor for ages afterwards. every one writing his name as he pleased — "Mourreis," "Marre," "De la Mare," "Fitz Morrice." In Hollingshed's copy are found "Murres," "Morreis," and "Fitz Morrice." Foxe, in his list of "Normans who remained alive after the battle and advanced rights to the land," mentions "Le Sire De la Marr," "Le Sire de Maire," "H. De Morreys" The Norman De Marisco's or Morris's made two settlements, one principally in Somersetshire, at Hunts-

pyle, Bath, etc., the other at Beau-Marais (bo-morris) in Wales. According to Chevalier Henry De Mont-morency these families are from Normandy, and are the same as Mont-Morency, the most eminent family of France, "which has furnished more constables and admirals than any other."

THE INVASION OF IRELAND.

In the year 1169, a little more than a century after the arrival of the De Mariscos in England, King Dermot McMorrogh of Ireland, made request of Richard de Clare or Strongbow, Earl of Chepstow, Pembroke, for aid to shield him from the revenge of his enemy. Hervey de Montmorency — Marisco, Robert Fitz Stephen de Marisco were sent over to Ireland from Beau-Marais, and landed on the 11th of May. The barons and knights who followed them were from Somersetshire, or the neighboring districts, where their possessions were. They were followed on the 21st of August by Strongbow himself with 200 knights and 1,200 soldiers.

Hervey de Montmorency, Lord de Marisco, was Marshal to Henry II, and Seneshal of Leinster for Earl Strongbow, and Constable of Ireland. He obtained from King Dermot McMorrogh extensive grants of land in the baronies of Forth and Bagie and the greater part of Shelburne. He finally retired from the world and took the cowl in Christ Church, Canterbury, where he died without issue. He had nephews, Robert Fitz Stephen, Geoffrey De Monte, Herlewin De Maris or Marisco, and a niece Isabella, who married Richard De Clare. He probably built Kilkenny Castle; Robert Fitz Stephen built Carrick Castle in Wexford; Geoffrey built Moyroth Castle in 1219, and Castle Kilhill. Herlewin built the Church of the Abbey of Dunbrody about 1216, and became Bishop of Leinster.

Of those of this race which settled in Somersetshire, most probably Richard De Marisco, Lord Chancellor of Durham from 1217 to 1228, was among the most distinguished. Richard De Morris, master of the College of St. Mary de Valentia, or St. Paul, Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, in 1342–3, was probably of the same family.

Maurice was one of William's chaplains, to whom he gave the Bishoprick of London in 1086, and this Bishop Maurice, some say, crowned Henry I in 1100.

APPENDIX B.

[See Introduction.]

THE WELSH MORRISES.

Welsh pedigrees are proverbially bewildering, but the Morris families seem to have clearly established theirs.

To quote again from Burke, "The Commoners of England":

Morrice, a name of great antiquity, can be traced in lineal descent from Elystan or Athelstan Glodrydd, *i. e.*, Athelstan "the illustrious," born in 933 and died early in the eleventh century — Prince of Ferlys, betwixt the Wye and Severn, who sprung from the old princes of Powys, and who, through his mother Rheingar, daughter and heir of Grono ap Tudor Trevor, was eighth in a direct line from Caradoc Weichfras, Lord of Hereford, one of the knights of King Arthur's Round Table. Athelstan was godson to Athlestan, King of England, the founder of the fourth royal tribe of Wales. He wedded Groladys, daughter and heir of Rhyn, Lord of Pegain, and was father of Kydwgan ap Elystan, Prince of Ferlys, who married Elen, daughter of ——— Brockwell, Lord of Powys. He had a son Idneth ap Kydwgan, Prince of Ferlys, Lord of Radnor, who was father by Gwentlian, daughter of Foreth ap Owen, Lord of Keveliog of Gwrgenay ap Idneth, Lord of Radnor Prince of Ferlys, who married Elen, daughter and heir of Rhys ap Aron, Lord of Langethen. They had a son Howel ap Madoc, who married Elinor, daughter of Warren ap David Voel, and from whom came Phillip dordy of Llinwent in Radnorshire, who married Eva, daughter and heir of Kin Cygdryn, Lord of Hampton. Their second son, David, married Joan, daughter and heir of Owen ap Ringchar ap Lowden; their son, Ievan Phillip of Caron, married Margaret, daughter of Ievan ap Merydeth; their son, Rees ap Ievan, married Maleth, daughter and heir of Ievan Gwrgan; their son Morgan ap Rees married Gwillian, daughter of David ap Gttan Ievanddy, and their son, Morys ap Morgan,

wedded Ellen, daughter of Ievan ap Guffdday, who sprang from a common ancestor with himself. Morys had:

William, 1st born and heir.
Gruffyth, 2d son, died without issue.
Phillip, 3d son, died without issue.
Ievan, 4th son.

William was captain in the Royal Navy, supposed to have married one of the Martyn family of Devonshire. He had a son William, who married Jane, daughter of John Castell of Ashbury, Devonshire. They had three sons:

William, born in 1670; captain, Royal Navy.
Salmon, Admiral of the White, Royal Navy.
Bezaliel.

The descendants of William constitute the Betshanger family.

THE WERRINGTON FAMILY.

Ievan Morys, 4th son of Morys, married Mary, daughter of John Castel of Ashbury in Devonshire. He was fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, LL.D., and Chancellor of Exeter in 1594. He died, May, 1605. Sir William Morrice, son of Ievan Morris, was born in 1602. He was a member of Parliament in Cromwell's time. He married a daughter of Humphrey Prideaux. He was knighted by Charles II. on his landing at Dover, and made Secretary of State and Privy Councilor in consequence of his great services in bringing in the Restoration by his influence with General Monk. He had sons:

1. William, born in Exeter.
2. John; married Mary Lowther of Whitehaven, Cumberland, and he had a son John, who lived at Walthamstow, Essex, and a daughter Mary, who married Captain John Bansell.
3. Sir Nicholas Morris; married, 1704, Lady Catherine, daughter of the Earl of Pembroke.

In 1651 Sir William Morris bought of Sir Francis Drake the burton of Werrington, Devonshire, and in 1667 Sir Francis Wise sold him Stoke-Damarell or Morrice-town, on the road to Falmouth and the Lands End, for £11,000. On the death of Sir William Morrice, Bart., in 1749, the estate passed by will to his nephew, Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. In 1775 the estates were sold

by the representatives of the family to the Duke of Northumberland. Humphrey Morris, the last of the Morrises of Werrington, died in 1763, and the family is now extinct. The burial place of the family is the parish church, Werrington.

Sir William Morris was a learned man. He had a fine library, and wrote several religious treatises.

MORRIS OF THE HURST, SHROPSHIRE.

John Morris, Alderman of Clun in 1587, son of Morris ap David, who was descended from Hoedlin ap Cadwgan, 4th son of Cadwgan ap Elystan, Lord of Builth and Radnor, married Margaret, daughter of Cadwalader ap Owen ap John of Madoc Lloyd of Rystack, and had, with other sons, Robert Morris, father of Thomas Morris of Abscot Clungerford, County Salop (died in 1596), and Anthony Morris of the Hurst, who married, in 1585, Ann, daughter of Henry Macklin of Abcot. They had:

John Morris of the Hurst, living in 1659.

Thomas Morris, died in 1681.

MORRIS OF YORK.

This family, in common with Morris of Werrington, Morris of Betshanger, Kent, Morris of the Hurst, Morris of Pentenavent, and the houses of Cadogan, Pryces of Newton, and others, claim descent from Elystan Glodrydd, a powerful British chieftain, founder of the 4th royal tribe of Wales, born in 933.

Colonel Roger Morris, the competitor of Washington for the hand of Mary Philipse, belonged to this family. He was son of Roger Morris, born in 1695, and grandson of Owen Morris, born in 1670.

THE MONMOUTHSHIRE MORRISES.

About the middle of the fifteenth century a branch of the Morris family settled in Monmouthshire and became possessed of estates at Tintern, Denham, and Penterry, etc. This branch claimed their descent from Mawr-Rhys (an appellation for Rhys or Rhice Fitz Gerald), a Cambrian chieftain, who was one of the successful invaders of Ireland in 1171, in the reign of Henry II. The king having recalled Rhys from his conquests and appropriated them to himself, gave him in compensation a large domain in

Wales, where the family flourished for many generations, having dropped the name of Fitz-Gerald and adopted that of Maur-Rhys, or Mawr-Rhice In the seventeenth century the descendants of the Great-Rhys were a considerable people in Monmouthshire, and were called Maurices, or sometimes Morrice. In 1635 the family at Tintern was represented by three brothers — sons of William Morris — Lewis, William, and Richard. Lewis Morris, who lived on the paternal estate at Tintern, raised a troop of horse in support of Parliament, for which King Charles I. confiscated his estates in Monmouthshire. In return for his losses Cromwell subsequently indemnified him. At the attack upon Chepstow Castle, which was defended by Sir Nicholas Kemish, the king's general, Lewis Morris was the second in command, and, after an obstinate resistance, the garrison was reduced by cutting off the supply of water which ran through the estate of Piercefield, then owned by Colonel Morris, son-in-law of John Walters, and setting fire to the castle. From this circumstance the family assumed as their crest a castle in flames, with the following motto: "Tandem Vincitur," — at length he is conquered. In 1654 Lewis Morris was sent by Cromwell to the Spanish West Indies, with orders to make himself master of those seas. In this undertaking he was aided by his nephew, Captain John Morris, who had long been settled in Barbadoes, while in this service he purchased a large estate in that island and settled there in 1662.

William Morris, who was living on his estate at Denham, also took an active part against the king. After the defeat of the popular party he determined to absent himself till the storm should blow over, but he was lost at sea.

John Morris, son of William, received a captain's commission from Parliament in 1651. He also perished at sea off Dover Castle, in 1688. His body was found under the walls of the castle and buried with military honors. His descendants are numerous in Barbadoes.

THE MONMOUTH MORRISES IN AMERICA.

Richard Morris, the younger of the three brothers, held a captain's commission in his brother Lewis' regiment. On the Restoration he retired to Barbadoes, where he married a wealthy lady by the name of Pole. In 1670 he transferred himself to New York. He purchased a large estate in Westchester County, on the Harlem

River, and obtained a grant from Governor Fletcher which erected his domain of more than three thousand acres into a manor, under the name of Morrisania, with all the customary manorial privileges. He died in 1673, leaving an only child, Lewis, born in 1672, who inherited his father's estate. His mother having died before his father, he was left an orphan without any relatives in the country. The government of the colony appointed a guardian to take care of him and his property. By a contract made between his father and his Uncle Lewis, still living in Barbadoes, the latter was to come to New York and settle on a part of the manor. On his arrival not long after the death of Richard, he took charge of his nephew, and made him his heir. Young Lewis entered early into public life, and rose into prominence. He was a member of the council of New Jersey and judge of the Supreme Court. He was also chief justice of New York. When New Jersey was made a separate province, he was appointed governor of it, which office he held until his death in May, 1746. He was a man of letters, of grave manners, though somewhat whimsical disposition. He had a penetrating mind and is said to have had no equal in knowledge of the law and in the art of intrigue, and was able and unyielding in debate. He possessed a large estate in Monmouth, N. J., which was named for his ancestral home in Wales. He married, Nov. 3, 1691, Isabella, daughter of James Graham, attorney-general of New York, and had four sons and eight daughters. He was buried in the vault at Morrisania.

Lewis Morris, the eldest son of Governor Lewis Morris, was born Sept. 23, 1698, and died July 3, 1762. He lived at the manor of Morrisania. He was early a member of the Assembly, and won popularity by his support of the rights of that body, and the interests of the people. He was judge of Oyer and Terminer, and also of Vice-Admiralty. He married 1st, Catherine Staats, and had the following children:

General Lewis, b. April 8, 1726.
General Staats Long, b. Aug. 27, 1728.
Hon. Richard, b. Aug. 15, 1730.
Mary, b. Nov. 4, 1734; m. T. Lawrence.

He married 2d, Sarah Gouverneur, and had:

Gouverneur, b. Jan. 30, 1752.
Isabella, b. Feb. 17, 1748; m. Isaac Wilkins, D.D.

Sarah, b. Nov. 23, 1749.
Euphemia, b. Sept. 10, 1754; m. Samuel Ogden.
Catherine, b. Jan. 7, 1757; m. V. P. Ashfield.

In his will, dated Nov. 19, 1760, occurs the following very singular passage; the record of a strongly prejudiced mind: "It is my desire that my son Gouverneur Morris may have the best education that is to be had in England or America; but my express will and directions are that he be never sent for that purpose to the Colony of Connecticut, least he should imbibe in his youth that low craft and cunning so incident to the people of that Country, which is so interwoven in their Constitutions that all their art Cannot disguise it from the World, tho' many of them under the Sanctifyed Garb of Religion have Endeavored to Impose themselves on to the world for honest men." And yet, his eldest son Lewis had graduated at Yale College. General Lewis Morris, son of the foregoing, married Mary Walton, and settled down to domestic life at Morrisania, and devoted his time to agriculture. He took an early and decided part with the advocates of freedom. He was a member of the Continental Congress, and voted for and signed the Declaration of Independence, for which act his beautiful manor of Morrisania was bombarded and destroyed by British ships lying in the East River. His thousand acres of woodland was destroyed, and his family driven into exile. He was a brigadier in the Continental Army after his resignation from Congress in 1777. He died in 1798. He had ten children; six sons and four daughters.

Staats Long Morris, 2d son of Hon. Lewis Morris, became a general in the British Army, and a member of the British Parliament. He married the Duchess of Gordon, and lived and died in England.

Richard Morris, the 3d son of Hon. Lewis Morris, married Sarah, daughter of Henry Ludlow. He became judge of Vice Admiralty, and chief justice of New York.

Gouverneur Morris, 4th son of Hon. Lewis Morris, by his second marriage, was born Jan. 31, 1752. He was graduated at Kings College in 1768. He studied law with William Smith, an eminent lawyer in New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1771, before he was twenty years of age. He became a member of the first Provincial Congress of New York in 1775, and was a member of

the successive Congresses till 1778, when he became a member of the Continental Congress, of which body he was a member for two years. In 1780 he removed to Philadelphia, and in 1787 was a member of the Constitutional Convention. He was one of the committee for the revision of the Constitution, and by his hand that great instrument was written. It is said that at a critical period in the Convention, when all efforts toward harmonizing the views of the delegates upon some form of government seemed failures, and fears prevailed that the Convention would dissolve, Mr. Morris, who had been absent for awhile, learning the situation, entered the Convention and made a speech of such eloquence and power on the necessity of union and self-sacrifice that it contributed much to make a change in the feelings of the members, and ultimately to the adoption of the Constitution. He was the original projector of our decimal system of currency, and also of the Erie Canal. He was a sincere and ardent patriot and an able and wise statesman. He possessed brilliant powers, an astonishing memory, a melodious voice, and graceful speech. He was open and frank in his ways, of great simplicity of manners, a lover of truth, and without dissimulation. He acquired wealth, and lived freely without ostentation. In his person he was tall, well proportioned, and of commanding figure, with oval, regular, handsome, and expressive features. He was minister to France in 1792. In 1800 he was chosen United States Senator from New York. In 1786 he purchased the estate of Morrisania from his brother, General Staats Morris, and made it his home thereafter. He died at Morrisania in 1816. He married, at the age of fifty-eight, Anne Carey, daughter of Thomas Randolph of Virginia, a lineal descendant of Pocahontas, and left a son, Gouverneur Morris, the well known farmer of Morrisania. His life and works, in three volumes, edited by Jared Sparks, were published in 1832.

Robert Hunter Morris, the 2d son of Governor Lewis Morris of New Jersey, was, for thirty-six years one of the council of that province, and from 1754 to 1756 was also Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania. He died in 1764. He had a vigorous mind, and was liberally educated. He was an impartial and upright judge, and a stout adherent to legal forms. He had an easy address and was commanding in influence and manners. He was free from

avarice, and generous and manly, though sometimes inconsiderate in the relations of life; often singular and whimsical; always opinionated and inflexible.

The Morris families of Westchester and Otsego Counties in New York, and in New York city, and also most of the name in New Jersey, are the descendants of Richard and Lewis Morris.

APPENDIX C.

[See Introduction.]

MORRIS OF ESSEX.

This family claims descent from Gryffyth ap Cynan, King of North Wales, and last King of Wales, 1078–1099. One of its ancestors who lived in the eleventh century, in the time of Henry II., accompanied Strongbow in 1172 in the invasion of Ireland, and having distinguished himself by his warlike achievements, was, for pre-eminence, called Mawr-Rhys, or Maur-Rice: *i. e.*, the "Great-Rhys," and his descendants forever after thought it an honor to keep the addition, and thus the name became Mawr-Rhys or Maur-Rice.

About the year 1350 John Morys, one of his descendants, settled in the vicinity of Royden and Nazing, in the County of Essex. In 1383, he gave lands in Waltham, Nazing, and Roydon to Waltham Holy Cross Abbey. In 1377 his son, John Morys, also gave the abbey forty acres of land. In 1371 Nicholas Morys, who was probably the son of John Morys, Senior, became abbot of Holy Cross Abbey. He was one of the persons appointed to inquire into the miscarriages of the reign of Richard II. He was Abbot from 1371 to 1390. Among the descendants of John Morys was James Morys, Esq., whose son and heir John Morys, Esq., of Roydon, born in 1440, married a daughter of ——— Buckbeard, Esq., and had a family of five sons and two daughters: William, Ruaffe or Rolfe, Henry, Oliver, Phillip, Anne, and Margaret. His son, William Moryce, became the possessor of the castle and manor of Ongar in Essex in 1543. He married Anne Isaack; perhaps a daughter or sister of Edward Isaack of Wells in Kent, son of William Isaack of Patrixton. He died June 17, 1553, leaving sons: James, his heir, born in 1548, and who died Feb. 2, 1596, aged forty-eight, and Thomas, another son, a daughter Margaret, and perhaps other children:

James Morice — the son and heir of William — of Middle Temple, member of Parliament for Colchester in the twenty-

seventh, twenty-eighth, thirty-first, and thirty-seventh of Elizabeth; chancellor of the Duchy; attorney for the Court of Wards, and recorder of Colchester. He married Elizabeth, daughter of George Medley, Esq. He possessed besides the family estate, Parsons-acre; and the manor of Sutton in Essex. He took down the old castle at Ongar — part of which is said to have been built during the Roman occupation — on account of its dilapidated state, and erected near the keep an entirely new mansion, which, by reason of its lofty situation and pleasant walks, became one of the finest seats in the County of Essex. Of this last edifice a considerable portion has been destroyed, but some of the adjacent ancient fortifications may be distinctly traced. Here, Mr. Morris was honored by a visit from Queen Elizabeth in 1579. He was a most able and learned barrister, a man of great piety, a zealous opposer of vice, an assured friend of the Reformation, and a zealous defender of the rights of the people against all oppression. In the Parliament of 1592, he moved the House to inquire into the proceedings of the bishops in the spiritual courts, and how far they could justify their inquisition, their subscriptions, and their binding the queen's subjects to their good behavior contrary to the laws of God and the realm; their compelling men to take oaths to accuse themselves; and to deprive, degrade, and imprison them, and keep them in prison during their own pleasure. He offered two bills to the House, one against the oaths *ex officio*, and the other against the illegal proceedings of the bishops, in which he was supported by Sir Francis Knollys and other great statesmen. On the 10th of February, 1593, he was, by Her Majesty's order, seized and committed to prison in Tutbury Castle, where he was confined for some time, and removed from his office of Chancellor of the Duchy. Accounts differ as to the length of his imprisonment; but it was probably for a short time, as in October, 1593, the Earl of Essex, in a letter to Anthony Bacon, Esq., after stating that he had importuned the Queen, though unsuccessfully, to appoint Francis Bacon her attorney-general, he says: "She bade me name any man of worth whom others had not named. I named Mr. Morrise, and gave him his due. She acknowledged his gifts; but said his speaking against her as he had done, should be a bar against any preferment at her hands; but seemed to *marvel* that others had never thought of him."

In a letter to Lord Burghley, March 1, 1592, justifying "the

cause he had preferred" that "as heretofore we praid from the tyranny of the Bishop of Rome 'Good Lord deliver us,' we be compelled to say from the tyranny of the clergie of England 'Good Lord deliver us,' by God's grace whilst life doth last, which I hope now after so many cracks and crazes may not be long, I stand for the maintainance of the honor of God and my prince, and will stryve for the freedom of conscience, the preservation of public justice, and the liberties of my country against wrong and oppression." He died February 2, 1596, aged forty-eight. He had children: Anne, born 1567; John, his son and heir, born 1568; Edward, born 1670; Elizabeth and Henry, born 1581. His sister Margaret married George, 3d son of Sir Bryant Tuke — secretary to Cardinal Woolsey — who possessed Layer Marney Manor, Essex.

Sir John Moryce, son of James, knighted May 20, 1603, married Catherine, daughter and sole heir of Sir Gabriel Pointz of North Okenden, who brought him the Manor of North Okenden, or North Okenden Hall; the Manor of Pointz in South Okenden, and several other estates and messuages of lands. He took the name of Pointz. He died January 31, 1617–18 and was succeeded by his son Sir James Pointz, alias Morice, who died August 31, 1623. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Smith, of Leeds Castle, Kent. His only son, Sir Richard Pointz, alias Morice, died at Montauban, France, in 1643, unmarried, and was buried at Montauban. His monument is in North Okenden Church, and has this inscription: "I have trusted in the Lord all the days of my life." The Castle and Manor of Chipping Ongar, bought by William Morice, continued exactly a century in his male line and then passed into the hands of the sister of Richard Pointz, alias Morris.

Rev. Thomas Moryce, 2d son of William Moryce of Chipping Ongar, married, Dec. 15, 1570, Margaret, daughter of Oliver Lynde of the County of Warwick. He was rector of Layer Marney in Essex. He died in 1602, leaving a son Thomas Morice, Esq., of Woodford, Essex, who married Anne, daughter of Ralph Bagle, Esq., of London, and had a son Thomas Morris, Esq., M. P. for Harlimer, County of Surrey, fifteenth of Charles II. One of his descendants in the 3d generation, Rev. Thomas Morris, prebendary of Limerick, Ireland, 1749, built Attlebury House, near Springfield, County of Clare, now in the possession of the family.

From the Essex Morris family of Roydon the Morrises of Massachusetts and Connecticut are without doubt descended.

THE "GREAT RYCE."

The following account of the "Great Rhys," the ancestor of the several Morris families, is found in *Camden's Britannia:*

"Reynulph, in his 7th book and 31st chapter, maketh mention about this time (1200) of a Prince of Wales whom he called *Rees* or *Rice* died, in whose prayse this that followeth is written by the said author:

"O blisse of battaille, chylde of chivalrie, defence of countrie, worship of aimes, arme of strength, hande of largeness, eye of reason, brightness of honestie, bearing in breast, Hector's prowess, Achilles' sharpness, Nestor's soberness, Eurilaus' swiftness, Tydeus' hardiness, Sampson's strength, Hector's worthiness, Ulixes' faire speech, Solomon's wisdom, Ajax's hardiness. O clothing of naked, the Hungries meat, fulfilling the request of all that desyred. O eloquence, fellow in service, honest of deeds, and sober in words. Glad of semblance and love in face, goodly to every man and rightful to all, The noble diadem and beautie of Wales is now fallen, that is, Ryce is dead! All Wales groneth: Ryce is dead! The enemie is here for Ryce is not here. Now Wales helpeth not itself. Ryce is dead and taken away, but his noble fame is not dead, for it is always new in the worlde-wyde! If a man ask what is the end? it is ashes and dust! there is he hid; but he is unkilled, for fame dureth evermore, and suffreth not the noble duke to be hid from speeche. His prowess passed his manners. His wisdom passed his prowess. His eloquence exceeded his wisdom, and his good counsayles passed his eloquence." Hitherto Reynulph.

Griffyth ap Cynan died in 1137 at the age of eighty-two years. He was the last who bore the title of king in Wales. He had three sons and five daughters by his wife Engharad, daughter of Owen ap Edwyn, Lord of Englfield.

APPENDIX D.

[See page 21.]

WILL OF ELIZABETH CARTWRIGHT.

[Made ten days before her death; original in the handwriting of Captain Isaac Johnson.]

The last will and Testament of Elizabeth Cartwrit of boston in New England 26 of September 1673.

it having pleasd God to visit me with much weakness yet having my perfect memory and understanding; I do commit my soule into the hand of Jesus Christ; and my body I leave to my deare brother Edward Morris and other of my frends to be desently buried and my funerale expenses to be discharged; the rest of my worldly goods I dispose of as followeth,

first, My will is that cousin[1] Elizabeth Morris shall haue all my land in boston and the housing upon it when she comes to be of the age of eighteen yeares — or on her marriage day unless her father se cause to give his said daughter Elizabeth aforesaid one hundred pounds in money at the time above appointed, that so, his son Isaac Morris may injoy the said land and housing upon it, the which liberty I do by this my will give to my brother Edward Morris their father; and my will is that the said Elizabeth except of the hundred pounds in the roome of the above said land and housing upon it her father giving the said Elizabeth an Equal portion of his estate with the rest of her brothers and sisters and so the said land and housing upon it shall be the said Isaac Morris by virtue of this my will.

2ndly. My will is that the above said Elizabeth shall haue my best bed with all its furnitur and two paires of my best sheets and two paires of my best pillow beers and all my plate and all my pewter and brass and iron things and my table cloathes and a dusson of napkins and two of my best shifts and a suit of linin of the best linin at the time appointed, but if the said Elizabeth die before marriage or be eighteen yeares old then my will is that

all the portions expressed in this several particulars in my will shall go to her two sisters Grace and Margaret Morris.

3rdly. My will is that the rents of the above said housing and land be improued for the education and bringing up of the said Elizabeth Morris till the time above mentioned.

4thly. My will is that my cousin[2] Isaac Morris above mentioned shall have my second best bed with its furniture and two pairs of sheets and two paires of pillow beers.

5thly. My will is that my cusin[3] Grace Morris shall have two pairs of my sheets and two shifts and a sute of linin.

6thly. My Will is that my cusin[4] Margaret Morris shall have two paires of sheets and two shifts and a sute of linin.

7thly. My will is that my cusin[5] Edward Morris my couzin[6] Ebenezer Morris my cousin[7] Samuel Morris have either of them a paire of sheets.

8th. My will is that my cousin[8] Isaac Johnson's wife have one quaife and one dressing and one hand shoo and as much linin as will be equal to an apron.

9thly. My will is that my deare friend John Weld's wife have one quaife and one dressing and one handcacher and one apron.

10thly. My will is that my cousin[9] peper have one quaife and one dressing and one handcacher and one apron.

11thly. My will is that my cousin[10] bowin have one quaife and one dressing and one handcacher and one apron and my best mohair coat.

12thly. My will is that my cousin[11] bartholomew have one quaife and one dressing and one handcacher and as much linen as will be equal to an apron.

13th. My will is that my cousin[12] Nathaniel Johnson's wife have one quaife and one dressing and one handcerchef and an apron: all the aprons mentioned my will is that they shall be good white linen aprons and those two that are mentioned to have the linen instead of or equal to an apron it is to be equal to such aprons.

14thly. My will is that my brother Edward and Grace Morris his wife have all my movables that are not before disposed of, only what money is left all just charges being discharged, my will is that it be divided equally among all their children.

15thly. My will is that my brother Edward Morris above mentioned be my sole executor and I instruct my cousin Isaac

Johnson and my loving friend John Weld both of Roxbury to be my overseers.

Lastly my will is that my two overseers be satisfied for what time they spend in this behalf.

To this present will I have set my hand this day and date above written

the C mark of
Elizabeth Cartwrite.

Witness
Isaac Johnson
John Weld
Margaret Weld.

Capt. Isaac Johnson and John Weld appeared and made oath in court this 10:0:73 that they were present and subscribed their names as witnesses to this Instrument and then saw Elizabeth Cartwright sign and publish it to be her last will and testament and y^{t} she was then of disposing mind to the best of their knowledge.

this then done as attested

ffreegrace Bendall, *rec.*

Note — The relationship termed "cusin" or cousin, in the will, was, at this period, rather indefinitely used, and often implied mere kinship and is difficult of explanation. In this will the term embraces, as the compiler thinks, three degrees of relationship, as follows: Numbers 1, 3, and 4, nieces; numbers 2, 5, 6, and 7, nephews; number 8, Elizabeth (Porter) Johnson, cousin's wife; number 9, Elizabeth (Johnson) Peper, cousin — wife of Robert Pepper; numbers 10 and 11, cousin's children — Elizabeth (Johnson) Bowen, wife of Henry Bowen, and Mary (Johnson) Bartholomew, wife of William Bartholomew; number 12, daughter of Captain Isaac Johnson; number 12, Mary (Smith) Johnson, wife of Nathaniel Johnson, son of Captain Isaac Johnson.

When the will was made the children of Edward Morris were of the following ages: Isaac, 17; Edward, 15; Grace, 12; Ebenezer, 9; Elizabeth, 7; Margaret, 5; Samuel, 3; Martha was not then born.

The signing by mark was no evidence of inability to write. It was a very prevalent custom even at a later day.

INVENTORY OF ESTATE OF ELIZABETH CARTWRIGHT.

An inventory of the goods or estate of Elizabeth Cartwrite, late of Boston, deceased the 4th of October, 1673:

	£	s.	d.
In land and housing	150	00	0
one fether bed fether bolsters & one pair of blankets	5	15	0
in curtaines & valences one rugg two pillows & a bolster	3	11	8
in seavn parcels of pewter. Six saucers five porringers	2	00	0
in two candlesticks, one salt, two pints pots & a cup & other small things, ...		18	0
in brass & iron things, as trammells & such things as appertain to the fire, iron wages, two axes, hand-saw, beetle rings, smoothing irons, & such . .	3	10	0
in a scarft and plate, in one fether bed, most & a fether bolster	4	16	0
in one rugg, two blankets two pillows . . .	5	14	0
in money	21	00	0
in another bed bolsters and pillows . . .	1	13	0
in one florl bed & coverlid and one blanket, . .	1	13	0
in cloath and stockings	8	01	8
in a trunk and chests and small desk . . .	1	00	0
in linin and woolin cloathes	29	03	0
in linin & earthn ware & gloves & chaires and other small things, ...	1	15	0
in a table and plates & in lumber, ...	2	18	0
in eleven pairs of sheets, ...	8	05	0
	246	15	8

Edward Morrise Executor to the last will and testament of his sister Elizabeth Cartwright deceased made oath in court Oc^{br} 28 1673 that this is a true inventory of ye estate of Elizabeth Cartwright to the best of knowledge and that when he knows more he will give itt.

this then done as attes^{d} ffreegrace Bendall
Recorder.

APPENDIX E.

[See page 23.]

SUFFOLK COUNTY PROBATE RECORDS.

Inventory of Isaac Morris Estate apprized 26 January 1715–16:

	£	s.
House, Land & Barn on the town street	220	– 00
Five acres pasture land on the Dedham Road	50	– 00
a lot of land at Woodstock in the old towns half	30	– 00
Wearn apparell and arms	10	– 19
Plate	3	– 14
2 tables 6 chairs a looking glass 2 pair andirons	4	– 07
Several beds & furniture	26	– 00
Sheets & napkins & pillow bears	10	– 00
Tables Trunk Drawers chairs & chest	3	– 00
Pewter and brass	8	– 13
Iron ware	2	– 00
Earthen ware and lumber		– 10
3 barrels cider	1	– 04
a Tobbaco engine	5	– 00
a mare, 2 cows, 2 shoats	19	– 00
2 small jags of coarse hay	1	– ..
	395	– 07
Widow for debts	77	– 00

APPENDIX F.

[See page 40.]

DEED OF DEACON EDWARD MORRIS TO EDWARD MORRIS JUNIOR.

This Indenture made this sixth day of April in ye twelfth year of His Majestys Reign Annoque Domini 1726, by and between Edward Morris of Woodstock In ye County of Suffolk Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England, Yeoman & Eliz^{a} Morris his wife on the one part and Edward Morris Jun^{r} of Woodstock afore^{sd} yeoman on y^{e} other part, Witnesseth that whereas they, y^{e} said Edward Morris and Eliz^{a} Morris being grown so aged as not to be capable of Improving ye place they now dwell in Woodstock afore^{sd} near y^{e} meeting house so as to gett a Comfortable subsistence thereon & being Willing to Dispose of ye same to their only well beloved son afores^{d} Edward Morris Jun^{r} for ye sum of three hundred Pounds to be paid as hereinafter shall be Expressed and for sundry other Services and Reservations to be Done & Complyed with on ye part of ye said Edward Morris Jun^{r} his heirs Execu^{rs} & Adms^{s}, all which Render ye Lives of ye said Edw^{d} Morris & Eliz^{a} Morris more Comfortable, than otherwise they could be. With which as with a Valuable consideration they ye said Edward Morris & Eliz^{a} Morris Do hereby acknowledge and themselves fully satisfied, Have Given, Granted bargained, sold & by these presents for themselves Their Heirs, Executors & Admr^{s} Doe fully freely & absolutely Give, Grant, bargain & sell Aliene, Enfeoffe, Convey Confirm & Deliver to him ye said Edward Morris Jun^{r} & to his heirs and assigns forever all their certain messuages or Tenements afores^{d} as it Lyes in Two pieces both containing by Estimation thirty acres of Land, a Mansion house, Barn & orchard thereon, one part thereof contains by Estimation Twenty five Acres, & bounds Westerly and Northerly on highway & Elsewhere on land of said Edward Morris Jun^{r}. the other piece contains by Estimation five acres, & bounds

Easterly & Northerly on high ways, Elswhere on land of said Edward Morris Jun^{r} to have & to hold all and singular s^{d} messuage or Tenements of housing & Land with all its appurtenances To him ye s^{d} Edward Morris Jun^{r} and his heirs & Assigns for ever, To his and their only proper use & behoof & profitt for Euer more, & ye said Edward Morris and Eliz^{a} Morris for themselves their Execu^{rs} & admr^{s} to & with ye said Edward Morris Jun^{r} Doe covenant, Grant & Agree that ye aforesaid messuage & Tenements & Every part thereof is free & clear from all encumbrance whatever & that ye premises & Every part thereof with all its appertenances to him ye said Edward Morris Jun^{r} his heirs & Assigns they will forever Warrant, Secure & Defend against all Legal Claims & Demands Whatsoever — Provided Always and these presents are upon the following conditions. That During ye Lives of ye Grantors Respectively the said Edward Morris Jun^{r} Doe not presume to sell or Dispose of ye premises nor any part thereof, That during the life of ye said Edward Morris he is to have ye sole use & Improvement of ye whole of said bargained premises and it is hereby Reserved to him any thing herein to ye contrary not with standing & if it should so happen that ye said Elizabeth Morris shall survive ye said Edward Morris that then and in such case she is to have use and Enjoy During her Life one half of ye Dwelling house with a suitable garden spot well fenced, & one half ye cellar & well. with Liberty of passing to & from ye same, and it is hereby Reserved to her That said Edward Morris Jun^{r}, his heirs, Execu^{rs} & Admr^{s} Doe pay unto ye said Edward Morris such sum or sums of money as part of ye aforesaid three hundred pounds as he ye said Edward Morris shall from time to time Want During his Life for ye support of himself and his afore^{sd} Wife and as ye same shall be reasonably Demanded and also upon ye Demand of ye afore sd Edward Morris ye s^{d} Edward Morris Jun^{r} his heirs &c shall pay to his Sisters, viz, to Abigail Morris ye sum of thirty pounds and to Susannah Morris ye sum of thirty pounds to make them Equal with what was Divided by ye said Edward Morris and Eliz^{a} Morris to their other children, which said sums to Susannah & Abigail when paid to gether with what shall be paid by ye said Edward Morris Jun^{r} to ye said Edward Morris from time to time for & towards his and his wifes support as afore s^{d} is to be upon Lawful Interest at ye Rate of six p ct p annum Simple Interest only from ye

Respective Times of Payment which Interest is to be accounted as part of ye said three hundred pounds, and in case ye said Edward shall Dye before his Wife Eliz[a] Morris, that then it shall be lawfull and for ye said Edward Morris Jun[r] his heirs Execu[rs] and Admr[s] to Enter into, possess, Enjoy & Improve ye said premises, Except as before Reserved to ye said Eliz[a] Morris & to pay her the yearly Interest at the Rate of six p ct p annum if so much of s[d] three hundred pounds shall Remain unpaid according to ye afore[sd] agreement During her Life for & toward her support Either in Money or in provisions at money price as she shall want, which Interest is not to be accounted any part of said three hundred pounds, but if ye said Elizabeth Morris shall Incline Instead of ye use of ye Remainder of s[d] three hundred pounds to have one third of ye Vallue thereof sett off in Land in part of ye said premises for her to Improve in some sutable and convenient place which she may have if she please, that thus & in such case ye said Edward Morris Jun[r] is to pay only the Interest of ye other two thirds that shall Remain unpaid of said three hundred pounds as afore[sd] During her Life, and Finally it is agreed by and between the s[d] partys that so much of said three hundred pounds that shall Remain unpaid at ye Death of ye s[d] Edward Morris In case he should not live his s[d] wife Eliz[a] is & shall be accounted as Intestate Estate of said Edward Morris, and as such suffer a Division among his children or their Lawfull Representatives according to Law, Including the s[d] Edward Morris Jun[r] and his heirs, or if it should happen that ye s[d] Eliz[a] Morris shall survive ye s[d] Edward Morris that then upon her decease so much of s[d] three hundred pounds as shall Remain unpaid at the Death of s[d] Edward Morris afore[sd] is and shall be accounted as Intestate Estate as afore[sd] and suffer a Division in all Respects as aforesaid Expressed. In Witness Whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto Interchangeably sett their hands & seals the Day & Year first above written.

EDWARD MORRIS & a [seal]
ELIZABETH MORRIS her 7 mark & a [seal]

Signed Sealed Delivered in presence of us
DANIEL ABBOTT,
JOHN CHANDLER JUN[R].

SUFFOLK: ss. WOODSTOCK, Feb. 1, 1730–1

Elizabeth Morris then acknowledged this Instrument to be her act & Deed before me.

JOHN CHANDLER, Just. Pacis.

The foregoing is a true copy of ye original Deed Rec^{d} Sept. 22, 1731.

Examined by JOHN CHANDLER JR *Reg^{r}*.

Woodstock Sept. 28, 1727. Rec^{d} of our Brother Edward Morris ye within mentioned sum of Sixty pounds Refered to as a part of our portion of our fathers Estate. I say rec^{d} per John Frissell.

ABIGAIL FRISSELL her + mark
SUSANNAH MORRIS

Witneses —
SAMUL MORRIS
JOHN CHANDLER JR.

WORCESTER, S.S.

Att a Court of General Sessions of ye Peace held at Worcester by adjournment Sept. 22, 1731 John Chandler Jr one of ye Witnesses to ye within Instrument came into Court and made solemn oath that he saw Edward Morris one of ye within subscribers. Sign, Seal & Execute ye same as his act & Deed to gether with Daniel Abbott Dec'd sett their names as witnesses thereof at ye same time.

Attest JOHN CHANDLER JUN, Clerk Pacis.

APPENDIX G.

[See page 161.]

INVENTORY OF LIEUT. EBENEZER MORRIS ESTATE.

Dwelling house and homestead	£200 – 00 – 0
Upland & Meadow at a place called the intervale near muddy Brook	35 – 00 – 0
1 ps 2d Division land & West Division land 110 acres	100 – 00 – 0
1 ps out Division 90 acres	35 – 00 – 0
18 acre rights South Division	54 – 00 – 0
Apparel & Armes	20 – 00 – 0
Neat Cattle Horses Sheep & Swine . . .	82 – 00 – 0
Utensils for husbandry	10 – 08 – 04
Bed & table linen & childrens linen . . .	13 – 01 – 0
Beds & Bolsters Coverlids, Blankets, Bedsteads cords & pillows	26 – 15 – 06
Table. chairs. chests & boxes	5 – 16 – 0
Pewter & Brass	7 – 16 – 03
Utensils for housewifery &c	6 – 16 – 08
	£603 – 03 – 11
A right in ye common 30/	1 – 10 – 0
3 logs at Sawmill 22/6	1 – 02 – 06
	£605 – 16 – 05

appraised, March 25 1718.

SARAH MORRIS administrator May 29 1718

APPENDIX H.

[See page 164.]

WORCESTER PROBATE RECORDS.

Will of Joshua Morris proved April 1734. Sarah Morris — his mother executrix; appointed April 27. 1732 — no children.

To Sarah Morris his mother — £120 for life.

To Ebenezer Morris, Sarah Morris Jr, Elizabeth Sexton, Mehitable Morris, Anna (Morris) Child, Dorothy Morris, and Sarah Morris, only child of Joseph Morris, late of Boston, Taylor, £38 each.

Thomas Child of Woodstock made guardian to Sarah Morris d of Joseph Morris late of Boston April 1 1734, aged 7. yrs

Sarah Morris (mother of Joshua) estate Aug 17 1742, £41. 17–6.

APPENDIX I.

[See page 173.]

PETITION OF SAMUEL MORRIS.

To the Honourable Gurdon Salstonstall Esq Governor of His Majties Colony of Connecticut and to the Honble assistants and House of Deputy's in Genl Court assembled at Hartford May 11, 1721.

The memorial of Samuel Morris most humbly showeth, That your memorialist with his family is settled upon a Farm (now within this colony) formerly accounted to ly within the Massachusetts Province, and belonged to the Honbl Joseph Dudley Esq late Governor of said Province, and is situate between Woodstock and Oxford, upon the Road from Connecticut to Boston where it crosses the Great River called Quinabaug River.

That your memorialist soon after his coming to settle there, which is now near six years, undertook and accomplished the building a great Bridge over said River and two other bridges near to it, which by a modest computation amounted to (at the least) the sum of Sixty pounds, and he has annually been at considerable charge to secure and Repair said Great Bridge, its having suffered by the floods every year since it was built, So that said Bridge has never failed to be very beneficial to Travailers and Drovers, more especially at such times of the year when without the advantage of these there could have no passing.

That your memorialist has ever since he lived upon said Farm, sat free from Publick Taxes, although he has made Improvement of some of his Land for more than four year: Notwithstanding which as he is not unwilling to do his duty, so is humbly of opinion he has not been unprofitable to the Government hitherto, inasmuch as he allowed a Country Road thro his land for more than a mile without any recompense for the same, whereby his charge in fencing is very much augmented as well as erected and maintained said Bridges without charge to the Government.

That the circumstances of your memorialist and his family is also very particular in another Regard: namely, they can have no advantage by going to meeting within the Government for the Public worship of God on Lord's daies nearer that Pomfret, which is nine miles; yet it is far easier and better going there than to Killingly meeting house, but so it may please your Honours that if your memorialist and family must go to Pomfret for that service, they must pass by Woodstock meeting house which is at least five miles nearer to them, and as going to Woodstock meeting saves a great deal of Travelling on the Sabbath, so that is the place they have hithertoo constantly attended and not only constantly contributed towards the ministers maintainence there to General Satisfaction, but your memorialist has also been at considerable charge in the building their new meeting house that he might have accommodation for himself and family with the Inhabitants of Woodstock without being burdensome; all of which will be readily acknowledged by the people there.

Your memorialists circumstances being so very particular and singular, and because he would not in anything willingly offend, doth now most humbly submit them to the Great Wisdom, Justice and Goodness of this Honourable Assembly, and most humbly prays (if it be not a great Impropriety) that himself and family may continue to attend the Publick worship of God in Woodstock, and pay their proportion of such charge there where it will be so very Convenient on all accounts. He also further prays, if it may be, that they may be freed from Public Charges within for so long a time as s^{d} bridges shall be Kept up in good repair, or such other time as your Honours shall seem most meet and take such bridges into your own hands.

And your memorialist shall as in Duty bound ever pray &c.

SAMUEL MORRIS.

His petition was granted for ten years.

May 14, 1730, petitioned again. "Samuel Morris of Mianexit not belonging to any town." Extended ten years.

1st Repairs, £30, 2^{d} £10, 3^{d} £60, to rebuild.

May 12, 1737. "Samuel Morris of Thompson Parish, County of Windham" says "the old Bridge is carried away and he has got timber for a new one" (the old one cost £100) asked for release from tax and church rates to go to Dudley to meeting 2½ miles or to Woodstock 4½ miles. Petition negatived.

1742, Petitioned again, — granted; exempt from county rates and one half parish rates. "Provided said Samuel Morris and his heirs that shall live on said farm shall maintain and keep in good Repair a good and sufficient bridge over the river easterly from his house where the bridge now is and also allow a free road through his farm over said bridge where it now is or hereafter be found convenint."

1751. Samuel Morris (son) petitions — "bridge cost £300 the past year." Negatived.

1752. He petitions again and is annexed to Woodstock.

APPENDIX J.

[See page 179.]

PETITION OF SAMUEL MORRIS [JUNIOR].

To the Inhabitants of the Town of Killingly at their Annual Meeting on December y^e^ 4^th^ Day 1750 —

The Memorial of Samuel Morris of Thompson Parish In Killingly, Humbly Showeth — that whereas a certain traveller many years past In a Clandestine manner Left a certain Negro man at the House Late in possession of my Hon^d^ Father Samuel Morris Late of s^d^ Thompson Deceased, named Mingo, which negro was at that time so Dimsighted as to be incapable of any service whereby he could pay and satisfy In any manner for the means of his support and for several years last past has been actually blind and by Reason of his Great Age together with his blindness is & hath been for many years a Great Charge to my s^d^ Hon^d^ Father as well as to me and the Infirmities of Old Age Daily Increasing upon him Render him more and more a charge & Burthen — Likewise whereas your memorialist (although now laid to the Town of Killingly) cannot with any manner of convenience Reep any benefit of ye Gospel Ministry in s^d^ Town; or of the School money belonging thereto, by Reason of the Great Distance of his Situation from any Meeting House, or from any Regular School In s^d^ Town; though his Taxes toward the Ministry are very Great.—

And also considering the vast Expense your memorialist hath been (of late especially) In Repairing or building the Great Bridge over Quanebaug River neer his House (which Bridge is now neer finished) Therefore your memorialist Humbly prays that In Consideration of the Great Cost & charge he hath been att Respecting the s^d^ negro man that you would Grant to your poor memorialist the sum of Five Hundred Pounds in Bills of Credit of the Old tenour for his care & provision for him since the Decease of his

s^{d} Hon^{d} Father; and that you would Provide means for his the s^{d} negro's support & maintainance for the time to come — Likewise in Consideration of the Great Taxes Paid as aforesaid without Profit to your Memorialist, and also In consideration of His costs & charge He hath been att of Late In Repairing s^{d} Bridge which is between two & three Hundred pounds Laid out upon s^{d} Bridge only.

Your memorialist Humbly prays that you would in your Great Wisdom Devise some means whereby he may be Relieved of his Burthen, and particularly that you would Grant him One Hundred pounds In Bills of Credit according to the old tenour & your memorialist will be satisfied (with the favor of the Government already allowed) which if you In your Great Wisdom & Goodness will please to Grant; your memorialist as In Duty Bound Shall Ever Pray &c

SAM^{L} MORRIS.

Dated In Killingly Dec^{r} y^{e} 3^{d}
A. D. 1750—

The petition was rejected.

APPENDIX K.

[See page 180.]

SAMUEL MORRIS VS. MOSES MARCY, — OCTOBER, 1755.

Upon the petition of Samuel Morris of Thompson Parish, in the town of Killingly, representing that on the 13th of September, 1750, one Moses Marcy of Sturbridge, in the county of Worcester, and Province of Massachusetts Bay, at the request of the petitioner and for his debt, become bound unto Samuel Perrin and John Perrin in the sum of £1,140, old tenor bills, that at the same time he made and executed to said Moses Marcy, a conveyance of several pieces of land in said Thompson Parish, being parcel of the farm whereon the petitioner now lives, and are those parts lately set out to the said Perrins in the partition of the estate of Mr. Samuel Morris, deceased, the petitioner's father, that the said Moses Marcy was by his bond of even date with said deed obliged to reconvey said lands to the petitioner upon his paying the said sum of £1,140, old tenor, and interest, in one year then next, that the petitioner not being able to pay said monies at the time, the said Moses Marcy agreed further to wait, and had taken further securities for forbearance of said monies; that the petitioner had since tendered to pay said monies, and that the said Moses Marcy refused to accept the same, or on any reasonable terms to reconvey said lands to the petitioner according to the real intentions of the parties, and the equitable right of redemption which yet remained to the petitioner, and praying for relief, etc., which matter being by this Assembly referred to John Chester, David Rowland, and Elisha Sheldon, Esqrs., as a committee thereof to enquire, and they having reported that there is remaining due to said Moses Marcy the sum of £1,701 16*s.* 2½*d.* old tenor (exclusive of what securities he had taken for interest on the monies), to make good the principal, discount, and interests of said £1,140, for which the said Moses became bound as aforesaid, which said sum of £1,701 16*s.*

2½*d.*, old tenor, is supposed to be equal to £141 17*s.* 5*d.*, lawful money. It is therefore resolved by this Assembly that the said Samuel Morris hath right to redeem said lands, and upon the tendency of payment of the aforesaid sum of £141 17*s.* 5½*d.*, lawful money, with the lawful interest for the same, from this day till the time of tending of payment to be made by the said Samuel Morris unto him, the said Moses Marcy, at his, the said Moses dwelling-house, at or before the 20th day of April next; he, the said Moses Marcy, do and shall duly execute and acknowledge a good ample deed of release and quit-claim unto him, the said Samuel Morris, his heirs, assigns, with covenant of warranty against the heirs and all others claiming under him, the said Moses, of the two parcels of land conveyed to him by the petitioner, aforesaid, and that on the failure of said Moses Marcy to execute and deliver said deed unto the said Samuel Morris, or to lodge the same with the said Secretary for the use of said Morris, some time before the 10th day of May next, he, the said Moses Marcy, shall forfeit and pay to the petitioner the sum of £500, lawful money, to be levyed of the goods or estate of him, the said Moses Marcy.—[*Court Records, in Office of Secretary of State.*]

APPENDIX L.

[See page 180.]

Smithfield June ye 30th day A. D. 1756. this is an true Inventory taking of the Goods and Chattels of Mr Samuel Morris late of Killingsly Resident in Smithfield who departed this life on the 13 of June last is as follows

	£.	s.	d.
To his Wearing Apparel	£270	– 05	– 0
to a Libra	113	– 00	– 0
to 3 Cows and 5 young Cattel	156	– 00	– 0
to 3 hors Kind	205	– 00	– 0
to 4 hogs and 3 pigs	066	– 15	– 0
to old Iron and Sundyres	022	– 09	– 0
to a plow Irons and Sundyres	014	– 09	– 0
to Skillet Irons and Sundyres	009	– 15	– 0
to some Copper pains and Sundries	035	– 15	– 0
to Chains and tramels and Sundries	045	– 10	– 0
to Cart and Wheels and Carpenters tools and Sundyres	116	– 10	– 0
to tramels and Irons and Chains	019	– 10	– 0
to a Warming pan and Irons and Sundyres	028	– 10	– 0
to 3 hatchels and Stilyeards and Sundyres	043	– 00	– 0
to kniefs and forks Skails and Weights	008	– 00	– 0
to one pot and Cittel and old Calk lumber	027	– 16	– 0
to 3 bushel of Rie and old Cakes and Sundries	056	– 00	– 0
to a Loom and tacklen and old lumber	072	– 10	– 0
to bages and lumber and Sundries	035	– 15	– 0
to tubs and pails and Sundyres	028	– 02	– 0
to Chees press trays and Sundyres	031	– 00	– 0
to a high Case of Drawers and one table	080	– 00	– 0
to Low Case of Drawers and trunk 7 chears	042	– 00	– 0
to one Looking Glass and Sundries	020	– 10	– 0
to 6 Chears 2 trunk and 2 tables	038	– 00	– 0

to a Chest and trunk and 2 Tables and Sundries .	027 – 15 – 0
to a Desk and Libra Case	070 – 00 – 0
to 2 tables and Sundyres	032 – 10 – 0
to a Silk bed quilt	050 – 00 – 0
to a Cotton Coverled	035 – 00 – 0
to a sute of Curtens	035 – 00 – 0
to 11 table Cloths	046 – 05 – 0
to towels and napkins and table Cloths . .	046 – 05 – 0
to 8 pair of Cotton Sheets	080 – 00 – 0
to 11 Sheets	045 – 00 – 0
to 6 pair of pillow Cases	036 – 00 – 0
to pillow Cases and four Coverlids . . .	059 – 00 – 0
to Coverlids	070 – 00 – 0
to Sundyres bed blankets	068 – 00 – 0
to pillow Cases and Sundyres	030 – 00 – 0
to Sheets and Sundyres	040 – 00 – 0
to 6 hard melted plaits	008 – 00 – 0
to 4 Silver Spoons and 3 pillow Cases, . .	023 – 00 – 0
to Glasses and Sundries	008 – 05 – 0
to a Brass and puter and Sundyres . . .	024 – 12 – 0
to puter	036 – 04 – 0
to one bed and ticken	077 – 00 – 0
Ditto	079 – 00 – 0
Ditto	056 – 05 – 0
Ditto	060 – 05 – 0
Ditto	060 – 00 – 0
Ditto	079 – 10 – 0
Ditto	068 – 00 – 0
to 2 Feather beds	073 – 00 – 0
to five beds Stads and Cords and under bed .	028 – 00 – 0
Ditto	024 – 00 – 0
to 2 bed Steads and Cord	007 – 10 – 0
to 4 Notes of hand	175 – 02 – 0
to 8 barriels of Syder	016 – 00 – 0
to 20 pounds of Sheeps Wool and Ropes . .	014 – 00 – 0
	£3,284 – 10 – 0

Taken by us the Subscribers

JOHN ALDRICH,
BENJ^{M} SLACK,
ABRAHAM WINSOR,

APPENDIX M.

WOODSTOCK BURYING-GROUND.

"Go where the ancient pathway guides,
See where our sires laid down
Their smiling babes, their cherished brides,
The patriarchs of the town;
Hast thou a tear for cherished love?
A sigh for transient power?
All that a century left above,
Go, read it in an hour."— HOLMES.

The Woodstock settlers chose for the burial-place of their dead a spot near the place selected for their meeting-house, and although we have no account of the choice of the locality before 1694, yet it is quite certain that it was the spot where some of the earliest dead had been buried.

The first death in the settlement was that of Joseph Peake, who was dead before March 1, 1688. It is not known where he was buried; but the place was most probably in the ground subsequently chosen for the burial-ground. Here certainly Edward Morris was buried. The first death recorded in the town records bears the date of September 18, 1695. The first birth recorded is on March 26, 1690, and the first marriage April 9, 1690.

The accompanying view of the burial-ground is taken from the extreme southern end, and shows the graves of the Morris family in the foreground; behind them are the graves of their allied families — the Peakes and the Perrins.

Besides the grave-stones of Lieut. Edward Morris and Deacon Edward Morris, are others, bearing the following inscriptions:

HERE LIES THE BODY OF LIEUT.
EBENEZER MORRIS.
HE DIED YE 26, OF
FEBRY A. D. 1717
AGED 54 YEARS.

BURIAL-GROUND, WOODSTOCK HILL.

WINTER OF 1885-8.

BURIAL-GROUND, WOODSTOCK HILL.

WATERMARK

SARAH MORRIS.

Only the name is legible. She was Sarah (Davis), wife of Lieut. Ebenezer Morris. She died April 18, 1741.

HERE LIES BENEATH THE BODY
OF HANNAH MORRIS DAUGHTER OF
EDWARD MORRIS BY BITHIAH
HIS WIFE AGED 18 YEARS
DECEASED SEPT. YE 2
1736.

IN MEMORY OF
EDWARD MORRIS JUN^{R}
DEC^{D} AUGUST Y^{E} 14, 1745
IN Y^{E} 27 YEAR OF HIS AGE
AND
HANNAH MORRIS DAUGHTER OF
EDWARD MORRIS SENIOR &
BITHYAH HIS WIFE DEC^{D} YE 14th
DAY OF AUGUST 1745 IN Y^{E}
5th YEAR OF HER AGE.

HERE
LIES BURIED.
THE BODY OF M^{R}
BENJAMIN MORRIS
AGED 33 YEARS DECEASED
APRIL Y^{E} 15th
1729.

HERE LIES BURIED THE
BODY OF JOSHUA MORRIS.
AGED 27 YEARS DECEASED
DECEMBER 10th.
1731.

HERE LIES THE BODY OF
MRS MARTHA LYON WIFE OF
DEA. WILLIAM LYON.
SHE DIED MAY Y^e^ 9^th^
1756 IN YE 81^st^
YEAR OF HER AGE.

In 1870 there was standing in the ground a stone bearing the following inscription:

HERE LIES BENEATH THE BODY OF
JOSHUA MORRIS WHO DIED
SEPTEMBER 10, 1753.

The stone is now missing. It was the gravestone of Joshua, son of the second Ebenezer Morris in the second branch of the family.

The graves of the following are also probably in this ground, although unmarked:

Margaret Morris, wife of Dea. John Johnson.

Elizabeth Morris, wife of John Bartholomew; d. Mar. 12, 1704.

Grace Morris, wife of Joseph Peake.

Abigail Morris, wife of John Frizzel.

Dorothy Morris, daughter of Lieut. Edward; d. April 2, 1740.

Elizabeth Morris, d. Aug. 9, 1745, aged 29.

Joshua Morris, son of Lieut. Ebenezer; d. Nov. 2, 1703.

When the compiler first visited this ground in 1869–70, it was overgrown with large bushes and underbrush, and the graves were found with difficulty. On his second visit, ten years later, some improvement had been made; the large bushes had been cut away, but a new growth had begun. On his third visit these had disappeared, and coarse and rank weeds had taken their place. On a late visit in October, 1885, the march of cemetery improvement had begun in earnest; the ground was being plowed and graded, the fallen stones replaced, many perishing inscriptions recut, and other work done, showing that at last the good people of Woodstock had entered with zeal in the task of the restoration and preservation of the "God's acre" of their fathers.

BURYING-GROUND, WEST WOODSTOCK.

The old burial-ground at West Woodstock was laid out in September, 1744. The spot chosen was a central one for the parish,

on the west side of and near the foot of Bungee Hill, and about three-fourths of a mile northwest of the meeting-house. It is the resting place of all those of the Morris family who died at West Woodstock.

The inscriptions on the stones are as follows:

In memory of Edward, son of
Asa Morris and Mrs Annah Morris
Died, Nov. 18th 1756 Aged 7.

In memory of Wiman, son of
Mr Asa & Mrs Annah Morris.
He died Nov. 29th 1756 Aged 4 years.

In memory of Asenath Morris, daughter
of Lieut Asa Morris and Mrs Annah Morris
his wife. She died July the 30th 1766, in the
4th year of her age.

Here Lies the body of
Mr Edward Morris.
He departed this life Aug. 12th 1769 in
ye 80th year of his age.

In memory of Miss Lydia Morris
daughter of Mr Lemuel & Mrs Lydia Morris
who died June 22, 1793 in ye 15th year of her age.

In Memory of Mrs Lydia Morris
Wife of Mr Lemuel Morris, who died June 18th,
1794 in the 50th year of her age.

In Memory of Mr Samuel Morris,
who departed this Life Dec. 20th A.D. 1801
In the 71st year of his age
He fought honorably and bled for his country
in the War and was also an approved instructor
of youth in morals and the rudiments of learning.
"Enough that nature filled the space between
Proved by the end of being —— been"

There are indications of other graves marked by stones without inscriptions.

The following members of the Morris family are believed to have been buried in this ground:

Mary Morris, daughter of Lieut. Edward, d. July 29, 1759, aged 26 years.

Patta Morris, daughter of Lieut. Asa, d. July 28, 1766, aged 5 years.

Bithiah Morris, daughter of Capt. Jonathan, d. Oct. 15, 1766, aged 3 years.

Abigail, wife of Samuel (No. 1, Third Branch), died July 29, 1790.

Abigail Morris, wife of John Perrin, daughter of Samuel Morris (No. 8, Third Branch), d. June 14, 1787 [gravestone].

Hannah (Child) Morris, wife of Samuel (No. 9, Third Branch), d. Feb. 27, 1823.

Robert Morris, son of Lemuel (No. 14, Third Branch), d. Aug. 25, 1782.

APPENDIX N.

OLD AND NEW STYLE — DOUBLE DATING.

The computation of time by the Christian Era, was commenced in the sixth century, by taking out as many years as had elapsed since the birth of Christ, and dating events back to that time. The year during this period, and up to the time of Pope Gregory XIII in 1582, was known as the Julian year, and consisted of 365 days and 6 hours; making a year eleven minutes too long. From the time of the Council of Nice to the year 1582, the excess of eleven minutes amounted to ten days. To obviate this it was ordained that the year 1582 should consist of 365 days only, and that ten days between the 4th and 14th of October should be thrown out of the Calendar for that year, and to prevent any further irregularity, no year commencing a century should be leap-year, except each 400th year, whereby three days are abated every 400 years, that being equal to eleven minutes for every year during that period, leaving an error of only one day in 5,200 years. The Calendar up to this time is called Old Style, and the new or Gregorian Calendar adopted is called New Style. The Julian year began on the 25th of March, supposed to be the day of the Incarnation of Christ, and in England called "Lady day." The new style was at once adopted by Catholic countries, but not by Great Britain or her colonies until 1751, when by act of Parliament eleven days were stricken from the month of September, calling the 3d the 14th, and one day added to February every 4th year, so as to compare with the time of other nations. Previous to this act of Parliament two methods of beginning the year prevailed in England; the *Ecclesiastical* and *Legal* year, beginning on the 25th of March, and the *Historical* year, beginning on the 1st of January. By the same act of Parliament the year thereafter was to begin on the 1st of January.

The difference in the commencement of the year which had existed, led to a system of double dating from the 1st of January

to the 25th of March, thus: the 6th of January, 1705–6, or $170\frac{5}{6}$, the 5 denoting the ecclesiastical or legal year, and the 6 the historical year, the last number being the correct date. By the ecclesiastical or legal year, March was computed as the first month of the year. The year 1751 had no January, February, or March up to the 21st, and September wanted eleven complete days.

From 1582 to 1699, New Style is ten days in advance of Old Style: that is, January 1 (O. S.) is January 11 (N. S.). So to commemorate events which happened prior to 1700, ten days must be added to present time. From 1700 to 1800 the difference is eleven days; so to celebrate events which happened between 1700 and 1752, eleven days must be added to present time.

APPENDIX O.

COATS OF ARMS.

In feudal times, when armies were composed of knights and their retainers, it certainly was a proper thing for them to adopt and put on their banners and shields some one or more devices by which they might be then distinguished, and which their descendants for years afterwards continued to display with pride as family arms; the propriety of which display seems long since to have passed away. As stated in the introduction, the personal taste of the compiler forbids the display of any arms for the Morris family, believing with the early settlers of New England — many of whom, although they were entitled to the fullest share of this kind of family possession, discarded its use — that the custom is more honored in the breach than in the observance. If, however, there are any of his kin who care to display the family ensign, he thinks they would be justly entitled to that of Elystan Glodrydd, the founder of the fourth royal family of Wales, which was: Gules (red), a lion rampant (on his hind feet), reguardant (looking back), or. (gold); or perhaps more directly through the Morris family of Essex, that of Gryffyth ap Cynan, as given by Heylin: Gules and or., four lions passant (going on all fours), reguardant; other authorities give three lions.

Of an hundred Morris families in Great Britain who display arms, the larger number of them have one or more lions in different positions, but many of them have no lion.

Three or four of the most noted Morris families in Great Britain wear the following arms:

MORRIS OF BETSHANGER AND WERRINGTON.

Quarterly. 1st, Gules, a lion rampant, reguardant, or., for Morrice. 2d, Prebend, ermine and ermine all over a lion rampant, for Tudor Trevor. 3d, Argent, three boars' heads coupled, two and one for Cadogan. Gules, an escutcheon with an orle of

martlets for Chadwick, quartering the ensigns of forty-six families, Okenden, Carwarden, Myron, Westcott, Lyttleton, Quartermain, Grey, Fitz-Osborne, Young, Vernon, Venables, Avenal, Baliol, Cornhill, Marmion, Tuberville, Meyrick, Morgan, Gue, Penley, Bayal, Muloy.

Crest. — On a rest a falcon proper beaked and hooded, or.

MORRIS OF YORK.

Arms. — Sable, a lion rampant, reguardant, or, quarterly with three boars' heads, couped sa.

Crest. — A lion rampart, reguardant, or.

Mottoes. — "Marte et mare faventibus" and "Irrupta copula."

MORRIS OF CHIPPING ONGAR, ESSEX.

Az. on a fess between three boys' heads couped at the shoulders and wound around the neck with snakes, ppr. a cock, gules, beaked and legged, or., between two pheons of the third.

Crest. — A cock, gules, beaked and combed and wattled, or., wound around the neck with a snake, ppr.

THE MONMOUTHSHIRE MORRISES.

As a crest in addition to the Morris arms, lions, boars' heads, etc., a burning tower to commemorate an event in the civil war in England; the taking of Chepstow Castle, in which some members of the family participated.

A GOLDEN WEDDING.

[From the *Springfield Union*, May 16, 1887.]

WEDDED FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Golden Anniversary of Judge Henry Morris and Wife.

THE WEDDING FIFTY YEARS AGO THIS EVENING — SOME OF THE INCIDENTS OF THEIR LONG AND USEFUL LIVES IN THIS TOWN AND CITY.

The evening of May 16, 1837, saw a large and merry gathering of relatives and friends and neighbors at the homestead of the late Col. Solomon Warriner, who then lived on the southwest corner of Main and Howard streets. The occasion of this gathering was the wedding of Henry Morris and Mary Warriner, the former being the oldest son of Judge Oliver B. Morris and the latter the youngest but one of Col. Warriner's eight children. Among those present on that occasion who are now living in Springfield are Charles Merriam, Maj. Edward Ingersoll, Mrs. Richard Bliss, and Miss Maria Morris. Mrs. George Walker, daughter of the late George Bliss and sister of Col. George Bliss of New York, was also present, and so also were the elder daughters of Rev. Dr. Osgood. Richard Bliss and Sarah Pynchon Eastman "stood up" with the young couple as Rev. Dr. Osgood performed the ceremony, and the following week Mr. and Mrs. Morris went to Longmeadow and performed the same kindly office for Mr. Bliss and Miss Eastman. It was not customary for married people to "stand up" at weddings, but these two couples were attached and faithful friends then and have always remained so, and, as Judge Morris smilingly remarks, "we were not considered so old in the married life as to prevent us from standing up with our friends." Mr. Bliss died in this city some years ago.

After the wedding at Col. Warriner's, Mr. and Mrs. Morris walked down Howard street to Charles Merriam's house, and began their wedded life there as boarders, Mr. Merriam's wife by his first marriage being Mrs. Morris's eldest sister, Sophia Warriner. They boarded with Mr. and Mrs. Merriam until September, 1838, when they began housekeeping in the house where they have lived ever since, and where they have received their friends and congratulations, this afternoon. This house was built for their occupancy in what had been Judge O. B. Morris's garden. The house in which

the senior Judge Morris lived, and in which Judge Henry Morris was born, stood north of the new house, and where Temple street now is. Judge Morris has therefore spent his entire life, with the exception of his absence from home during his academical and professional studies, and the first year of his married life, upon the same lot where his father lived and died. There hang in Judge Morris's library two photographs of his old home, one giving a view from the front, and the other, which is most prized, a view taken from his own lot. In the woodshed stands the vacant arm-chair in which the senior judge was accustomed to sit, and close at hand is the saw-horse and wood-saw which he used almost to the very day of his death. Judge Oliver B. Morris's lot extended from Maple to School street, his northerly line being a little north of Temple street, and his southerly line being the extension through to School street of the southerly line of Judge Henry Morris's lot. Later on than the building of Judge Henry Morris's house, a house was built on the eastern end of the home lot for Judge Oliver B. Morris's other son, George B Morris, father of Robert O. Morris. Judge Oliver B. Morris, who died some fifteen years ago, came to Springfield from Hampden, and was one of the leading and prominent men of his time in the Connecticut valley. His wife was Caroline Bliss, daughter of George Bliss, and sister of George Bliss, who built on Chestnut street the house now used as the Episcopal rectory. Col. Warriner's wife was also of the great Bliss family, her father living near the corner of Main and State streets.

At the time of his marriage Henry Morris was 23 years old, and although only five years out of college, he had been admitted to the bar for two years and was doing a brisk law business in his father's office, corner of Main and State streets. He had studied law with his father, and at Cambridge, and one of his fellow students, both in Springfield and in Cambridge, was the late Judge Otis P. Lord of Salem, who was also one of his college classmates at Amherst. Few men, in any community, have commanded more universal confidence and respect than Judge Henry Morris as citizen, lawyer, and Christian gentleman. Before Springfield became a city he was several times chairman of her board of selectmen, and twice represented her in the Legislature, and when she became a city he was president of her first common council. In 1854 he was elected to Congress from this district by a very large majority, but his tastes were judicial rather than political, and before Congress met he resigned his place as representative in Congress to

accept appointment as judge of the Court of Common Pleas from Governor Henry J. Gardner. He held that judgeship for four years, until the court was abolished and the Superior Court established in its place. Promises of the reappointment of Judge Morris, who was an able and acceptable judge, have always been understood to have been made by Governor Banks, but finally a clean sweep was made and none of the common pleas judges were reappointed. Judge Morris has always manifested much interest in Amherst college, and in 1854 he was appointed one of its trustees. In 1869 the college conferred upon him the hororary degree of Doctor of Laws. Judge Morris became a member of the First church in 1833, uniting by letter from the Amherst college church, and Mrs. Morris had been a member of the First church ten years when she was married. She had been one of the singers in the choir, and when the two-hundredth anniversary of the founding of Springfield was celebrated, in 1836, the singing by Mary Warriner of

"The breaking waves dashed high,"

was one of the features of the public exercises in the First church. Both Judge and Mrs. Morris have been among the most devoted and faithful members of the First church, and there are few more regular attendants Sunday morning now than Mrs. Morris. As teacher and Sunday-school superintendent, and as deacon, Judge Morris served the church until the condition of his health obliged him to give up all official positions.

Judge and Mrs. Morris have not felt able to go through the excitement incident to a large gathering of friends in connection with their golden wedding anniversary, and so no invitations at all were given out; but they have received many informal and hearty congratulations this afternoon, and they can rest assured that the whole community holds them in loving respect and wishes them many years of life beyond this golden wedding day. Judge Morris's sister, Miss Maria Morris, Mrs. Morris's only surviving sister, Miss Elizabeth Warriner, are with them to-day, and so also are their four surviving children, and other relatives. The four surviving children are, Mrs. Mary W. Calhoun and Edward Morris of this city, Frederick W. Morris of New York city, and Mrs. Helen Gay of Chicago. Three sons have gone before: Henry, the third child and second son, dying in infancy; Charles H., the third son, dying in 1868, at the age of 21; and William F., twin with Frederick W., dying in childhood.

CELEBRATION AT WOODSTOCK.

[From the *Hartford Daily Courant*, September 8, 1886.]

WOODSTOCK'S BI-CENTENNIAL.

INTRODUCTORY SERVICES ON SUNDAY — TUESDAY'S EXERCISES AT ROSELAND PARK.

The bi-centennial of Woodstock was celebrated on the first three days of this week with much enthusiasm and interest. The celebration opened on Sunday with services at Pulpit Rock, famous for being the location where John Eliot preached to the Indians. There was a large gathering of the sons and daughters of Woodstock. The sermon was preached by the Rev. John S. Chandler, and the Hon. E. H. Bugbee read an interesting paper on the history of Pulpit Rock and its surroundings. The singing on this occasion, as during the public exercises at Roseland Park on Tuesday, was by the United choirs of the local churches, under the conductorship of Professor Carlos May. The old-fashioned hymns were sung, accompanied in the old-fashioned way, by violin and double bass, in addition to a cabinet organ. The string instruments were played by veterans in the profession, and among the singers were many whose ancestors, for generations back, had sung in the galleries of Woodstock's time-honored churches.

Monday a very interesting exhibition of objects of historical and aboriginal interest was held in the hall of the old brick store on Woodstock Hill. A very creditable showing was made, which was greatly enjoyed by those who had returned to the scenes of their boyhood and girlhood. Many passed the day in reviewing old memories by visiting the cemeteries and other places of historic interest. The articles exhibited at the hall included a chair owned by Miles Standish, a trunk belonging to Rose Standish, which was brought over in the *Mayflower*, a china pitcher belonging to the grandmother of Oliver Wendell Holmes, a piece of the first calico made in New England, lace cap worn by Jedediah Morse when an

infant, 160 years ago, mirror frames 100 years old, carved with a pen-knife, canteen used by General Putnam at the battle of Bunker Hill, Lowestoff china formerly owned by descendants of John Eliot, shovel made of Woodstock iron, in 1760, silver shoe buckles worn by Nemiah Holt during the Revolutionary war, etc.

Tuesday morning opened somewhat misty, but the sun soon burned the clouds away, and a perfect summer day followed, although a trifle too warm for comfort. There were many pleasant reunions among long absent residents of the town during the early part of the day, and when the exercises at Roseland Park opened the gathering was large, probably reaching 2,000 during the day and thoroughly representative of the goodly old town. The charming park was looking its best, and the assembled multitude found ample shade under the spreading trees. Mr. Henry C. Bowen of the *Independent*, who has done so much to beautify his native town, took no active part in the exercises of the day. But he was worthily represented in the persons of the three near relatives to whom were assigned prominent parts of the programme.

The order of the day was pleasantly varied by the planting of three memorial trees, donated by citizens of Roxbury. They were a poplar, an elm, and an oak, taken respectively from the old homesteads of John Eliot and Generals Warren and Heath. This gift from the mother town of the original colony of Woodstock was thoroughly appreciated as an appropriate and graceful act Early in the morning the poplar was planted at Pulpit Rock, and the oak on the common near Mr. Bowen's house. The elm was planted on Roseland Park, near the speaker's stand, during the noon intermission, appropriate remarks being made. After the morning tree-planting the speakers, invited guests, etc., formed in procession, headed by St. Mary's band of Putnam, and marched to the park. The speakers' stand, on which were seated the officers and invited guests, was tastefully decorated with flags, garlands, and bouquets.

The assemblage was called to order at 10 o'clock by Mr. Henry T. Child, chairman of the committee of arrangements. Mr. J. F. Morris of this city was chosen president of the day, with the following additional officers :

Vice-Presidents — Henry C. Bowen, the Hon. E. H. Bugbee, Dr. John McClellan, Joseph McClellan, Paraclete Skinner, Deacon Amasa Chandler, Deacon Abel Child, William R. Arnold, John

Paine, Leonard M. Dean, Charles C. Potter, Heartwell Lyon, and ninety others.

Secretaries — Sidney N. Morse, Charles H Potter, Louis R. Southworth, Henry M. Bradford, Oliver A. Hiscox, and John A. Morse.

In introducing Mr. Morris as presiding officer, Mr. Child gracefully alluded to the fact that he was a direct descendant of Edward Morris, one of the most honored and distinguished of the first settlers of Woodstock.

Mr. Child said : — Two hundred years ago a little band of pioneers came over the old Connecticut Path, a long journey through the wilderness to the land of the Wabbaquassetts. Foremost among them was a man who was ever brave and active in the public good, whose wisdom and prudence were most highly valued in the administration of the new colony. His dust was the first to mingle with mother earth in Woodstock. This man was Edward Morris. The committee of arrangements for the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the settlement of Woodstock, have invited a worthy descendant of his to preside on this occasion. I have the honor, and now introduce to you Hon. J. F. Morris of Hartford, President of the day.

On taking the chair Mr. Morris spoke substantially as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: — We have been brought together by an occasion of the deepest and most joyful interest. We have come to celebrate the coming of our fathers to this most beautiful region. Some of us have come to visit the places where once stood their homes which have long since crumbled away and disappeared We have come to view these beautiful hills and fields, these charming vales, cleared by their labor and toil. We have come to view the spot where they worshiped, to bow with reverence over the graves of the honored dead, and to hear the history of their lives and the record of their deeds; to learn anew of their piety, their principles, and their purposes; to hear the story of their folly and their weakness as well as that of their wisdom and their strength; to recount their toils, their trials, their privations, and their sufferings.

Some of us have come back to our early homes to greet our kinsmen, whose fortune it is to dwell under the shade of ancestral trees and hold in possession ancestral lands.

We shall note the growth of this good old town from the time

our ancestors founded it in an almost unbroken wilderness, deserted by its original inhabitants.

We shall hear the record of families, of their dwelling here, and the departure of many to settle other communities, and to found other States.

We shall note the changes of time, from the rudeness and darkness of the days in which our fathers lived, to the culture and light of our own.

We shall be inspired anew with an enthusiasm for the preservation of their memories, their principles, and their history.

And when we shall separate at the close of these joyous festivities, shall it not be with devout gratitude to Almighty God, that the lines have fallen to us in such pleasant places and that we have so goodly a heritage from such a worthy ancestry? Shall it not be with a determination that by the rectitude of our own lives we will hand down this heritage to remote generations?

Mr. Morris concluded as follows: "Our Woodstock fathers were no agnostics — they believed and trusted in God, and in His providence and guidance. It is in their record of 200 years ago to-day that when they met on yonder hill to choose the lots where their future homes should be, they first 'addressed themselves to Almighty God, who is the disposer of all things.' It becomes us therefore on this occasion to follow this pious example."

Mr. Morris then called upon the Rev. J. W. Trowbridge of West Woodstock to offer prayer, after which "Auld Lang Syne" was sung by the audience, led by the choir.

Dr. George A. Bowen delivered the address of welcome. After alluding to the historic importance of the two centuries which have passed since the settlement of Woodstock, and the great transformation which has taken place in the surrounding country, he dwelt briefly upon the bold and intrepid character of the early settlers, and remarked that the history of the people of Woodstock had been but a reiteration of the qualities which characterized those early settlers. The sturdy independence thus inherited impelled them to seek new localities till now every State westward to the broad Pacific has numerous representatives of Woodstock families. We to-day welcome all those who have remained with us, those who have sought new homes, all are welcomed home to the family circle which we open to-day.

The historical address was delivered by Clarence Winthrop

Bowen, Ph.D. Dr. Bowen began by tracing the intimate connection of the early settlement at Woodstock with that at Massachusetts Bay, glanced at the condition of the region when the settlement was made in 1686 under the name of New Roxbury, being an offshoot from Roxbury in Massachusetts, quoted at some length John Eliot's account of his visit to the place and his preaching to the Indians, told of the thirteen original planters, described the early days of the settlement, the change of name from New Roxbury to Woodstock, reviewed its early military history, its services in the war of the Revolution, Washington's visit, the patriotism of General Samuel McClellan, who, when no money could be had to pay the soldiers advanced $1,000 from his own pocket, and the town's record in the war of 1812. At this time Major William Flynn of Woodstock Hill hearing of British ships hovering about New London he rode all night to warn officers and men to assemble on the common at noon, but when he returned at sunrise he found them there ready to march. In speaking of the war of the Rebellion, he paid a warm tribute to the memory of General George B. McClellan, the great-grandson of General Samuel McClellan, before mentioned.

In recalling the names of prominent men of Woodstock descent Mr. Bowen said:—

Citizens of Woodstock, listen while I call the roll of some of the distinguished men who have lived or were born in the town. Of the first settlers was Colonel John Chandler, probably the most distinguished citizen that Woodstock had during its first century, the man who made Woodstock known and respected throughout New England. His descendants include the Rev. Thomas Bradbury Chandler, D.D., Winthrop Chandler, the artist, the Hon. John Church Chandler, Judge John Winthrop Chandler, and others, who have been prominent in Woodstock and throughout the country. No one of the first settlers was more distinguished than Edward Morris, who died three years after the town was settled. His family was prominent in the history of old Roxbury, and all through the last century in Woodstock. Commodore Charles Morris, a native of Woodstock, and well known in the war of 1812, and his son, Commodore George U. Morris, commander in the Civil war of the United States sloop-of-war *Cumberland* in Hampton Roads, belong to the same family, as well as the Hon. J. F. Morris of Hartford, whom I am sure we are glad to welcome

as our presiding officer to-day. John Marcy, a first settler, was the ancestor of the Hon. William Larned Marcy, governor of the State of New York, secretary of war under President Polk, and secretary of State under President Pierce, Abiel Holmes, D.D., LL.D., author of "Annals of America," and his father, Dr. David Holmes, a surgeon in the French and Revolutionary wars, were born in Woodstock, and were descendants from John Holmes, a first settler. Abiel Holmes's son, Oliver Wendell Holmes, though not born in Woodstock, will be remembered, I am sure, for the beautiful tribute he paid his ancestors in the poem he read in this very park in 1877. The name of Morse has always been identified with Woodstock. Deacon Jedediah Morse held about all the offices in town that he could lawfully hold, and was deacon of the First church for forty-three years. His son, the Rev. Jedediah Morse, D.D., a graduate of Yale College, and the father of American geography, was also born in Woodstock. His grandson was Professor Samuel F. B. Morse, who was more widely known as the inventor of the electric telegraph. Another Woodstock boy was General William Eaton, who ran away from home at the age of sixteen, to enter the Revolutionary war, and was distinguished during the first years of the century as the protector of American commence in the Mediterranean. Amasa Walker, too, was born in Woodstock, the father of political economy in this country, or, better still, the father of Gen. Francis A. Walker, the respected president of the School of Technology in Boston. Another honored name in Woodstock is that of Williams, including Samuel Williams, Sr., the Commissioner of Roxbury in the settlement of New Roxbury, the Rev. Stephen Williams, the first pastor of the church of West Parish, and Jared W. Williams, the governor of Vermont, and a native of this town. Governors, members of Congress, men distinguished in law, theology, and medicine, in trade, and on the farm, have been born in Woodstock. The roll of honor could be multiplied; but in speaking of the distinguished men it would be impossible to forget the lessons taught, the struggles endured, and the sacrifices made by the mothers of Woodstock, who all through these two centuries have inspired their sons with feelings that have made them industrious, honored, and religious. Praise be, therefore, to the women of Woodstock! This town has the right to be proud of such noble sons and daughters, and we have the right to

be proud that such a town as old Woodstock has nourished us and blessed us with such memories and influences.

Toward the close the speaker said: "But the chief glory of the town of Woodstock has been its love of local law. The source of the power of the continental nations of Europe may be traced back through the centuries to the village communities and Teutonic townships. In the mark, tithing, and parish of England the same principle of local self-government may be seen; and so in our own nation's greatness, through Anglo-Saxon inheritance has its source, not in the State, city, or county, but in the little school districts, villages, and towns of New England. Woodstock has been like a miniature republic, and has always believed in the supremacy of local law. . . . What it consciously believed the town has never been slow to proclaim. Tenacious as Woodstock has always been of its privileges and its rights, its loyalty to this country, from the day the thirteen colonies became a nation, has never been questioned. . . . What Woodstock's history shall be remains for you, men and women of Woodstock, to develop. The fathers have kept bright the honest traditions and stout independence, the industrious thrift, and religious faith which their Puritan fathers brought to the new settlement. The sons of this generation can be trusted to preserve and transmit them to their descendants."

John Eliot Bowen, Ph. D., read an original historical poem, "The Founders of Our Town," and the morning exercises closed with the singing of "Jerusalem, My Happy Home," by the choir, after the reading of a historical paper on the First Congregational church, prepared from the history by the Rev. E. B. Bingham, read by Mr. A. McC. Mathewson.

During the intermission a bountiful dinner was provided by the committee, on the piazza of the boat house, for the invited guests. The large crowd present, either by bringing lunch baskets or by patronizing the restaurant in the "bungalow," fully satisfied the wants of the inner man, while an enjoyable concert was given by St. Mary's band.

The first speaker after dinner was Librarian Justin Winsor of Harvard College. He was introduced by President Morris as a builder of history. He began by saying that he could no more recognize himself by this designation, than he could recognize his name when written by a foreigner "Ouinsau." When the invita-

tion of the committee had reached him he was wandering around in a neighboring State, like a little nebulous body, and assured his hearers he only shed upon them a brief gleam just to assure them of the warm sympathy which Massachusetts feels for those of her children who had wandered down into Connecticut to found this goodly town of Woodstock.

Dr. Edward Channing, also of Harvard College, made a brief address, dwelling upon the great influence of the New England town meeting, treating it as the legitimate successor of the tribal gatherings of ancient Germany and the parish meetings of England.

After the singing of "Coronation" by the audience, Mr. Augustus Parker of Roxbury, gave a few entertaining reminiscences of Roxbury and Woodstock, stating that his wife was a granddaughter of one of the early clergymen of Woodstock, who, Mr. Parker understood, had not got along very well with his people, owing to a slight difficulty with one of his deacons concerning a trade in oxen. That clergyman's granddaughter now came with a peace-offering in the shape of a young elm, to be known as the "Dwight" elm. The gift was accepted on behalf of the town by the Hon. E. H. Bugbee.

Following a brief address by Mr. W. F. Craft of Roxbury, the history of the Second Congregational Church, prepared by Deacon Ezra Hammond, was read. The Hon. J. W. Patterson of New Hampshire, who was principal of Woodstock Academy from 1848 to 1851, read a long but interesting history of that institution. Colonel Alexander Warner gave a history of the Woodstock Agricultural Society.

On motion of the Hon. E. H. Bugbee, it was voted to form an organization of the descendants of the settlers of 1686.

The audience having become somewhat restless, Mr. H. C. Bowen soon put them in good humor by a selection from his inexhaustible fund of local stories.

A recess was taken from 6 to 7 P. M., after which two or three local histories were read, the celebration terminating with a fine display of fireworks. Thus closed a very enjoyable day, the only drawback which seems to call for mention being the large number of inordinately long historical papers on the programme.

LETTERS OF REGRET.

DR. J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL.

HARTFORD, August 31, 1886.

My Dear Mr. Bowen: For the last two weeks I have been too ill for writing, yet I should have managed to reply to your favor of the 18th, had it not been for a faint hope that I might be well enough to accept your obliging invitation to visit your Woodstock home and be present at the bi-centennial celebration next week. I am now assured that — though not seriously ill — it will not be prudent for me to leave home at present, and I must relinquish, with sincere regret, all anticipations of a visit which it would have given me much pleasure to make.

It occurs to me, as I write, that it is now more than fifty years since I passed a night in Woodstock — or even spent an hour in the town; and there has been scarcely a year in the last twenty-five that I have not been intending to see again that part of the State. For this year, at least, I must be contented to bide at home.

I am, my dear sir, very truly yours,

J. H. TRUMBULL.

THE REV. INCREASE N. TARBOX.

WEST NEWTON, Mass., Sept. 3, 1886.

To the Woodstock Committee of Arrangements: As a member of the committee appointed by the New England Historic Genealogical Society of Boston, it would give me great pleasure to attend upon the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the founding of your goodly town of Woodstock. But on examination such difficulties seem to be in the way, that I feel compelled to deny myself the pleasure of a personal attendance.

As a Connecticut man, I think I can understand and appreciate that ancient longing which the town had while it was held within the Massachusetts jurisdiction, to escape therefrom, and enjoy the advantages of Connecticut society. To an average Massachusetts man of this generation, it would doubtless seem a very strange thing that this ancient and highly intelligent township should ever really have desired to separate itself from the old Bay State and incorporate itself with Connecticut. But such was the fact, not only in this town, but along all the line of the disputed territory on the northern Connecticut border.

If the people of this town had been closely questioned for their reasons, they might not have been ready to unfold all the grounds of their preference for Connecticut over Massachusetts, but would perhaps have contented themselves with the general reason given by a South Carolina man when, by a change of the State line, he found himself in North Carolina. He remarked quietly that he was glad of the change, for he

had always thought that North Carolina was healthier than South Carolina. Taking the word healthier in the broad sense, that statement may very well cover the Woodstock joy and satisfaction when it was once fairly within Connecticut borders. Very truly yours,

INCREASE N. TARBOX.

THE HON. HENRY MORRIS.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., August 31, 1886.

Gentlemen: As a lineal descendant of Edward Morris, one of the early settlers of Woodstock, I feel a deep interest in the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the founding of the town. If I had the necessary health and strength it would give me great pleasure to participate in the exercises of the occasion. But health and strength have failed me, and now, at the age of seventy-two, with many infirmities incident to that period of life, I am compelled to deny myself the gratification of being present. Very truly yours,

HENRY MORRIS.

Letters of similar purport were also read from Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, the Rev. E. E. Hale, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, General F. A. Walker, William B. Trask, Moses G. Leonard, and Judge William Child, the latter inclosed an original historical poem.

"We are his children! *We*
Sprung from that glorious tree
Whose healthful root
The frosts and heat defied,—
Whose trunk towers up in pride,
Whose branch shoots far and wide,—
We are the fruit.

"Better than mines of gold,
The legacy of old
Which he hath given;
The birth-rights of the free,
To children's children we
Bequeath; so they may be
Favorites of Heaven."

Wm. B. Tappan.

"I say to you as was said to a young prince that was going to a charge: remember your ancestors; remember your posterity!" — Sir William Morris's speech in Parliament, March 7, 1658–9.

ADDENDA.

[FIRST BRANCH.]

EIGHTH GENERATION.

541. SYLVESTER B. MORRIS. Married Rhoda McCalmont, June 1, 1868. Lives in President, Venango Co., Pa. Children:

Maud[9], b.
Grace[9], b.
Ralph[9], b.
Electa[9], b.

542. ORNALDO W. MORRIS. Married Sarah Harrison, May 3, 1881. Lives in Scottsburgh, Livingston County, N. Y. Children:

Emma F.[9], b. Oct. 12, 1882.
Lewis S.[9], b. Feb 27, 1886.

543. DAVENPORT A. MORRIS. Married Kate Ford in 1872. Lives in Fairfield, Clay County, Neb. Children:

Frederick[9], b.; d. at 3 years of age.
Louise[9], b.

546. JOHN D. MORRIS. Married Josephine Trescott in 1872. Children:

Lola M.[9], b. Feb. 7, 1876.
Edith[9], b. Nov. 29, 1881.

547. JAMES HUMPHREY MORRIS, died at Greenwood, Steuben County, N. Y., in 1885. No children:

548. ELIZABETH (MORRIS) KENYON has four children:

Edith Kenyon[9], b.
Ida Kenyon[9], b.
Myrtel Kenyon[9], b.
Daisy Kenyon[9], b.

549. HELEN MAR MORRIS. Married William Mansfield. Children:

Eva Mansfield[9], b.
James Mansfield[9], b.
Bertha Mansfield[9], b.
Leroy Mansfield[9], b.

550. LESTER BRADNER MORRIS. Children:

Bertha Vell[9], b. Dec. 19, 1865.
Blanche Edna[9], b. May 28, 1870.
Robert Bundy[9], b. July 31, 1883; d. Dec. 28, 1885.

Bertha V. graduated and took the degree of B. E. from the National School of Elocution and Oratory in Philadelphia, and has received many very flattering notices of her accomplishment in the Art. She married, May 19, 1886, Thomas S. Smith.

Blanche E. is a stenographer.

551. JOSEPH SYDNEY MORRIS died in October, 1884, unmarried.

552. FULTON ROBERT MORRIS. Lives in Sussex, Wis. Children:

Harry Fulton[9], b.
Mabel[9], b.
Paul Marshall[9].
Charles Cassius[9].
Josie[9].

554. DELOS ROMAINE MORRIS. Married Emma Smith, 1881. Lives in Rio, Wis. Children:

Eugene[9], b.
Frederick[9], b.

556. CHARLES MELVIN MORRIS, 7th son of Marshall S. (281). Married Alice Davidson in 1884. Born in Andover. Lives in Rio, Wis. Produce dealer. No children:

687. ANNA MORRIS. See page 154.

[THIRD BRANCH.]

SEVENTH GENERATION.

549. SOPHIA MORRIS, 2d daughter of Sanford (328), born Dec. 29, 1845. Married, Aug. 25, 1866, George Henry Nichols. Children:

Emory Anson Nichols[8], b. Aug. 12, 1867.

Elmer George Nichols[8], b. Jan. 25, 1870.

550. MARIA MORRIS, 3d daughter of Sanford (328), born Dec. 29, 1845. Married David Elmer Partridge, May 3, 1864. Children:

Herbert Elmer Partridge[8], b. Sept. 4, 1865.

Edith Maria Partridge[8], b. June 3, 1868.

Eugene Frank Partridge[8], b. June 4, 1873.

552. CAROLINE MORRIS, 5th daughter of Sanford (328), born Jan. 15, 1871. Married Elijah Marshall Partridge, Dec. 21, 1871. No children:

ERRATA.

No. 331, page 75, for *Oliro* read *Olive.*

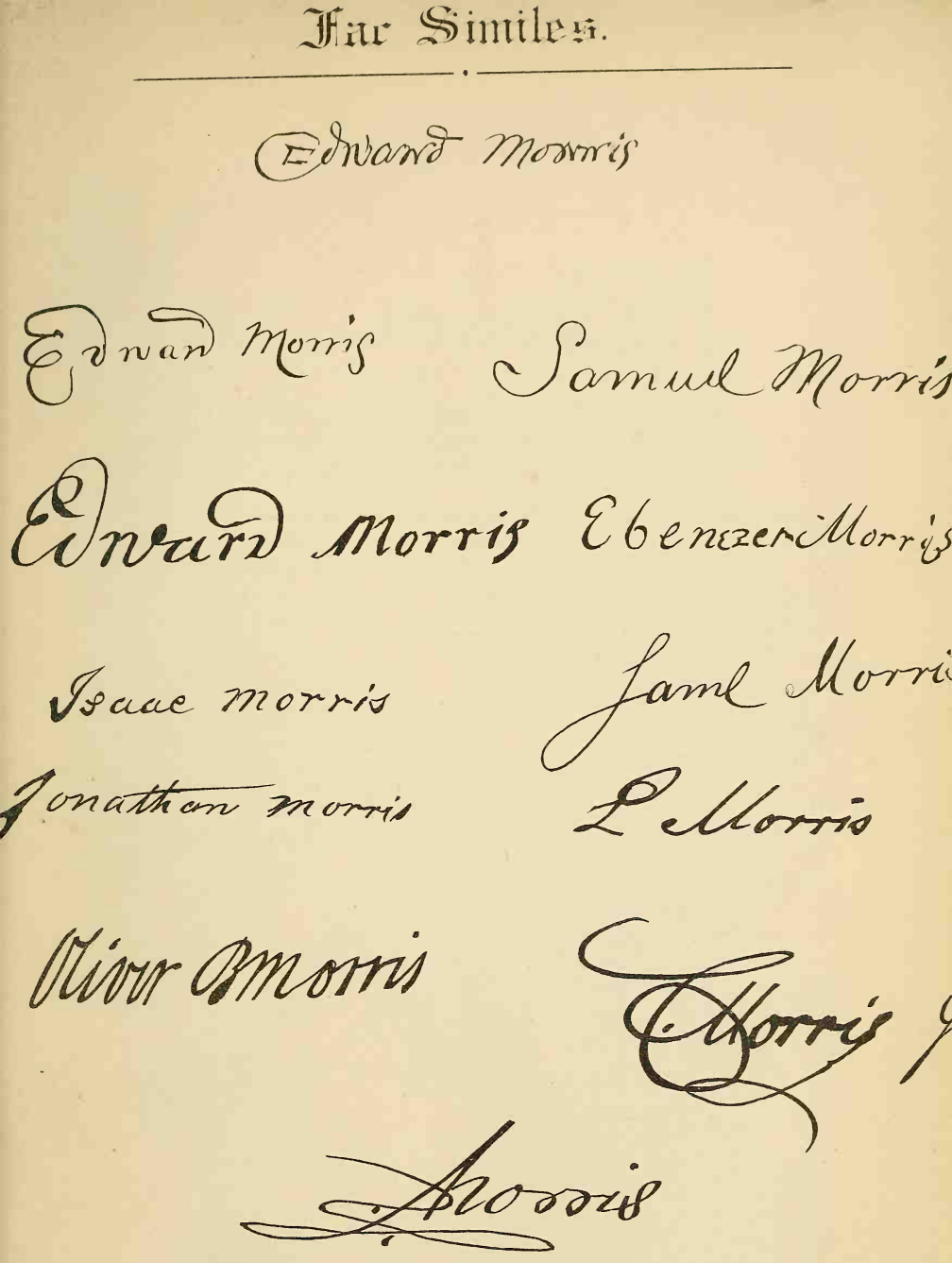
No. 419, page 95, for *Francis* read *Frances.*

No. 529, page 105, "one child" instead of *Julia J. C.* read *Mabel A. Barnard.*

No. 645, page 294, instead of *J. E. Shuman* read *J. E. Sherman.*

No. 654, page 296, birth of Carrie E. Spencer, read 1855.

Fac Similes.



EDWARD MORRIS	1686.	SAMUEL MORRIS	1731.
DEA. EDWARD MORRIS	1720.	EBENEZER MORRIS	1718.
LIEUT. EDWARD MORRIS	1732.	SAM[L] MORRIS	1750.
ISAAC MORRIS	1765.	CAPT. L. MORRIS	1808.
CAPT. JONATHAN MORRIS	1776.	LIEUT. C. MORRIS JR.	1808.

INDEXES.

The Indexes are compiled according to the several branches, generations, and families. The compiler believes that by this method it is easier to find any particular name than it is to look through a long list of pages.

Married persons and heads of families are in SMALL CAPITALS; the children of the families following. The figures against the name represent its number except when the page is mentioned.

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	Number.
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Benjamin,	5
Edward,	5
Grace,	5
Mary,	5
Ebenezer,	5
Martha,	5
William,	5
Penuel,	5
Richard,	5
Thomas,	5
Margaret,	5
ELIZABETH MORRIS,	7
Joshua,	7
Isaac,	7
Elizabeth,	7
Mehitable,	7
Joseph,	7
Abigail,	7
Ann,	7
Child, Dorothy,	7
Prudence,	7
Samuel,	7
Samuel,	7
Caleb,	7
Johnson, MARGARET MORRIS,	8
Margaret,	8
John,	8
Mary,	8
Isaac,	8
Edward,	8
Anna,	8
Mehitable,	8
Mehitable,	8
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Nehemiah,	10
Martha,	10
Elisha,	10
Amasa,	10
Aaron,	10
Levina,	10
Lyman,	10
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FIRST BRANCH.

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Converse, Pamela,	74
Cox, Frances H.,	681
Collyer, Mary,	416
Davis, Jennie F.,	684
Davidson, Alice,	page 346
Draper, Jemima,	20
Dallison, Eliza W.,	203
Emerson, Ellen M.,	481
Frary, Angeline,	190
Flack, Lucina,	507
Felt, Mary P.,	686
Fisher, Elizabeth,	64
Ford, Kate,	page 359
Flynt, Sally,	140
Mercy,	140
Frye, Martha,	448
Fry, Julia,	467
Granger, Lucia,	142
Gaston, Emala,	182
Gleason, Miriam,	93
Goff, Bethiah,	77
Gould, Hannah,	362
Goos, Frances J.,	424
Harrison, Sarah,	page 359
Hawley, Susan A.,	238
Hart, Mary,	92½
Henning, Huldah,	524
Hill, Sophronia,	300
Hills, Harriett,	357
Hildebrandt, Sarah A.,	502
Hitchcock, Harriet,	273
Holman, Zilpah,	80
Hoard, Sarah,	281
Howle, Eliza P.,	492
Hulett, Mary F.,	613
Ingraham, Elizabeth,	182
Jones, Mary E.,	421
Johnson, Irene,	65
Clarissa,	282
Judson, Ann,	272
Kellogg, Esther,	363
Kinstry, Lucetta,	187
Lathrop, Elizabeth,	350
Lewis, Martha,	295
Leonard, Adeline C.,	500
Lincoln, Hannah,	95
Lewis, Anna M.,	423
Lyon, Hannah C.,	340
Mayo, Hannah,	3
May, Rinda,	72
McCalmont, Rhoda,	page 359
Miller, Anna,	318
Morrison, Miss,	486
Morse, Sarah A.,	354
Newell, Sarah,	page 30
Nickerson, Alice M.,	449
Paddock, Mary,	171
Parshall, Hannah J.,	479
Susan,	547
Perkins, Emma H.,	861
Pierpont, Mary (Ruggles),	3
Peake, Bithiah,	13
Perrin, Tryphena,	80
Penniman, Catherine,	180
Pressy, Helen B.,	360
Porter, Julia M.,	463
Rice, Emma C.,	204
Richards, Jane,	334
Ripley, Mary,	368
Rounds, Alice,	209
Root, Mary A.,	330
Richardson, Dorothy,	80
Russell, Lydia,	126
Russell, Lydia J.,	420
Ryerson, Lucy G.,	672
Shaw, Augusta,	199
Stafford, Sarah L.,	496

	Number.
Swartwout, Sophronia,	650
Seymour, Clara E.,	195
Secor, Jane,	483
Shearer, Isabel,	411
Sheldon, Maria H.,	506
Calista,	510
Stebbins, Julia,	238
Stephens, Mary,	90
Anna,	90
Skinner, Mary,	28
Sill, Eliza M.,	324
Smith, Elizabeth,	123
Sarah M.,	353
Emma,	page 360
Snow, Lavinia M.,	410
Lucy H.,	415
Tracy, Bilhah,	149
Taylor, Laura A.,	499
Trescott, Josephine,	page 359
Terry, Bilhah,	149
Truax, Maria M.,	417
Urann, Harriet,	289
Warner, Sally,	101
Warriner, Mary,	349
Wales, Betsey,	71
Diana,	119
Sally,	120
Washburn, Sarah,	533
Webster, Cynthia,	333
Weston, Susan J.,	185
Williams, Mary,	367
Whitford, Randilla,	509
Cornelia,	509
Witherell, Josephine,	523
Wright, Anna W.,	608
Wood, Betsey,	136

FIRST BRANCH.

MARRIAGES.—DAUGHTERS' HUSBANDS.

	Number.
Adams, James,	131
Charles C.,	680
Allen, Freeman,	200
Elisha,	98
Alverson, Almanson,	298
Amidon, John,	250
Barber, John,	476
Bancroft, Timothy,	88
Bartlett, Julius,	178
Braddock, Michael,	60
Barnard, Wm. H.,	529
Baxter, Wm. W.,	468
Brake, George,	665
Bebee, Lucius,	294
Belknap, Joseph,	17
Briggs, Daniel,	100
Brill, Addison,	342
Brinkerhoof, Gilbert,	317
Bowen, Elisha,	129
Bonett, George,	727
Boynton, David E.,	99
Blodgett, Abner,	103
Bowdoin, John A.,	274
Bowker, Charles,	435
Butler, ——,	159
Clapp, Increase,	132
Clark, Joshua,	70
Cady, Henry,	124
Chapin, Milo,	366
Chaffee, Daniel D.,	352
Calhoun, Charles,	668
Campbell, Smith,	337
Christie, William,	290
Colton, Luther,	292
Converse, Jedediah,	107
James,	208
Comstock, Albon,	135
Arnon,	137

	Number.
Cone, Carson R.,	313
Copeland, Daniel,	103
Cooke, Oliver,	315
Cone, Charles M.,	743
Church, John,	16
Cummings, W.,	271
Curtis, James,	116
Davis, John,	63
Roswell,	133
Dawes, Samuel,	179
Dimock, Daniel,	110
Dean, L. D.,	515
Dudley, James W.,	328
Dunbar, Nahum,	266
Dustin, ——,	110
Dunham, Ransom W.,	370
Erwin, Silas,	604
Fuller, Ralph,	249
Fay, Levi,	206
Field, Wm. C.,	338
Andrew, Jr.,	490
Firmin, Richard,	118
Frizzel, John,	15
Fish, ——,	406
Fisher, R.,	477
Fitch, Simeon,	489
Ford, Wilbur,	402
Foster, T. H.,	501
Flynn, Asa C.,	86
Gale, Daniel,	86
Gardner, Amasa,	708
Gray, Isaac H.,	475
Gay, William W.,	674
Goff, Hezekiah,	22
Hart, Thomas,	92
James,	91
Hamilton, John,	812
Hall, Robert,	314
Hayden, Amos,	453
Hathaway, B. O.,	512
Hendricks, ——,	251
Hewitt, Dr.,	488
Hitchcock, John,	134
Joel,	138
Howe, Henry,	400
Hopkins, Socrates,	474
Hume, David,	73
Johnson, John,	21
Jones, Andrew,	777
Judd, Schuyler,	513
Kellogg, Edmund B.,	446
Kenyon, L. J.,	548
Kilbourn, Henry,	183
King, Ira,	283
Kislen, John,	419
Knowlton, Thomas,	113
Lamb, Joseph,	112
Langdon, John,	291
Lawrence, ——,	163
Lillie, Lewis,	191
Lincoln, Asa,	96
Lyon, Norman,	314
May, Hiram,	279
Mansfield, William, page 360,	549
Marcy, Zebediah,	29
Merrick,	418
McKay, Mordecai,	284
McCurdy, Jesse,	201
McFarland, ——,	168
Merwin, Jesse,	127
Noah,	130
McCray, David,	291
McIntire, James E.,	361
Mills, Charles S.,	688
Morris, Asa,	55
Moore, Augustus,	172
Mott, Edward,	719
Munger, Samuel,	438
Nason, Carlton W.,	690
Newbury, Norman,	640
Nichols, ——,	47
North, S. N. D.,	614
Olmstead, Isaac P.,	360
Packard, Philander,	176
Palmer, George,	642
Parmelee, Hezekiah,	454
Peake, Joseph,	14
Pease, Stephen,	69
Luke,	265
Erastus,	177
Azel,	179
Thomas H.,	194

	Number.
Pease, Frederick,	571
Pierce, Stephen,	102
Perry, Alfred T.,	687
Powell, Bradford,	22
Porter, Milton,	184
Reed, Frank,	371
Reeder, George,	639
Richards, John,	196
Rice, Comfort,	26
Rollo, Ralph R.,	144
Rose, ——,	160
Root, Sumner,	265
Robbins, Asa,	323
Rolfe, ——,	405
Rowe, Edward C.,	517
Salisbury, Franklin B.,	455
Sawin, Farnsworth,	709
Spelman, Solomon C.,	291
Sessions, Wm. P.,	173
Stebbins, Geo. P.,	414
Sessions, ——,	698
Stewart, Edwin C.,	747
Shirky, Henry,	337
Smith, Hezekiah,	25
George W.,	302
Humphrey H.,	327
Lorra,	653
Wm. T.,	741
Frank S.,	694
Thomas S.,	page 360
Swarts, Charles,	862
Swift, David,	331
Stone, John,	89
Strong, John D.,	463
Stockton, John P.,	689
Twichell, Otis,	239
Ufford, Daniel,	143
Watkins, John H.,	811
Wardwell, John H.,	611
Webster, Eliphalet,	335
Otis,	373
Weston, Irving,	193
Wood, Isaac S.,	125

SECOND BRANCH.

DESCENDANTS OF LIEUT. EBENEZER MORRIS.

Third Generation.

	Number.
Child, Anna Morris,	10
Sybil,	48
Anna,	49
Alithea,	50
William,	51
Dorothy,	52
Lois,	53
Thomas,	54
Lemuel,	55
Huldah,	56
William,	57
Thomas Jr.,	54
Walter,	75
Anna,	76
Asa,	77
Lemuel,	55
Huldah,	78
Thomas P.,	79
Stephen,	80
Rowena,	81
Nancy,	82
Perry,	83
Dolphus,	84
Griffin, Margaret Morris,	3
Sarah,	22
Joseph,	23
Samuel,	24
Mary,	25

Fourth Generation.

Hitchcock, Sarah Morris,	28

	Number.
Hitchcock, Anna,	65
Joseph,	66
Ebenezer,	67
Sarah,	68
Ambrose,	69
Clay,	70
Second Generation.	
Morris, EBENEZER,	6
Sarah,	1
Mary,	2
Margaret,	3
Ebenezer,	4
Joseph,	5
Joshua,	6
Joshua,	7
Elizabeth,	8
Mehitable,	9
Anna,	10
Third Generation.	
EBENEZER,	4
Ebenezer,	26
James,	27
Sarah,	28
Joshua,	30
Mary,	31
Joseph,	32
Huldah,	33
Rhoda,	34
Anna,	35
JOSEPH,	5
Sarah,	36
Fourth Generation.	
JAMES,	27
Ebenezer,	63
Egitha,	64
Third Generation.	
	Number.
Paine, MARY MORRIS,	2
Seth,	11
Mary,	12
Hannah,	13
Elijah,	14
Joseph,	15
Sarah,	16
Margaret,	17
Joshua,	18
Judith,	19
Fourth Generation.	
JOSHUA,	19
Joshua,	58
Mary,	59
Amaryllis,	60
Elizabeth,	61
John,	62
SARAH MORRIS,	36
Joseph,	71
Asa,	72
Solomon,	73
Hannah,	74
Third Generation.	
Sexton, ELIZABETH MORRIS,	8
Lucy,	37
Mehitable,	38
Mary,	39
Dorothy,	40
Margaret,	41
Elizabeth,	42
Exskie Z.,	43
Ebenezer,	44
Amos,	45

SECOND BRANCH.

MARRIAGES.—SONS' WIVES.

	Number.		Number.
Davis, Sarah,	6	Tyler, Mabel,	11
Gage, Lucy,	34	White, Mary,	14
Killam, Sarah,	4	Mosely, Mary,	19
Perry, Dorcas,	55	Jackson, Chloe,	79
Corbin, Susanna,	57		

SECOND BRANCH.

MARRIAGES.—DAUGHTERS' HUSBANDS.

	Number.		Number.
Griffin, Joseph,	3	Peake, Thomas,	50
Paine, Seth,	2	Atherton, ——,	52
Sexton, Amos,	8	May, Joseph,	53
Child, Thomas,	10	Skinner, Stephen,	56
Ross, ——,	12	Hitchcock, Joseph,	28
Bass, ——,	13	Abbott, Alba,	76
Bennett, Isaac,	18	Abbott, Willard,	77
Williams, Stephen,	20	Child, Joshua,	52
Ainsworth, Edward,	48	Paine, Joseph,	36

THIRD BRANCH.

DESCENDANTS OF SAMUEL MORRIS.

	Number.
Sixth Generation.	
Avery, ABIGAIL MORRIS,	298
Thomas M.,	498
William W.,	499
Seventh Generation.	
MARGARET MORRIS,	496
CHARLES O.,	627
Frank M.,	628
Addison, JULIA MORRIS,	375
Charles M.,	587
Sarah E.,	588
Eighth Generation.	
Addison, CHARLES M.,	587
James T.,	667½
Fifth Generation.	
Abbott, SALLY MORRIS,	98
William R.,	261
Baylis, SALLY MORRIS,	266
William M.,	266
Edward,	266
Charles,	266
Frederick,	266
Edwin,	266

Seventh Generation.

Number.

Baines, HARRIET LEONARD, 382

Sixth Generation.

Bertholf, ELEANOR, 198
Mary C., 198
Olive L., 198
William H., 198
Peter M., 198
Milton M., 198
James F., 198
Eleanor A., 198
Elmer E., 198
Frederick F., 198
Bishop, HANNAH MORRIS, 211
Andrew J., 391
Robert M., 392
Owen, 393
John, 394
Laura, 395
Oliver, 396
William, 397
Malcom, 398
Samuel M., 399
Ferdinand, 400
Marion, 401

Fourth Generation.

Bugbee, ANNA MORRIS, 15
Morris, 85
Haviland, 86
Nehemiah, 87
Polly, 88
Anna, 89
Susan, 90
G. W. L., 15
Willard, 15
Charles, 15
Caroline, 15
Eliza, 15
David, 15
James, 15

Seventh Generation.

Canfield, MIRIAM MORRIS, 376

Sixth Generation.

Number.

Cretors, SARAH MORRIS, 282
Ella S., 470
Morris L., 471
Cheney F., 472
Jennie B., 473
Elmer, 474

Fifth Generation.

Child, LETITIA MORRIS, 92
Alpha, 224
Almira, 225
William, 226
Mary M., 227
Pamelia, 228
Edwin S., 229
Ephraim M., 230

Sixth Generation.

WILLIAM, 226
Alpha, 423
Lucy J., 424
Darius G., 425
Lewis, 426
William H., 427
Elias S., 428

Seventh Generation.

Coolidge, HARRIET B., 367
Congdon, ADA MORRIS, 413
Sarah S., 607

Third Generation.

Corbin, HANNAH MORRIS, 5
Hannah, 24
Mehitable, 25
Dorcas, 26
Clement, 27
Margaret, 28
Ezra, 29
Elijah, 30
Lucy, 31

Seventh Generation.

Corcoran, LOUISA MORRIS, 368
Harriet L., 577

	Number.
Corcoran, Louise M.,	578
Charles M.,	579
Fifth Generation.	
Davis, Lydia Morris,	259
Nettie,	259
John F.,	259
Sixth Generation.	
Sylvia Morris,	302
Jane M.,	302
Benjamin M.,	302
James H.,	302
William,	302
Harriet E.,	302
William C.,	302
Charles M.,	302
Alfred,	302
Seventh Generation.	
Robert M.,	302
Elizabeth,	302
William M.,	302
Edward G.,	302
Henry,	302
Sylvia C.,	302
Dingman, Sarah Morris,	378
Sarah L.,	588
Duncan, Maria Morris,	373
Murray M.,	583
William S.,	584
Louis,	585
Richard C.,	586
Murray M.,	583
Morris C.,	667
Eames, Mary Morris,	557
Hattie E.,	657
Jennie B.,	658
Sixth Generation.	
Edson, Lydia (Morris),	210
Mary,	390½
Eighth Generation.	
Eustis, Louise Corcoran,	578
William C.,	664
Eustis, George P.,	665
Harriet L.,	666
Fifth Generation.	
Ely, Lucinda Newell,	166
Lucinda N.,	339
Alfred B.,	340
Esther,	341
William N.,	342
Seventh Generation.	
Fox, Elizabeth Morris,	369
Charles E.,	580
William H.,	581
Helen L.,	582
Elizabeth M.,	583
Gove, Vestatia Hyde,	485
Henry M.,	622
Fifth Generation.	
Herndon, William A.,	220
Seventh Generation.	
Henderson, Harriet Davis,	302
Sylvia,	302
John,	302
Mary M.,	302
Fifth Generation.	
Huntly, Sarah Morris,	216
Morris,	216
George,	216
Seventh Generation.	
Hyde, Vestatia Morris,	485
Frederick A.,	619
Marcus D.,	620
Carrie K.,	621
Frederick A.,	619
Alice R.,	668
Florence,	669
Marcus D.,	620
James, Lucy Morris,	377
Jarvis, Amelia Morris,	212
Francis G.,	402
Frederick T.,	403
Henry K.,	404

	Number.
Jarvis, Aurelia C.,	405
Knapp, Mary Morris,	412
Mary M.,	606
Fifth Generation.	
Larned, Hannah Morris,	122
Morris,	318
William,	319
Hannah,	320
Dolly,	321
Eliza,	222
Seventh Generation.	
Learned, Harriet Morris,	382
Fourth Generation.	
Lillie, Abigail Morris,	17
Susanna,	17
Third Generation.	
Marcy, Prudence Morris,	7
Dorothy,	42
Jedediah,	43
Martha,	44
Moses,	45
Elijah,	46
Prudence,	47
Mary,	48
Daniel,	49
Martha,	50
Miriam,	51
Mehitable,	52
Fourth Generation.	
Hannah Morris,	20
Susanna,	109
Dorothea,	110
Daniel,	111
Dolphus,	112
Morris,	113
Maria,	114
David,	115
Mehitable,	116
Abigail,	117
Betsey,	118
Jedediah,	43
Joseph,	127

	Number.
Marcy, Jedediah,	128
Mary,	129
Jedediah,	130
Mary,	131
Rhoda,	132
Daniel,	133
Hannah,	134
Elijah,	46
Lemuel,	135
Prudence,	136
Sarah,	137
Elijah,	138
Lemuel,	139
Sarah,	140
Lemuel,	141
Fifth Generation.	
Jedediah,	130
Rhoda,	333
Joseph,	334
William L.,	335
Hannah,	336
Jedediah,	337
Caroline,	338
Seventh Generation.	
Mason, Cornelia Morris,	510
Second Generation.	
Morris, Samuel,	9
Samuel,	1
Benjamin,	2
Mehitable,	3
Rebecca,	4
Hannah,	5
Dorothy,	6
Prudence,	7
Abigail,	8
Third Generation.	
Samuel,	1
Mehitable,	9
Samuel,	10
Mehitable,	11
Henry,	12
John,	13
Lemuel,	14

	Number.
Morris, Anna,	15
William,	16
Abigail,	17
Susanna,	18
Edward,	19
Hannah,	21
Lucretia,	22
BENJAMIN,	2
Benjamin,	23
Fourth Generation.	
SAMUEL,	10
Haviland,	62
HENRY,	12
Lucretia,	62
Lucinda,	64
Henry,	65
Simeon P.,	66
Benjamin,	67
William,	68
Adolphus,	69
Samuel,	70
Ebenezer,	71
JOHN,	13
Rebecca,	72
Elijah G.,	73
Marvin,	74
LEMUEL,	14
Charles,	75
George,	76
Samuel,	77
Rufus,	78
Noadiah,	79
Pardon,	80
Lydia,	81
Robert,	82
Lemuel,	83
Mary,	84
WILLIAM,	16
Paraclete,	91
Letitia,	92
Helotia,	93
William M.,	94
Park,	95
Augustus,	96
Godfrey,	97

	Number.
Morris, Sally S.,	98
Royal,	99
Betsey,	100
EDWARD,	19
Elisha,	101
Sally,	102
Elisha,	103
William,	104
Edward,	105
Lyman,	106
Alfred,	107
Moses,	108
BENJAMIN,	23
Thomas,	119
Benjamin,	120
John H.,	121
Hannah,	122
Rebecca,	123
Zebulon,	124
Hezekiah,	125
Mercy,	126
Fifth Generation.	
Haviland,	62
SAMUEL,	70
Henry,	170
Benjamin,	171
Ruth W.,	172
Horace,	173
Hannah,	174
George W.,	175
Samuel,	176
John W. H.,	177
Sela,	178
Anna M.,	179
Helotia,	180
Mary E.,	181
EBENEZER,	71
Henry,	182
Lucretia,	183
Alice,	184
Harriet,	185
Clarissa,	186
Ozias S.,	187
Charles W.,	188
ELIJAH G.,	73

	Number.
Morris, Marinda,	189
Davis,	190
Tamma,	191
Moses,	192
Nancy,	193
Rufus,	194
Mary,	195
MARVIN,	74
Mary P.,	196
Julia A.,	197
Milton M.,	198
William P.,	199
Alexander H.,	200
CHARLES,	75
Charles,	201
Lucy,	202
Horace,	203
George,	204
Robert,	205
Maria,	206
Samuel E.,	207
Lydia,	208
Harriet,	209
GEORGE,	76
SAMUEL,	77
Lydia,	210
Hannah,	211
Aurelia C.,	212
Betsy,	213
Almira,	214
RUFUS,	78
Oran W.,	215
Sarah C.,	216
Mary,	217
Noadiah H.,	218
NOADIAH,	79
PARDON,	80
Lois,	219
Helen,	220
Julia,	221
Mary,	222
Frances,	223
WILLIAM M.,	94
Lorenzo G.,	231
Sally S.,	232
Ann M.,	233

	Number.
Morris, Myra P.,	234
William H.,	235
George F.,	236
Josiah S.,	237
Cyrus M.,	238
PARK,	95
Caroline S.,	239
William M.,	240
Calvin M.,	241
Lewis R.,	242
James E.,	243
Elmira J.,	244
Harriet S.,	245
Hannah M.,	246
Lydia A.,	247
Julia A.,	248
AUGUSTUS,	96
George L.,	249
Lucy M.,	250
Mary M.,	251
Martha J.,	252
Ellen M.,	253
William R.,	254
Silas Q.,	255
Lyman H.,	256
Royal A.,	257
Charles A.,	258
GODFREY,	97
Lydia,	259
Augustus,	260
ROYAL,	99
Lucinda D.,	262
James D. F.,	263
Charles H.,	264
George R.,	265
ELISHA,	103
WILLIAM,	104
Sally,	266
EDWARD,	105
Sophronia,	267
Warren,	268
Saloma,	269
Jerome,	270
Lucien,	271
Oscar,	272
Nelson,	273

	Number.
Morris, Edwin,	274
Jerusha,	275
Edwin,	276
Angenette,	277
LYMAN,	106
Arabella,	278
Lerema,	279
Ella C.,	280
Bainbridge,	281
Van Renssalaer,	282
Elbridge G.,	283
ALFRED,	107
Fitz Henry,	284
Elizabeth,	285
Eveline,	286
William,	287
Sarah,	288
Alfred,	289
MOSES,	108
Diantha J.,	290
Mary L.,	291
Serome,	293
THOMAS,	119
Jacob,	294
Darius,	295
Hannah,	296
Harvey,	297
Abigail,	298
Thomas,	299
BENJAMIN,	120
William,	300
Charles,	301
Sylvia,	302
George W.,	303
Harriet,	304
Caroline,	305
Benjamin B.,	306
JOHN H.,	121
Wolcott,	307
Lucy,	308
Benjamin,	309
Mary,	310
Samuel,	311
Jedediah,	312
John H.,	313
Silence,	314

	Number.
Morris, George,	316
Sarah,	317
ZEBULON,	124
Sanford,	328
Margaret,	329
Clarissa,	330
Schuyler,	331
Zebulon,	332
Sixth Generation.	
HENRY,	182
Charles H.,	343
Isaac B.,	344
OZIAS S.,	187
O. Manly,	345
Ella E.,	346
Anna R.,	347
Clara,	348
Lizzie R.,	349
Charles F.,	350
CHARLES W.,	188
Clara E.,	351
Charles W.,	352
Edward E.,	353
DAVIS,	190
Martha D.,	362
MOSES,	192
Samuel W.,	363
Franklin D.,	363½
John M.,	364
MILTON M.,	198
Mary A.,	365
Eleanor,	365½
WILLIAM P.,	199
CHARLES,	201
Charles W.,	366
Harriet B.,	367
Louise A.,	368
Elizabeth A.,	369
Helen M.,	370
Robert M.,	371
William B.,	372
Maria L.,	373
George U.,	374
Julia H.,	375
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